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NINETY-TWO TO-DAY.

JOHN HENRY, OF PENNVILLE,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

HOPES TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

An Interesting Talk With the Oldest
Man in Clearfield County—His
Ancestry and Where He was
Born—Story of a Long Life
—Samuel C. Hepburn.

PENNVILLE, Oct. 1.—Under the shadow of the Grampian Hills, at the present terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad lies the quiet little borough of Pennville. It was named of course, after one of the old colonial governors by the Quaker settlers in this part of the country. Pioneers and adventurers found their way hither before the close of the last century. In those days the country was covered with a dense growth of pine and hemlock timber. The river at that time afforded the easiest and quickest means of transportation and scores of the hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers found their way from the West Branch Valley on flat boats which they poled up the stream by sheer muscular force.

Many of the descendants of these early settlers are found here to-day and they relate marvelous and thrilling stories of the trials and sufferings endured by their ancestors in their heroic efforts to found homes in the wilderness. But there is one yet lingering on the shores of time whose age is co-eval with the beginning of the Nineteenth century. His name is John Henry, and he lives in this village. He is one of the best preserved men for his age of the many thousands I have met in my travels in the United States. He might be termed a remarkable man, though no extraordinary incidents occurred in his long career.

Meeting him to-day in his pleasant home on the main street of the village, I listened with rapt attention to the story of his life. "Yes," he remarked, "I have lived a long time; I will be ninety-two on the 3d of October. I was born in Carree township, Huntingdon county, October 3, 1800!" Think of it!

"My father," he continued, "was born in Chester county, not far from Coatesburg, on the Brandywine, in 1765. His name was James. My mother's name was Lydia Brooks. Soon after my parents were married they moved to Huntingdon county. In 1801 they moved to the Bald Eagle, Centre county, and settled on what is now known as the Anderson farm, four or five miles above Philipsburg."

My father was not old enough to fight in the Revolutionary war,

but he had a vivid recollection of the battle of the Brandywine and the stirring times when Washington fell back before the advancing British army."

On being asked whom he married, he replied: "My wife's name was Elizabeth Bailey. Her father, Caleb Bailey, lived on the Loyalsock. She was born in 1802 and died in 1841. We were married in 1822. We had six sons and three daughters. Four of my sons—Caleb, John, Joseph and James—served in the Bucktail regiment. James was killed at the second Bull Run. John was wounded twice. The others passed through the war without a scratch. John and Joseph are the only ones now living."

"I came here in 1819 to assist William Bell to build the Erie turnpike and have remained here to the present time. I knew Dr. Samuel Coleman who died that year. He was a strange man and wanted to be buried in an unmarked grave in a certain field, but they buried him on the hill near the edge of his orchard. I had his lancet for many years and often used to bleed persons with it. I finally gave it to Dr. Currier and he prizes it highly as a relic."

Did any of your relatives live to a great age? "My sister Asenath, who married William Lucas, died at Unionville, Centre county, in 1887, aged 92. Another sister, Margaret, who was the second wife of Andrew Moore, died in Pennville in 1890, aged nearly 90. I am the only one left of my father's family."

"Yes, I used to hunt. Game was plenty in the early days. One season I shot thirty-seven deer. I never killed but one elk. Never hunted much for bear, but one day I remember killing four bear, and it was not considered a good day for bear either."

On being asked regarding his early pursuits he replied that he had followed hard work all his life. "I used to run rafts down the river. Then came the rafting business, and I can proudly say that I never lost, struck or stove a raft. I followed the river for fifty years. We run our rafts to Marietta and Columbia, and then walked back by the roads and nearest paths over the mountains."

Were you a good worker? "Few could beat me in those days. I could run like a deer. In 1823 I walked from here to Bellefonte, sixty miles in one day. I traveled at a pretty lively gait, but I made it easily. My route was through Philipsburg."

Mr. Henry stands nearly six feet in height, is of spare build and remarkably active for his years. He thinks nothing of walking six or eight miles about the country over the ordinary roads. He has generally enjoyed good health. The only illness he ever had was an attack of typhoid fever and inflammation of the lungs. He has used tobacco all his life, and occasionally took a drink of whisky, but never used it to excess.

As a specimen of well preserved manhood John Henry is certainly one of the phenomenal men of the day. He converses intelligently on the topics of the

Sketch of Bishop Kephart:

Bishop E. B. Kephart was born Nov. 6th 1834, in Clearfield county, Pa. His paternal great grandfather, Nicholas Kephart, came to America from Switzerland in 1788. His maternal great grandfather, George Goss, came from Germany prior to the Revolutionary war; was in the Wyoming massacre, in which two of his sons were killed and from which he, his wife and one remaining boy, Abraham, then a lad of fourteen and the maternal grandfather of Bishop Kephart, escaped by secreting themselves in the laurel. Soon after this both father and son enlisted in General Washington's army, in which the father was killed. The son survived the war, and near the close of the eighteenth century settled in Clearfield county, Pa.

Nicholas Kephart first settled in Berks county, Pa., and afterward in Centre Co. His son, Henry, the grandfather of the Bishop, married Catharine Smith, a maiden of English descent, while Abraham Goss, the maternal grandfather, married Elizabeth Eimerhizer, whose father was Dutch but mother was Irish.

To these parents were born with other children, respectively Henry Kephart, jr., and Sarah Goss, who were married March 26th, 1826, to whom were born in all thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, Bishop Kephart being the second son fifth child.

It will be seen from the above that he was of Swiss, German, English and Irish extraction; hence if mixture of blood constitutes a genuine "Yankee," he surely is one. His father died in May, 1886, at Shueyville, Iowa, at the ripe age of 85 years, more than fifty of these being spent in the local ministry of the U. B. church. His mother still survives. The Bishop has nine brothers and sisters still living. Isaiah L. is president of Westfield, Ill. college and Cyrus of Western college, Toledo, Iowa, where the Bishop resides.

At the time of the Bishop's birth Clearfield county was a vast wilderness on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains. There, in the year 1826, his parents erected a small log cabin and with not a cent of money, but with an axe, a mattock, a rifle and the most simple and spare household outfit, but with brave and loving hearts, they commenced the herculean task of clearing out and paying for a farm. Flour, fruit and all the luxuries of life were scarce, but venison, bear meat, berries, nuts and hard toil were plenty. The husband felled the trees, and often aided by the wife, rolled the logs into heaps and burned them to make way for a crop of wheat; while the wife cultivated the garden spot, sheared the sheep, "skutched" the flax and spun both wool and flax into yarn and wove it into homespun, out of which she made garments for herself, her children and her husband. At the age of seven years he first commenced school. It was kept in a little dingy log cabin; the seats were made

of slabs and the benches were rough boards laid on wooden pins or driven into the wall. To reach the school he had to travel two miles with his older sisters and brother through the wilderness; consequently there were many days during which that he could not go. At a very early age he drove the oxen in hauling logs from the forests to the streams or mills. He always was fond of books, but had almost reached manhood's age when he decided to attend college. However, by the aid of a "pine-knot" light he had read with care the few books in his father's cabin, which were the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Saints' Rest," and a few other precious books. He was an expert raftsmen, a good pilot on the Clearfield creek and Susquehanna river and with much interest related to your correspondent the experience he had one spring in running a raft on the Maclay rock, above the Harrisburg bridge. In 1856 he first entered the doors of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., where he spent a short while and then entered Mt. Pleasant, Pa., college, and from here to Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, until he finished two courses and graduated with honor. He says one of his earliest recollections of life is his conversion, brought about by his mother's religious teachings. In 1853 he united with the church of his father's choice, the United Brethren in Christ, and in 1857 was licensed to preach the Gospel by his quarterly conference. In 1859 he was appointed to preach in Jefferson county, Pa., and in 1860 in Johnstown, Pa., and while serving this charge he was appointed a missionary to Washington Territory, but did not go on account of the paper money he received to go there. He found it to be worth only twenty-five cents on the dollar when he got to Harrisburg, being then on his way to New York city. In 1861-62 he served the charge at Altoona, Pa., and for the seven following years he was in the active itinerancy. In August, 1868, he was elected president of Western College, Iowa, in which capacity he labored thirteen years. In 1872-76 he represented his district in the Iowa Senate, and at one time he could have had the Temperance Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa, but declined, believing it would have put the Democrats into power and destroyed the Republican control in Iowa, and then Gov. Gear received the nomination and election as a straightout Republican.

In height he is six feet; in weight two hundred and twenty pounds; hair black; complexion dark, or as he puts it, that every other Jew he meets asks him if he is not a descendant of the tribe of Israel. He married November 4, 1860, Miss Susan J. Trefts, of Johnstown, Pa. They have had born to them four children, two boys and two girls, the last two only living.

E. W. S. PARTHEMOR

times. His memory runs back clearly for eighty years. His only drawback is a slight deafness, which, he says, "bothers him a little in conversation." He dresses neatly, wears a heavy watch chain and seal, and carries a gold headed cane. It is his delight to have strangers call on him and he freely offers to escort them about the village and explain the condition of the country

long before the present generation was born. He lives comfortably with a family in his own house on the main street. On taking leave of the veteran he shook me warmly by the hand and gave me a pressing invitation to call again, gleefully exclaiming, "wouldn't it be remarkable if I lived to be a hundred?"

Another old resident of this pleasant village is Samuel Coleman Hepburn, born June 12, 1817. His father, William Hepburn, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, about 1780. At the age of 21 he emigrated to America, arriving here between 1801 and 1802. The subsequent year he made his way up the river to Pike township, Clearfield county, and took up 400 acres of land, for which he received a patent in 1806. It laid in the heart of the wilderness, but he went to work with a sturdy hand and carved out a fine farm. He married Miss Mary McCracken, and they raised two sons and one daughter—John, Samuel C. and Catharine. The second son was named after Dr. Samuel Coleman, who was the second resident physician of Williamsport. William Hepburn, who was a cousin of Judge William Hepburn, died in 1854. His children survive. Catharine, his only daughter, married James Thompson, of Curwensville. She is now a widow. One of her daughters is the wife of James Mahaffey, proprietor of the Hotel Windsor, Clearfield, whose ancestor belonged to the Mahaffey family of Lycoming Creek.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

From Religious Telescope

Dayton Ohio

Date, Nov. 2nd 1893.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

Pioneer life has been the subject of many a poetic effusion. Volumes have been written upon it. Romances, such as "The Bay-Path," "Knickerbocker," "The Circuit Rider," "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," etc., have afforded instruction and entertainment to thousands of readers. But with all this, very few of the TELESCOPE readers under thirty-five years of age have any correct idea of the actualities—the straight-

ened circumstances, the hardships, and the self-denials of the early settlers of the mountainous regions of central Pennsylvania. Knowing this, the writer proposes to endeavor to interest and profit them by presenting a few facts that have come to him mostly from the lips of his ancestors.

It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Be this as it may, the pioneers of this country often had their inventive genius tasked to its utmost by the necessities of their environment. Many of the "makeshifts" to which they were driven, and which to the people of to-day seem as clumsy as they are novel, were purely the product of necessity. Cut off from flouring mills and manufactories, partly by the remoteness and mountainousness of their location, but mostly because they had no money with which to buy, each one was compelled to be his own manufacturer, and live upon what he could extort from Nature's storehouse in its crude form.

Within a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War a few hardy men and women crossed the Alleghenies of central Pennsylvania and settled on the western slope of the mountain range in the vicinity of what are now known as the towns of Philipsburg and Oscawagon. The region was one vast wilderness of tall hemlock trees, save that the high ridges were covered with oak, chestnut, and hickory trees, and a thick growth of underbrush. In the deep ravines were covered with an impenetrable growth of laurel, woven in with the hemlock and pine trees. So dense were these forests in many places that neither sky nor sun could be seen by the hunter as he wandered around in quest of game.

Game, such as deer, bears, panthers, wolves, raccoons, foxes, beavers, minks, woodchucks, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys, and pigeons, abounded. The pioneer who was so fortunate as to be the possessor of a rifle and ammunition never had to be without plenty of wild meat. The writer's father told him that he, accompanied by his father, went one evening to a buckwheat field to watch for deer, and that between sundown and dark they came, and he counted twenty-four as they one after another skipped over the fence into the field. Of course the trusty rifle, well aimed by grandfather's steady hand and sharp eye, "spoke," and only twenty-three deer skipped away into the forest, while the twenty-fourth was carried home by the father and son to supply the larder of their large family.

while meat was plenty, all other kinds of eatables and material for clothing were scarce. The great task was to clear the land, so as to raise crops. Persuaded that the soil which produced the most wonderful growth of timber was the richest, and would be the most productive if once cleared, the early settlers built their cabins in the dense forests of pine and hemlock, and commenced the Herculean task of clearing out farms. Those of the present generation can scarcely form any conception of the vast amount of toil—chopping, logrolling, brush-picking, and burning—that was required to clear a single acre of that land. True, they girdled all the larger pine trees, and the larger hemlocks they would climb to the top, a hundred feet or more, and trim off all the limbs and leave the naked trunks stand. This they did because these trees had such great, widespreading, dense branches that if they were not trimmed they would produce too much shade. The fact is, it required about as much work to clear one acre of this forest ready for the plow as it did to prepare acres of prairie for a corn crop. And then, when it was cleared, the stumps stood so close together and the ground was so completely covered with a network of roots that to plow it was the common, old-fashioned “shovel plow” most tedious, laborious task.

But the new settlers, knowing no better, toiled on, and in time they and their hardy sons cleared out large farms, while others, by experiments, ascertained that the land on the higher ridges, which were not so densely wooded and much easier cleared and cultivated, was as productive as was the land in the dense pine and hemlock forests, and they began to clear out farms where less labor was required. Even there the toil required was great, and the soil throughout the entire region was so poor that after the second or third crop ten bushels of wheat to the acre were considered a very good yield, while corn did even worse proportionately. Buckwheat was the most profitable crop, the thin soil being well adapted to that peculiar cereal.

A crop having been produced, the next great task was to thrash, clean, and “mill” it. The wheat, after having been gathered into sheaves by the use of the small, one-handed sickle, was hauled into the small barn, built of round logs and covered with clapboards, where it could be thrashed by piecemeal during the fall and winter season. The thrashing was a laborious

task. The implement used was called a flail. It was composed of two pieces of solid hickory or mountain-ash wood, the one piece was called the staff, which served as the handle, and the other and more heavy piece was called the “suple.” These two pieces were so bound together by thongs of untanned buckskin as to form a pliable joint at their point of union. When threshing, the thresher would lay down eight or ten sheaves on the barn floor, and by deftly swinging the “suple” of the flail over his head would pound away till one side was well beaten, then turn and beat the other side, then open up the sheaves and give them another beating, and then turn again and beat again, and in that way, if the weather was dry, he could by working hard thrash from five to six bushels in a day. If the weather were damp, it was a much more tedious and laborious process, and almost impossible to beat all the wheat out of the straw. Later, when the pioneer came to have a larger barn floor and owned horses, he would throw down about fifteen or twenty dozen sheaves and put two horses on them, and tramp out the wheat. In this way he could thrash more rapidly and with much less labor.

In the earliest days, there being no sawmills, the thrashing floors were made of “puncheons,” that is, of flat pieces of wood split out of pine or chestnut logs, and dressed by the use of the ax so as to make a tight floor; and the reader may imagine what a tedious, laborious task it was to construct a thrashing floor in that way. The buckwheat crop they thrashed *on the ground* in the field.

The thrashing done, the next serious task was to separate the wheat from the chaff, there being no fanning mills in that region. This was done by fastening one edge of a sheet to one of the walls of the thrashing floor, and the wife would, by taking the other edge in her hands and “flapping” the sheet, make wind, while the husband, with a large wooden paddle or shovel, would throw up the wheat in front of the flapping sheet, and the wind thus made would blow away the chaff.

The next great difficulty was to get the grain to the mill and bring the flour home, the nearest being across the mountains, fifteen miles away. One would “pack” it on the back of a trusty horse, if he were fortunate enough to own or able to borrow one, another on the back of a gentle ox, while others would carry it on their own backs. The road across the mountain was only a foot path, and wagons, carts, and even sleighs

were not in use. The writer's grandfather would take a bushel of wheat on his back and carry it the entire distance one day, get it ground during the night, and return the next day with the flour. This he did frequently; and when it is remembered that he had a family of from five to eight children to provide for, some idea of the greatness of the task can be formed. But then, it must be remembered that bread in the family was only an occasional luxury. The chief articles of food were boiled wheat, beans, hominy, potatoes, venison, bear meat, wild turkey, etc. In this manner they subsisted in their mountain homes, and withal enjoyed a good degree of comfort and happiness; for where the strongest ties of filial affection and freedom unrestrained by despot or fashion abound, there happiness is to be found, even if the daily fare and the clothing be scant and homely.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

2

Hominy, of which mention was made in the former article as being used for food, was of two kinds, prepared in two different ways. One way was by means of "the hominy block." This was simply an excavation made in a large log, a stump, or a large stone, into which the mountaineers would place about a quart of corn, and then by use of a round stone weighing from ten to twelve pounds they would hammer and crush the kernels into a coarse meal, which, on being subjected to a long process of boiling, was converted into a very palatable "mush."

The other kind was made as follows: About a peck of corn was placed into a large iron kettle, and over it was poured a strong leach made of wood ashes, in which it was boiled until the kernels became soft and the outer hull, or bran, would burst and peel off. Then the corn, thus softened, was thoroughly soaked and washed in clean water, and when fried in the drip of venison was a very savory dish, highly enjoyed by a hungry mountaineer. The chief obstacle in the way of preparing this kind of hominy was the fact that so very few of the settlers possessed the large iron kettle.

Their cabins were constructed of round logs and usually about sixteen by twenty feet, and a story and a half high, floored with puncheons, or slabs, split out of pine or chestnut logs, and covered with clapboards. These were made three feet in length, about six inches wide, and half an inch thick, split out of pine timber, and were held in their places by what were called

"weight poles," cut nails being scarce and dear. The joists were pine poles from which the bark was peeled. On these were placed clapboards so as to form a floor, thus forming an "upstairs," or "loft," where the larger boys slept. The chinks between the logs that formed the walls of the cabin were filled first with small chunks of wood and chips and then "daubed" with a mortar made of the native clay. These chinks were usually middling open, especially "upstairs," and through them and the clapboard roof the snow would "whistle," so that not unfrequently of winter mornings "the boys" would light out of their beds into an inch or two of snow.

In one corner of the cabin stood the structure so essential to the pioneer's comfort—the "corner chimney." It was constructed of undressed stone and clay mortar, and large enough to take in logs of wood a foot in diameter and five feet long; and there being plenty of good wood to be had for the chopping and hauling of it, the cabins were usually very comfortably warmed throughout the long winters. The chimney, or "fireplace," served a two-fold purpose, however, being used for cooking as well as for heating purposes.

Over it, by the use of a few links of a large chain and a rough iron hook, would be hung the "dinner-pot" containing meat and potatoes for dinner, or corn meal or hominy to be cooked into "mush for supper." There was also a frying pan used for frying meat for breakfast, and a "Dutch oven" used for baking bread. These simple cooking utensils, with a few plain dishes, constituted the entire culinary outfit in a mountaineer's cabin.

These cabins not only served as places of abode, but in a few cases for houses of public worship as well. In these early days the pioneer United Brethren preachers "from across the mountains" found their way into this wilderness; and there being no schoolhouse or church, "Grandfather Goss," and later the writer's father opened their cabins, accorded the preacher a hearty welcome, lodged him, and gladly shared with him the best of their homely fare. On his arrival "the boys" were sent around to the neighbors to inform them that there would be preaching that night. In due time the cabin would be crowded with ten or a dozen of the neighbors, the preacher would preach, and after preaching spend an hour in prayer, exhortation, and "experience meeting."

The writer well remembers one such meeting held in his father's cabin (for not until he was in

ear did his parents move into a larger house"). The cabin was sixteen by twenty feet in size. In it were the "corner chimney," the ladder by which to ascend into the loft, two beds and the trundle bed shoved under one of the larger beds, a weaver's loom, and a table. A few rough short benches were placed in the remaining unoccupied space for the neighbors. "We children" were cooped up on the beds. A tallow dip, borrowed for the occasion from our best and nearest neighbor, "Katy" Baughman, sat on the table, and one of the old-fashioned, lard-burning lamps hung by a hook from one of the joists in the back part of the room near the door, and a comfortable fire burned in the "fireplace." It was late in the fall, and the night was cool. The light was dim, but the weird scene and the character of the meeting throughout made such an indelible impression upon the writer's child-mind that he sees it all now as clearly as if it were enacted but yesterday. The preacher was Adolphus Harnden, born and reared in the State of Maine, who afterward served long and usefully as one of the most faithful itinerants of Allegheny Conference. He was then a young man, tall, a large bony frame, bushy head of black hair, large mouth and nose, and a stentorian voice. He traveled the circuit on foot; and as it embraced nearly the whole of Clearfield and portions of Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson counties (all a vast wilderness), it required six weeks for him "to make the round," during which time he would average not less than five sermons per week. And because of his wonderful enthusiasm and his traveling on foot, the people named him "The Pilgrim," some of them having read "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

On the evening, referred to above, he sung, prayed, and preached with great enthusiasm. After the sermon he prayed again, then sung again, called on some one else to pray, sung again, exhorted, got happy, and began to shout. While shouting, swinging his long arms, and clapping his hands, he leaped back and forth in the little aisle between the benches leading to the door, exclaiming at the top of his voice, "I hope to shout glory when the world's on fire;" and just then he touched his bushy head of hair to the flame of the lamp above described and set his hair on fire. It sizzed and sparted a little while, Harnden kept shouting all the time, "I hope to shout glory when the world's on fire." The flame in his hair soon died out, nor was he burned; but for some time there was a strong

odor of burnt hair pervading the cabin. In due time the meeting closed, the mountaineers returned to their homes, guided through the wilderness by the light of their pine torches, wonderfully impressed by the words and manner of "the new preacher." He in due time ascended the ladder to the loft, and was soon in the embrace of a sound sleep in the "spare bed" which mother's hand had prepared for such visitors.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

3

The faithful, self-sacrificing labors of the pioneer United Brethren and Methodist preachers in those regions had much to do with the shaping of the morals of the early settlers, and determining the destiny of them and their children. With scarcely any pay in the shape of money, clad in coarse homespun, and subsisting upon the homely fare of the mountaineers, they traveled from place to place, entered the cabins, and carried into them their pious convictions, their devotion and their religious enthusiasm.

In accomplishing this important work no one of them was more devoted and efficient than Adolphus Harnden, of whom mention was made in a previous article. His piety was unquestionable, and his enthusiasm knew no bounds. Strong, young, healthy, vigorous, and bold as a lion, he could go anywhere. His custom was to rise before or about the peep of day, retire to a secluded place in the wilderness for devotion, get happy, and shout till he would make the forest resound with his stentorian voice. On one occasion, having lodged over night with a settler in what was known as "Morgan's Land," and some six or eight inches of snow having fallen during the night, after breakfast he started for his next appointment. But he had not gone far into the forest until he retired three or four rods from the roadside for prayer. And, as usual, he had not prayed long until he became happy and shouted, and rolled around in the snow at a wonderful rate. While thus exercising, two men came riding by on horseback, and hearing the noise went to him and spoke; but all to no purpose. He continued his shouting. They then hastily rode on to the house from whence his tracks had come, called to the people, and, in an excited manner, told them they should go out into the timber immediately and see to the man who had lodged with them over night, that he was out there rolling in the snow as crazy as a lunatic, and would surely freeze to death. The man with whom he had lodged

knowing something of his habit of shouting, calmly replied with a smile, "There is no occasion for alarm; he is only enjoying his accustomed morning shout."

The following incident in this wonderful man's life was given to the writer in 1858 by old Father and Mother Smith, whose home was on Chest Creek, five miles below the present town of Newburg, and who were first among the early settlers of that wilderness region. Harnden, or "The Pilgrim," the first time he visited them, came to their cabin about two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and was to preach there that night. It happened, too, that Mother Smith, then a young woman, had a quilt in the frames, the frames resting on the backs of four "home-made" chairs, and about half a dozen neighbor women were there at a quilting bee. Before the "preacher" came they were having a jolly good time; but on his arrival he took his seat in an old arm rocking-chair, in the remaining vacant corner, and soon seemed to be asleep. They worked away at the quilt, afraid to speak above a whisper, hoping that he would continue to sleep. But suddenly he startled them by exclaiming, "Glory! let us pray." With that he kneeled down and the women followed suit. From praying he got to shouting, rolled under the quilt, kicked the chairs over so that the quilt fell down over him, and the women ran from the cabin, screaming and frightened almost out of their senses. Of course there was no more quilting done there that evening.

But with all his eccentricities and enthusiasm, Harnden did a great deal of good. His life was so upright and exemplary, and his preaching so full of Bible that the word was in demonstration of the spirit and power. When the writer was in his fifth year his father built a new barn, and *raised it without whisky*. A "big" meeting was appointed to be held in that barn at a certain time in the autumn of that year. In due time Harnden was on hand, and with him the presiding elder, Harmanus Ow. The elder proposed that, according to the custom east of the mountains, they dispense with preaching on Sunday evening and have communion and feet-washing exercises instead. To this Harnden objected. He said: "We ought to have preaching on Sunday evening and invite mourners. This barn was raised without whisky, and the Lord is going to do something wonderful for us here if we do our duty." The elder said, "Well, will you preach?" "Yes, I will,"

promptly replied Harnden. They then arranged to have the communion and feet-washing exercises Sabbath afternoon, and in the evening Harnden preached one of his storming sermons. The result was more than a dozen seekers came forward, and before the meeting closed all were converted, and a class of sixteen was organized. "I knew it! I knew it!" was Harnden's triumphant declaration. "This barn was raised without whisky, and the Lord does not overlook such things."

His opposition to the use of intoxicating liquors was very intense, and it being the custom then for almost every settler to keep whisky in his cabin and to "tipple," and use it freely at barn raisings, logrollings, and in the harvest field, Harnden waged a relentless warfare against it in every shape. He saw its bad effects—that it was a disturber of the peace and the developer of appetites and dissipated habits that would soon work great sorrow and destitution to the pioneers and their children. True, very few drank to excess, or were habitual drunkards; nevertheless, at their barn raisings and logrollings it invariably occurred that toward evening most of the men would get "pretty full" and several fist fights would occur. Not that there was any particular cause for such melees, other than they wished to show "who was the best man." If a fight could not be gotten up in any other way, some one of the "bullies" of the crowd would lay a chip on his shoulder, walk around, and dare any one to knock it off. Soon some one would accept the challenge, off would go the chip, and then the "mill" would commence, and not unfrequently some of the men would be badly "used up" that they could not work for several days. In fact, an uncle of the writer had one of his shoulders dislocated in one of these "rows," an injury from which he never fully recovered. At all other times the pioneers were very kind and neighborly in their behavior toward each other. Only when "filled up" with whisky were they quarrelsome and rude.

Harnden was quick to discern the arch disturber of their peace, hence he preached, prayed, and talked against the use of intoxicants in every form; and this intense opposition to the liquor traffic he carried with him to the day of his death. Many years after the time above referred to he traveled Clearfield Circuit again. He then rode a valuable horse, which at one time in a little town was taken violently ill with colic. Some of the horsemen gathered around and advised

procure some whisky and mix a good quantity of black pepper in it and pour it into the horse, assuring him that it would speedily effect a cure. Harnden promptly replied, "When I and my horse can not live without whisky, we are going to die." He then procured some hot water, mixed pepper in it, and poured it into the horse, and soon he was well. "There," said he, "if I had given him the whisky you would all have declared that it was the whisky that cured him." All can easily imagine how glad such an enthusiast was to hold a meeting in "the first barn raised in the county without whisky."

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

4

In order to appreciate some of the disadvantages under which the early settlers of the above region labored, it is only necessary to be reminded of the fact that even lucifer matches were to them wholly unknown, and that consequently, the "keeping of fire over night" was a matter of special importance. True, this was easily done during the winter time; for then large quantities of hard wood were burned in the fireplace, and all that was necessary was to throw plenty of ashes, just before retiring, over the great bed of live coals that usually glowed on the hearth about that time.

But during the summer, the early fall, and the later part of spring, when for producing a quick fire with less heat dry pine or chestnut wood was burnt, then the "keeping of fire" was quite a problem. And, as might be expected, not uncommonly would the mountaineers wake up in the morning to find that "the fire has gone out." What would they do then? Well, if it were not too far to the nearest neighbor some one would go and "bring a chunk of fire." If by reason of rain or distance that was impracticable, they would fall back upon their own resources, which consisted of a flint, a pocketknife or a bit of steel used in "striking fire out of the flint," and a bit of dry touch-wood—that is, a bit of soft, decayed wood, such as is found in the large knots of maple logs. The flint would then be taken between the finger and thumb of the left hand, the touch-wood placed over it, so that its edge would be about even with the front edge of the flint, the two held firmly, and with the steel, or the back of the large blade of his jack-knife, the knife being closed, the mountaineer would strike the flint till a spark thus produced would ignite the touch-wood. To this a handful

of dead coals would be applied, which, by means of blowing with breath from the mouth, would soon be ignited, and thus a fire would be produced.

If, however, there were no touch-wood in the cabin, resort was had to the ever-present "powder horn." From this an ordinary rifle-charge of powder was poured on a smooth spot on the hearth, and near it was placed a bunch of skutching tow—the rougher combings of flax—or a bunch of old cotton or linen rags, and then taking the flint in one hand and the steel, or knife, in the other, the denizen of the cabin would hold his hand near the powder and strike and strike until a large spark would drop into the powder, ignite it, and the flash produced would ignite the tow or rags. If the fire in the tow or rags was very faint, the performer would quickly pour a little powder from the horn into his hand and throw it upon the lingering spark. This would produce an additional flash and more thoroughly ignite the tow or rags.

In one such case a man by the name of Jo Low, instead of first pouring the powder into his hand poured it direct from the horn upon the fire. The result was the fire followed the stream of powder into the horn, burst it, flashed the flame into his face, singed nearly all the hair off his head, and burned him severely about the face and neck.

Game, especially deer, was abundant. From the time the wheat was fairly well started in the fall until late in the spring, they frequented the fields to graze, except when the fields were too roughly covered with snow. Consequently when fresh meat was needed the mountaineer had no need to go to the wheat field an hour or so before dark, sit behind a tree or stump till near midnight, and he was sure of a deer. During the winter he would hunt and kill several, and hides being marketable, and the venison somewhat quite a luxury when dried, or "jerked." Moreover, however, this kind of meat could not be stored up in quantities because of the scarcity of God's Panthers, bears, wolves, foxes, and wild can were numerous. The writer's father this in the form of what was called a "bear stant" which he caught, in all, a panther, a wolf, and a wild cat. The pen was composed of logs, ten inches in diameter, to the top about four feet. On this was placed a wooden lid, or trap door, so arranged by means of a wooden hinge that the door could be opened up with a trigger stick, or figure four, as was called. To the end of the principal

deer's head or some other offal piece was fastened. When the wild animal entered and attempted to appropriate "the bait" the lid came down, and he was safely caged; and there he would stay till the mountaineer came, and a well-aimed shot from his rifle laid him low. He usually visited his "pen" when it was set twice a week. The panther referred to above measured eleven feet in length from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

These animals, known also in natural history by the name of jaguar, or puma, were considered quite ferocious; but despite the fact that they were numerous in those regions, it was never known that a mountaineer was attacked by one. In one instance, George Goss, an uncle of the writer, came very near having an encounter with one. He was returning one Saturday night about midnight from a visit to his sweetheart, and his way lay through two miles of a dense hemlock and pine forest. It was quite dark, and he had neither lantern nor torch; and when he had proceeded about half the distance he perceived that some animal was following him. Having been often assured that a panther would not attack a man as long as he faced him, he faced about leaned up against a large hemlock tree, and awaited results. Soon he saw in the darkness the fiery eyes of a large panther approaching him. In a crouching, cat-like manner it drew nearer and nearer, he closely eyeing it all the time, until it was within fifteen feet of him, when it stopped, lay quietly down in the middle of the road, rested its jaws upon its extended paws, kept its eyes constantly fixed upon his, and for some time lashed the ground with its tail. There it lay, and there he stood, each closely eying the other, until day had fairly dawned, when it leaped away in the laurel, uttered two or three terrific screams, and its prisoner, thus released, with light feet and a lighter heart, skipped away home.

The writer distinctly remembers the awful dread he and his two older sisters had of bears, that fear being the result of the dreadful bear stories often told in their presence. One Sunday afternoon, when he was in his fourth year, bears being numerous that summer, two dogs ran one of the black animals into the field near his parents' cabin, and treed it on a large oak tree. It climbed to the first large limb and, poisoning itself thereon, looked down defiantly at the dogs. The writer's father grasped his rifle, an sufficiently near, took deadly aim, the rifle "joke," and bruin tumbled from the tree, moth-

er and us children eagerly watching the entire performance. The skin was taken from the carcass and hung in the barn to dry. But such was the dread of us children for bears that we could not be induced to go to the barn while the bear's skin hung there.

Later in the fall of the same year, father and mother sat one Sunday afternoon on the porch, the former reading the Bible, and us children playing around. Suddenly there came from the adjacent forest the piercing squeal of a hog. Fa-

ther listened a moment and exclaimed, "A bear has that hog!" With that he sprung to his feet, ran into the cabin, grasped his rifle, ran across the meadow, and soon disappeared in the timber. In less than ten minutes from the time he started we heard the report of the rifle, and the bear was killed. The hog, which belonged to our nearest neighbor, Jacob Baughman, was so badly crippled that it had to be killed also.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

One of the chief difficulties with which the pioneers had to grapple was procuring material for clothing. Money was scarce and exceedingly difficult to obtain. About the only plentiful products of the country were skins of wild animals and pine and hemlock timber. But to procure money for the skins it was necessary to carry them as far east as Bellefont, Lewistown, or Huntingdon. At the store in the little town of Phillipsburg they could exchange them for ammunition, sugar, coffee, and whisky, but not for money. Pine timber was altogether unmarketable in the early years of the settlement, as there were no means or roads by which to convey it east of the mountains, where there would have been some demand for it. Later, however, thousands upon thousands of pine shingles were "wagoned" across the mountains, also much sawed lumber; and great rafts of logs were floated down the Susquehanna River to market.

Muslin, calico, and woolen cloth were scarcely in the market at all in that region, or if they were, the pioneers had nothing with which to purchase. Consequently they were wholly dependent upon "home manufacturing" for the fabrics needed for clothing and bedding. To meet the demand, each settler managed in some way to provide himself with a few sheep, which, owing to the abundance of wolves, had to be carefully housed every night. They would also raise each summer half an acre or more (according to the size of the family) of flax.

time in the month of May the wife would shear the sheep and wash the wool. From that on through the summer she would diligently devote all the time she could spare from attending to her children, the routine of household affairs, and the cultivating of the garden to carding the wool with a pair of hand cards and spinning it into yarn.

When the flax was ripe she would pull it, her husband would thrash off the seed, and she would spread it out on the smoothly mown meadow to bleach—that is, to so expose it to the dew, rain, and sun as to rot the inner wood of the straw so that it could be separated from the strong fiber. This process of “bleaching the flax” required about three weeks’ time.

It was then raked up and tied in large bundles and laid away in a dry place till after wheat sowing in the fall was finished, and then it was taken to a suitable place and dried over a fire. This was done by driving four forked sticks into the ground and laying upon these suitable poles about four feet above the ground, or fire, and upon these the flax was thinly spread. If by oversight the fire was permitted to burn too high, the flax would smoke and even take fire and burn. To this process the prophet doubtless had reference when he says, “He will not quench the smoking flax.”

When the flax was sufficiently dried the husband would take a large handful and put it into the “break,” a homemade machine, which he worked with his right hand while he held and guided the flax with his left. In this way he would break out all the woody part of the stalks and preserve the fine, strong fiber. The “break” stood on four legs, and contained five large wooden blades, or knives—three below and two above—and so arranged that they shut into each other as the upper part of the machine was brought down upon the lower part.

As the husband broke the flax the faithful wife stood by with her seutching board and seutching knife, and by means of a laborious “seutching” process she cleaned out all the broken woody pieces of stalk that the breaking process had failed to remove. Of course, as the children became large enough to do so, their services were brought into requisition. Many a day has the writer, with his two older sisters, stood by the seutching board wielding the knife till his arm and shoulder ached.

After the flax was broke and scutched the wife would take it and subject it to a hackling

process. This consisted of drawing it through the long steel teeth of a comb called a “hackle.” This, too, was a tedious, laborious process by which the tow or coarser parts of the fiber were separated from the flax proper.

Then by means of the spinning wheel the tow was spun into coarse yarn and the flax into yarn of a finer quality. When the yarn was spun both it and the woollen yarn were subjected to a scouring process, after which it was dyed blue, red, or yellow, according to the taste of the party concerned. For dyeing purposes indigo, madder and walnut bark were used.

The yarn thus prepared was taken to the weaver, there being usually two or three women who were weavers in each neighborhood. In weaving, the flax yarn was generally used for the warp and the woollen yarn for the woof. In however, the cloth was intended for shirts, summer pantaloons, sheets, towels, etc., both the warp and the woof were flax yarn.

The writer’s mother was a weaver. Well do I remember seeing her sitting “behind the loom” day after day, throwing the shuttle and swinging the lathe. And many a day do I remember, when a small boy, sitting and “wind the quill (bobbins) for his mother to weave. In fact, the first piece of money he ever had that he could call his own was a silver ten-cent piece which his mother gave him as a special reward for faithful service in “winding the quills” for her through an entire long winter, one of her patrons having paid for the weaving of his web of cloth (a very unusual thing then) in money. Ah, how his eyes danced as he gazed upon the coin. It was the prettiest thing he ever saw. He has never felt so rich since as he did with that dime in his pocket.

The cloth composed of flax warp and woollen woof was called “linsey,” and was made into the heavier or outer garments for the household. When it was taken from the loom, being quite hard and rough, the next thing to be done was to subject it to a softening and “fulling” process. To do this, settlers would have what they called “kicking matches.” These consisted of inviting in of an evening half a dozen or more of the men of the neighborhood, and then the web of cloth, having been boiled in soap suds, was taken out of the large iron kettle and placed in a heap in the middle of the floor. Then the men would arrange themselves in a circle on chairs, benches, and stools around the pile of cloth, in their bare feet, with their pants rolled up above

the knees, and a heavy plow line, or bed cord, placed around the entire circle up about the shoulders for them to lean against, and all seated so that with their feet they could just cleverly reach the cloth. When all was ready, warm

soapsuds from the kettle were poured over the cloth, and at a given signal all commenced to "kick." Of course the suds would fly, splash, splash, splash, and the feet would go lick-e-ty-split for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, when they would stop for a little rest, more soapsuds would be poured on, and again the kicking would proceed. In this way they would continue, laughing, kicking, and talking three hours or more, when the fulling, softening process was completed, the cloth hung out on the fence to drip and dry, the floor was "scrubbed up," a good supper was served, and the light-hearted mountaineers repaired to their several homes rejoicing in the fact that their feet were unusually clean.

The writer remembers very well some of these jolly "kicking matches" he witnessed in his father's cabin. Cooped up on the bed with his two older sisters, it was for them the greatest sport to witness the men all leaning hard on the plow line, kicking, laughing, and the soapsuds flying to the joists.

By the tedious, laborious process described above the hardy, industrious husband and wife managed to cloth comfortably and respectably themselves and their children. The linen cloth used for shirts and for summer pantaloons was subjected to a scalding and beating process which made it soft and white; and never was or will be the writer more happy in this world than when, dressed up in his clean linen shirt and linen pantaloons, with a new straw hat on his head, he tripped away in his bare feet, by the side of his father, two miles to the first Sunday school held in all that region.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

6

During the period of which we have been writing physicians, lawyers, and artisans of all kinds were scarce. In fact, no one could have made a living by adhering strictly to a trade or profession for two reasons—first, there was not sufficient demand for such services; second, then the people had no money with which to pay for such luxuries.

In a large measure, each settler was his own shoemaker, wheelwright, and physician. If a member of one family was taken sick a neigh-

bor was called in and resort was had to teas, poultices, plasters, etc., such as had been known to afford relief in other cases. Only in very rare instances, and that, too, after prolonged illness, was a neighbor dispatched to Phillipsburg, Clearfield, or Glen Hope for Dr. Hill, Dr. Lórain, or Dr. Rule. The writer well remembers how, when a small boy, he and his little brother, now Bishop Kephart, were in the barn hunting for hens' nest, and the latter falling out of the horse trough broke his arm just above the wrist joint. Father was called in from the field in great haste, and instead of going or sending for a physician, Neighbor Baughman was sent for, and he and father set the broken bone, bound it up in a compact case made of pieces of pine shingle whittled out with a jackknife, and in about six weeks it was restored whole as the other.

For blacksmith work the neighborhood was dependent for several years upon Grandfather Kephart. He had never served an apprenticeship at the trade, but being ingenious, constructed for himself a forge and bellows, and procured a heavy block of cast iron from the forge at Philipsburg for an anvil, also a hammer or two; and he would sharpen plowshares, set wagon tires, and shoe horses. In fact, his shop and tools were free for the use of all; and any one was at liberty to go there, start a fire, and do his own smithing, grandfather's coal bank near by furnishing the coal. Each pioneer made his own shovel plows, harrows, sleds, hayrakes, fork handles, hoe handles, flails, etc. Of course, they were not finished in very fine style, but they served the purpose for which they were intended.

As to lawyers, they were very scarce, there being two or three in Clearfield, then called "Old Town." There were such civil officers as justice of the peace, constable, and roadmaster; but very seldom was there a suit at law. Disputes were generally settled by "fist fights." In fact, disputes seldom arose unless some one was so reckless as to assert that he was "a better man" than some one else. In such cases the only settlement possible was a regular set-to with the fists. In the neighborhood known as the Haggerty settlement, lying in the region of what is now known as Houtsdale and Spruce Flat, it was generally conceded that Henry Haggerty was "the best man." The settlement was mostly composed of Haggerties, Alexanders, McCulloughs, and Whitesides—all Irish. It happened that a noted "bully" by the name of James Gill moved from the vicinity of what is now known

ampton, and settled in the Haggerty neighborhood. Soon after arriving there he was indiscreet as to remark to some one that he had come into that neighborhood "to tan Irish hides." That evening the man to whom the remark was made walked over to Henry Haggerty's and informed him of the remark made by Gill. The next morning Haggerty was up by the peep of day, mounted his horse, and rode three miles over to Gill's cabin. Halting near the door, he shouted, "Hello, Jim Gill!" Gill came to the door, and Haggerty exclaimed, "Good morning, Jim Gill; I understand you have come up into this neck o' woods to tan Irish hides. Now, here's one that needs tanning very badly; so come right along." With that Haggerty dismounted, tied his horse to a tree, and doffed his hat and coat. By that time Gill was out in the road, and at it they went. After a terrible battle—for they were both very able-bodied, gritty men—Haggerty downed Gill, and he shouted, "Enough." With that he took Gill by the hand, helped him to his feet, they both walked to the brook near by, washed the blood from their faces, shook hands, Gill acknowledging that Haggerty was the best man, and the latter mounted his horse and rode home as complacently as if he had been attending church. From that on these two men were the best of friends, and peace reigned in the neighborhood.

If a dispute arose between two neighbors about wages or services rendered, or anything else which they themselves could not settle, they would generally agree to go to some disinterested neighbor, in whose honesty and judgment both had confidence, each one make a statement, in the presence of the other, as to his understanding of the case, and then abide by the decision of the third party.

Occasionally, however, one would go to a justice of the peace, who was furnished with a copy of the civil code of the state, and "sue" his neighbor. In that case witnesses were subpoenaed, and the justice himself usually conducted the examination. But once in awhile the parties to the suit would secure the services of neighbors, who were regarded as experts in conducting lawsuits. These were called "pettifoggers," and they would conduct the examination "in open court." After hearing the testimony, the justice of the peace (who went by the name of "squire") would render his decision, and in very rare instances was there an appeal to the county court.

But as time rolled on and civilization (?) ad-

vanced this peaceable and inexpensive method of procedure passed away. The wilderness became more thickly populated, the more restless, ambitious sons of the pioneers became active players on the stage. Many "lumbermen" came in from distant parts, land became much more valuable, disputes arose as to claims, boundary lines, titles, etc., lawyers increased in number, and litigation became far more prevalent.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

Money-making by these pioneers was not a lost but an undiscovered art. In fact, money had scarcely any existence. What there was consisted chiefly of foreign silver coins, known to the pioneers as fippenny bit (six and a fourth cents), elevenpenny bit (twelve and a half cents), twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and the five-franc coin, valued at ninety-five cents. The business transactions, what there were, were carried on by means of trade or barter. The place of market was Phillipsburg. To this mart the pioneers came as many as twelve to twenty miles, through the wilderness, bringing their grain, butter, eggs, hides, and venison.

Phillipsburg was founded by Hartman Phillips, a wealthy Englishman, who, having fallen heir to a vast tract of that densely timbered region, came there, built a grist mill, a foundry and a screw factory; and a man by the name of Richard Plumb built and operated a forge. These industries employed a number of men, a little village sprung up, taking its founder's name, a couple of stores were opened, and here the people traded. Roads were opened across the mountains from this point—one east to Belfont, one southeast to Stormstown, and one more nearly south to Warrior's Mark and Huntingdon. To this little town the pioneers would bring their meager products and exchange them for coffee, tobacco, nails, etc. Sugar and tea they seldom bought. The former they made out of the sap of the maple tree, and for the latter they depended chiefly on black birch bark, spice bush, sassafras, and mountain tea.

Some of the first mountaineers secured what were known as squatters' claims, or titles, to their land—that is, they became the legal owners of the land upon which they settled by virtue of a law which provided that twenty-one years of peaceable, continuous possession entitled the pioneer to one hundred acres of the land on which he settled. But by the time the sons of these early settlers were grown and desired land Mr.

Phillips appeared on the scene, and his surveyor, William Bagshaw, a very scholarly, gentlemanly bachelor, had located and established his claims. Consequently young men desiring to settle on these lands were required to purchase them.

The writer's father in 1826 purchased one hundred acres, for which he was bound in an article of agreement to pay \$350, with interest at six per cent per annum from date. In all such cases if the purchaser could only manage to pay the interest annually he was never troubled about the principal. To make his first payment in the above case the purchaser chopped and ricked up one hundred cords of wood. This he did in thirty-three short, cold winter days, and walked two miles to and from the chopping each morning and evening. For this he was credited with thirty-three dollars on his purchase. From this time on he paid just as he could, sometimes hauling to his creditor a few bushels of wheat, then a few bushels of oats, all of which he either thrashed with the flail or tramped out with horses (after he got far enough on to own a horse, his first ten years of farming being done with a team of oxen). At other times he would carry away to Mr. Bagshaw a saddle of venison, again some skins of deer and other wild animals. In this way he worked along, gaining a little beyond the annual interest, till finally the last dollar was paid. Ah, it was a happy time around the familiar old fireside the evening father came home from Phillipsburg bringing with him the title deed for our poor but loved mountain home! It had been a long, hard struggle to pay for that one hundred acres, the estimates showing that although the original debt was only \$350, he and mother had actually paid, in interest and principal, a little over seven hundred dollars. This fact will give the comparatively young people of to-day an idea of how difficult it was in those pioneer days to open up and pay for a home in the mountains and at the same time raise a large family. Only by practicing the most diligent industry and the most rigid economy, and that, too, through long years, were they able to succeed. The same rigid economy and persistent industry practiced to-day by healthy young people, surrounded by modern facilities and opportunities, would enable them in less time to amass fortunes.

Along about 1844, and later, the demand for pine shingles east of the mountains became greater, and the roads were then such that they could be hauled across on wagons in the summer

time, but more especially on sleds in the winter, and disposed of to some advantage. Consequently "hauling" became, for those who owned horses, quite an industry, especially during the winter season. Those who did their farming with ox teams would make shingles during the winter season, and those who owned horse teams would haul the shingles east of the mountains and dispose of them *on the halves*—not for money, but for bacon, flour, corn, salt, sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, muslin, and calico, the pioneers now beginning to prefer these fabrics to the coarse homespun. At the early age of fourteen the writer began to "haul across the mountains" with his father's two-horse team; and in this way, instead of going to school, he spent his winters from that age up to his twentieth year. An ordinary load was two thousand lap shingles, as they were called.

Many a load of these did he haul to Bald Eagle Furnace, Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon Furnace, and to farmers in that vicinity, and trade for articles such as named above; and many a terrible freezing did he endure in making those long drives through the winter's frost and storm, there being one stretch of twelve miles without a house or cabin in which to warm. Then, too, it must be remembered that the youth of that day were not cosily fitted out with warm, woolen undergarments and heavy overcoats, as they are to-day. Without any underwear whatever, and without overcoats, they endured those terrible storms. How did they keep from freezing? Not by sitting cooped up in the sled, but by running, jumping, and thrashing around back and forth in the rear of the sled, as the patient, faithful horses dragged their heavy loads up those long hills.

An incident right here occurs to mind that may be of interest. One day, when in his fifteenth year, as he was going up what was known as Sandy Ridge Hill, he was walking and thrashing around in the rear of the sled to warm himself, when he noticed an animal, which he supposed was a dog, coming into the road some three rods behind him. He stood still, while his team moved on, and endeavored to coax the dog (?) up to him. It walked slowly and shyly up till it came right alongside of him in the road. He then put out his hand and was just about to pat it on the head when it quickly leaped away from him and ran into the brush. It turned out to be a young wolf, which, owing to the great depth of the snow on the mountains, was emboldened by hunger to come so

near. An uncle of the writer, Richard Hughes, coming along soon after saw it sitting in the snow and walked up to within a rod of it before it ran. He at once recognized it to be a wolf, but had no gun. The writer innocently supposed it to be a dog, and attempted to make friends with it.

The "hauling across the mountains" continued until about the close of the war, at which time the completion of the Tyrone, Phillipsburg & Clearfield Railroad revolutionized matters. Many a load of shingles and sawed lumber has the writer hauled into the (now) city of Tyrone when there were not two dozen houses there, and many a load of "store goods" has he hauled from that city, also from Milesburg, and even from Lewistown, over into Clearfield County.

CHRISTMAS IN PIONEER TIMES.

Fifty years ago, when the western slopes of the Alleghenies of Pennsylvania were one vast forest of pines and hemlocks, there seldom failed to be a deep snow on the ground by the 25th of December. Consequently, at Christmas time the surroundings of the pioneers' cabins were picturesque in the extreme. The earth carpeted with white, the evergreen boughs of the stately trees loaded with snow, and the small window panes of the small windows of the cabin neatly frosted over—these were the sights that usually presented themselves to the gaze of the pioneer as he awoke on Christmas morning. And as descriptive of such a morning it could truly be said:

In its broad white shroud lay the cold old earth,
And the wind through the trees sighed low;
It sighed, "'Tis the day of the Holy Birth,"
As the limbs swung to and fro.
As the low, soft sound of its whispered sighs
Died away on the listening ear,
It seemed to whisper of love from the skies
For the humble ones dwelling there.

But despite their humble circumstances, none failed to make some special preparations for an extra feast and some little surprise gifts of love on this joyful occasion. In the fall season, if they had only a few apples of their own raising, some of the best keepers would be buried in the ground, to be taken out on Christmas morning or the day before. The children would gather chestnuts, hickory nuts, and walnuts, and would put them away carefully, not to be disturbed till Christmas day. A few small cakes of maple sugar, made in the preceding sugar-making time, were carefully and secretly pre-

served by the parents, so that each child might be surprised on Christmas morning at finding in its stocking, hung up the night before, a lump of sugar as a gift from "the Belznickel man."

Even if the husband and father had not hunted any during that fall season, he would be sure to find time to spend a day or two in quest of game about the 20th of December, so as to be sure to have some extra fresh meat for Christmas. Ah, that was a happy evening, December 23, 1837, when the writer's father walked into his little log cabin just at dark, carrying a wild turkey that weighed twenty-four pounds. What a Christmas feast there was two days later!

The evening before Christmas the children were told the Bethlehem story in feeling, earnest words, and were instructed to hang up their stockings, so that good Santa Claus (or "the Belznickel man," as Santa Claus was then commonly called in those regions) might put something into them as Christmas presents before morning. This done, they would say their prayers and retire, wishing that the night would not be so long.

When they were sound asleep the parents would get out the maple sugar, the nuts, and the apples; and in each little stocking would be placed a few nuts, a lump of sugar, an apple, and a doughnut, of which the good mother had baked an ample supply during the day. Ah, how the children would dance with delight on examining the contents of their stockings! True, there were no gifts of painted sleds, drums, dolls (though occasionally a mother would make her little daughter an extra nice "rag baby"), picture books, etc.; but never were children happier than were the hardy little pioneers on that occasion. All day long they romped, played, cracked nuts, and feasted; and their only regret was that Christmas did not come about once every week.

Sometimes, by previous arrangement, the married children would assemble at the old pioneer homestead to celebrate Christmas. In that event the work would all be done up, and things were properly arranged by noon of December 24th. After dinner the husband would place plenty of straw in the sled, and hitch to it the oxen. Then he and his wife, with their two, three, or four children, would get into the sled, warmly tuck themselves in with several bedquilts, and away they would go—not on a gallop, with bells jingling, but in the slow, measured tread of the patient, faithful oxen.

After a drive of two miles they would stop at "Granddaddy" Kephart's to warm. Some of the children would cry because their hands were benumbed with the cold. But good old grandmother would rub them warm, and give the children something to eat; and then, after arranging to take Christmas dinner there the next day, on they would go two miles farther, arriving at "Granddaddy" Goss' big house about 4:00 P. M. Ah, what a greeting, and what a time romping with uncles and cousins!

About 8:00 P. M. the "Belznickel man" would put in an appearance. He was a terrific fellow to look upon—a tremendous black bearskin cap on his head, a mask on his face, a great panther skin wrapped about his body, the long tail of which trailed on the floor! How he bellowed and talked! He would lunge at the children, pull their ears if he caught them, and steal their caps if he could lay hands on them! But with all this they must not be too shy of him, nor treat him discourteously, or he would go away, and not return to put presents into their stockings. After a tremendous romp, lasting half an hour or so, he would suddenly make for the door, and, just as he was leaving, would say in a hoarse voice, "Good-night, children. I wish you a merry Christmas. Don't forget to hang up your stockings; for I'll be around again. But don't stay up too late; for if I come and see light in the house I'll not come in." With that he would pass out into the darkness; and nothing beyond his gentle hint was needed to make the children anxious to retire at an early hour.

The next morning, before day dawn, the house would resound with their merry shouts, each striving to excel the others in lavishing praise upon the "Belznickel man" for the good things they found in their stockings. After a good dinner, as arranged for at the other "granddaddy's," the Christmas party in the ox sled would arrive at home in good time to do the chores and have a merry Christmas night around their own fireside.

Looking back to those days from this distance, who dare say the pioneers, with all their hardships and privations, did not enjoy life? In fact, it sometimes seems to the writer that life's pleasures were more real and more whole-souled then than they are to-day. Style and formality and conventionality had not as yet assumed their tyrannical sway. There was that primitive sincerity and natural, heartfelt hospitality

and consequent enjoyment which attaches to acts unhampered by the conventionalities of the refined (?) societies of to-day. But lest we be considered pessimistic, we will add that despite the style and formality of modern times there is much goodness and whole-souled hospitality for which to be grateful.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

9

At an early day some of the original settlers were awake to the educational interests of their children. Of school privileges many of them had been deprived, and consequently could barely read and write. As early as 1820 Abel Benton taught a "subscription school" in Philipsburg, there being then no public school system. Parents who were able and willing to pay to him two dollars could send, for that amount of tuition, one pupil two months.

To this teacher grandfather Goss paid at one time four dollars, for which the writer's mother and her next younger brother received instruction in his school two months. But to enjoy the benefits of that instruction they were compelled to walk three miles morning and evening, their home being that distance from the school. Think of this, ye favored school children of to-day. It was in the cold winter; the days were short, deep snows fell in that mountain region, and the road lay through an almost unbroken forest of pine, hemlock, and laurel, up and down steep hills.

At the peep of day this girl of fourteen summers, accompanied by her brother, two years her junior, both dressed out in homespun, with coarse, heavy shoes made by their father's own hand (each pioneer was of necessity his own shoemaker), with a dinner basket in hand containing a lunch and two copies of Webster's spelling book, would set out and tramp three miles, often through deep, pathless snows, to be taught spelling, reading, and writing. That two months' schooling was all the school privileges mother ever enjoyed.

Later on, by the time several of her children were of school age, that same brother who had accompanied her to Esquire Benton's school opened a school within two miles of father's cabin, and to him the writer's parents paid four dollars for two months' tuition for him and a sister who was four years his senior. To this school they waded through deep snows night and morning, the text-books being Webster's spelling book and the New Testament. But as a

fruit of mother's diligence in her efforts to teach her children to read, sister was quite an apt reader for those times before she went to school, and the writer, then in his sixth year, was advanced from the alphabet to the "a-b-abbs" the afternoon of his first day's schooling. Ah, how proudly he ran and broke the news to his mother on reaching home that evening; and what an inspiration to his childish soul was the gentle, loving pat-a-pat of mother's hand on his head, the approving smile, and the warm, loving words, "That's a good boy," as they fell from mother's lips. Think you the force of those expressions of commendation has lost its influence to this day?

That school was a small affair, but it was a seed—a prophecy—a forerunner of something better, because it was the best step in a right direction that the pioneers could make at that time. It was far from being a college, but it might prepare the way for one. The accommodations were of the most rude, meager, homely character, but properly utilized would prepare the way, as they did, for the neat, comfortable country schoolhouse of to-day, with all its modern equipments.

The schoolhouse was a little, round-log, old in residence that had been vacated for better quarters. In it was the ever-present, indispensable corner chimney, which served as a warming place. A few days before the school was to open several of the pioneers met there and re-chinked and redaubed or mortared the cracks in the wall, so as to make the room comfortable. The seats were benches made of slabs and planks, by boring holes and driving pins into them for legs. The writing desks were made by boring holes into the logs of the walls, driving pins into the holes, and then placing long, rough boards on those pins, and then the pupils when writing sat with their faces to the wall and their backs to the interior of the room.

The exercises were about as follows: Soon after school was called—it was called at 9:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.—the pupils who were trying to learn their letters and those who were beginning to spell words of two and three letters would be called to the teacher, who had his seat in one corner of the room, one at a time. Those learning the alphabet would say their letters over from "a" to "z," and then backwards from "z" to "a," after which the teacher would point to several different letters at random, asking the pupil to name each, and telling it the names if it did not remember them. After a drill of this kind,

lasting about five minutes, the pupil was remanded to its seat with the admonition, "Now study your lesson," and another would be drilled in the same way. Not until a pupil could name every letter at sight was he advanced beyond the alphabet.

As they advanced so they could spell in words of two syllables, they were arranged in classes of two or more, and recited by standing up in a row, books in hand, and spelling words alternately or in succession. For some time after a pupil was thus promoted, the great trouble with him was to keep his place—that is, to follow the words as they were in turn spelled by his fellows, so as to know when it came his turn to spell, which was his word. Many a box on the ear and many a rap on the hand did stupid pupils receive for failing in this particular.

The more advanced pupils were given additional lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic. In reading they would stand up in a row, sometimes reaching two thirds around the room and read, each in turn, a verse from the New Testament, the teacher pronouncing the difficult words. Never did the class read in concert. Such a thing was not known, and would have been considered a dangerous innovation.

Just before dismissing for noon and for evening, all the more advanced pupils would stand and spell off the book. They were divided in two classes, the more advanced being named the "big class," and the less advanced the "little class." This exercise was a kind of spelling contest. To prepare for it everyone was required to study the spelling lesson, and when missed a word it was passed to the next. If one spelled it correctly, he took his place above the one who had missed the word, and if more were missed by more than one, the one who finally spelled it took his place above the first one who missed the word. The inspiring nature of the spelling match was the desire of all to have the honor of standing at the head of the class—an honor usually enjoyed by the best spellers.

Of course the fewer there were in the class the easier it was to stand at its head, or that desirable post of honor, "next head" was considered almost as honorable a position as "head." It is said that on one occasion a gentleman on horseback, traveling through the wilderness, overtook a little boy, all alone, on his way home from school, when the following logue ensued:

"Well, my little man, have you been to school?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you like to go to school?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where are you in your class?"

"Next head."

"Ah, that's a good boy. There," dropping a dime, "take that for being so high in your class."

"Thanky sir," said the boy, picking up the dime, his eyes dancing with joy.

The gentleman rode on a short distance, thinking complacently of his generous act, when suddenly a thought occurred to him, and turning in his saddle and looking back, he exclaimed, "Oh, say, little boy, how many are in your class?"

"Oh, me and another little girl," was the prompt and truthful reply.

The gentleman's head dropped, he straightened himself in his saddle and rode on without saying another word, feeling that if the answer to his last question had changed his vision respecting the boy's merits as a speller, nevertheless the lesson he himself had learned was worth far more than the dime he had given to the boy.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

From what has been said in former articles our young readers must not conclude that the children of the pioneers had a very dull, dreary time of it. They had their sports and amusements, despite that, in the language of the immortal Scottish bard,

"They dined on hamely fare,
Wore hoddan gray, and a' that."

During the winter season the boys from eight years old and upward found plenty of amusement in snaring rabbits, trapping foxes, shooting with bows and arrows and elder popguns of their own make, playing ball, and sliding down the hills. All these were healthy outdoor sports, and consequently, the mountaineers were generally the very picture of health. In these games and the sliding down the hills at school the girls usually joined with as much zest as the boys.

During the early spring and through the summer all those old enough to aid in any way were busily engaged chopping, picking brush and stone, rolling logs, plowing, planting and hoeing corn and potatoes (and such hoeing among roots and stones!) harvesting, haying, etc. In fact, the service of boys not more than six to

eight years of age were utilized, and many such would toil from morning till night, week in and week out, picking bark, limbs, and stones off the meadows, dropping corn and potatoes, and hoeing the same.

But in the fall of the year the sports began again. The young orchards, diligently cultivated, began to bear apples by the time the older boys and girls were in their teens. Consequently, apple butter boilings, corn shuckings (huskings, as they were then called), and quilting parties become numerous. A neighbor would determine that on a certain night he would boil apple butter. He would gather in his apples,

procure a barrel of fresh cider, and borrow Grandfather Goss' large copper kettle—the only one of the kind in all that part of the country. Then he would invite the young people of the neighborhood.

On the set evening, by 8 o'clock, all would be on hand. The great kettle was hung in the chimney if the weather was unpropitious, but if it was a fair moonlight night in the open air in the yard. Up to about 10 o'clock the fire was kept going under the kettle, boiling down the cider, and all hands were busy paring and "snitzing" apples, some to be used in making the butter, others to be dried.

By 10 o'clock the apples were all pared, the putting of the "thickening" into the cider had commenced, the butter stirrer was brought out, and the party was informed by the woman of the house, who was master of ceremonies, that it was necessary for some one to "stir." This was an intensely interesting moment; for then it was to be seen which of the young men was brave enough to lead off in inviting some one of the young ladies to stir with him. Although during the time the paring and "snitzing" of the apples was going on each one had been busy in his own mind determining on his partner, and cautiously reconnoitering by certain sly advances, such as presenting an extra fine apple to the object of his admiration, making certain suggestive remarks and carefully watching their effect, etc., all with a view to ascertaining their respective chances; yet the announcement that some one was needed to "stir" caused many a heart to go pitapat and developed wonderful results.

It was generally the case that there was one girl present to whom three or four young men had taken a special fancy, each of whom was fully resolved in his own mind to improve his first opportunity. But when the crisis moment

came, all of these would hesitate, and some cool-headed, quiet young fellow, who had not figured conspicuously at all during the preceding hours, would completely take their breath by gallantly stepping forward and inviting the object of their admiration to stir with him.

His invitation being accepted, the stirring commenced; and one after another the astonished boys who were *left* would quietly retire to the porch or some secluded spot, and then you should have heard their remarks. John would say:

"Well, boys, don't that beat the fleas in August! Who would ha' thought that that quiet, sleepy Jim Smith would ha' axed her to stir with him? Why, Joe, blame me, I thought you was goin' to ax her w'en I sced you gin her that big apple, or I'd axed her myself."

To this Joe would say: "Ha, ha, ha (with a sound of grim disappointment in the laugh)! I'd jist made up my mind to do so, but didn't want to be impedintly for'ard about it, when, blame my skin, if the fust thing I didn't see that limber-kneed, slab-sided son of a punkin step-pin' right up an' a poppin' of the question. Blame me, if ever I felt so beat in all my born days. Ha, ha, he, he, haw, h-a-w-aw."

After exchanging comments of this kind some time, one would say, "Well, boys, this won't do. Them gurrels in thare will think we're dummer than ole Baughman's off ox."

"W'at 'ill we do?" says another.

"Do?" says the leader. "We'll go in and play button."

With that they rush into the house, and the leader says to all in general, and no one in particular, "Le's play button," and the game begins. From that on, they take turns in playing and stirring until about 4 o'clock in the morning (a good supper having been sandwiched in about midnight), when the butter was done, the kettle was taken off, and all hands repaired to their homes, the boys gallantly escorting the girls—as happy, jolly a set as ever breathed.

The corn shucking and quilting parties were also occasions of special interest and amusement. The pioneers seldom planted more than five or six acres of corn at most. This they would cut up, shock, and when dry would haul it together near the barn, and then invite the neighbors to come to the shucking party. If it happened to be at the time of or near full moon, they needed no other light; but if in the dark of the moon bright fires of pitch-pine wood were kept burning near by. In the house the women quilted

and cooked while the men and boys shucked corn. About midnight the corn was finished, the quilt was out, and all hands sat down to a superb supper of chicken, potatoes, hot biscuit, pumpkin butter, apple butter, pumpkin pie, and rye coffee. And, oh, how those mountaineers would eat!

Supper over, at places where the heads of the family were church members, all hands would retire to their home, the boys usually escorting the girls. But where the heads of the families were not professors of religion some of the young people would usually remain an hour or two and dance.

In these ways the young mountaineers found amusements into which they threw themselves with all the ardor of their hearty, robust nature; nor were their sports but seldom, if ever, marred by quarrels or fights, unless there happened to be whisky furnished for the occasion. In such instances there was almost certain to be a fight or two, and some two or more poor fellows would be seen carrying their eyes draped in mourning two or three days.

The writer has known young men to attend such gatherings as many as three nights in succession, in no one of which would they get over a single hour's sleep; and withal they would work hard plowing, chopping, or thrashing every day.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

// Religiously these hardy mountaineers were not neglected. Nor were they morally bad. Al-
whether members of the church or not, had deep, conscientious convictions. The Protestant Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Methodist and the Presbyterian churches were all represented. For the first named, Hartman Philip erected a house of worship in Philipsburg soon after he founded the town. About the same time the itinerants of the United Brethren and the Methodist churches crossed the mountains, preached in the cabins of the pioneers, and visited from house to house. But as we have already given a sketch of some of their earliest visitations and labors we shall here speak of later times.

The labors of the Methodist itinerants were blessed with great revivals. Powerful conversions and wonderful shouting characterized their meetings. In due time they erected a log meetinghouse in Philipsburg, one in Clearfield Town, and one at John Dales, in Bradford Township.

The itinerants of the United Brethren Church were equally zealous, and their meetings were also occasions of wonderful conversions and much shouting. In fact, in almost every prayer meeting from one to five or six persons would become happy and shout. Of course, at these meetings there were often present some of the baser sort who would speak lightly and make sport of the shouting and shouters; but against the godly, upright lives of some of the loudest shouters they could utter not a word. Occasionally there was a shouter whose daily life did not correspond with his profession, and against such the scoffers would hurl their epithets and derisive remarks with effect.

The United Brethren itinerants did not enter the towns. They preached during the first fifteen years in private houses. About 1847 the settlers in "the Goss neighborhood" determined to build a house for school and church purposes. The little old cabin on the hill, so long utilized for public and Sunday schools, was now quite too small and dilapidated; and owing to the increase of population the private houses were quite too small to accommodate the people who came to hear preaching.

There being no public money with which to build a schoolhouse, the settlers agreed to join hands and erect a house "for school and church purposes." One subscribed so many days' work, another so many shingles, another so many feet of boards, another so many pounds of nails, another so many panes of window glass, another so many days' hauling with a span of horses, another so many days' hauling with a yoke of oxen, and so on. "Uncle John Goss" gave half an acre of ground for the site and the pine timber for the logs.

The logs were hewed by the writer's father, and by him and a brother were the floors laid and the door and window frames, the benches, and the writing desks made and placed in position. In due time the house was completed, and Henry Ruffner installed as teacher. That house still stands on the original site, two miles west of Osceola Mills, and is occupied as a private residence. To the writer it is a sacred inclosure for more reasons than one, chiefly because there, some months after his conversion, he professed his Lord in baptism, there he first attempted to superintend a Sunday school, there he first attempted to lead a prayer meeting, and there he first attempted publicly to preach the word.

The members of the church in each neighborhood were organized into classes, a class leader and a class steward appointed, and during the summer months prayer and class meetings were held regularly every Sabbath. During the winter, owing to the distance many of them had to travel, the meetings were not held oftener than once in two or three weeks.

Few of the favored of to-day have anything like a correct conception of the difficulties those early settlers surmounted to attend divine services. Not infrequently would some of them walk as many as four miles of an evening (and that, too, after working hard all day) to attend preaching; and the writer has known a class leader (an uncle of his), with his wife, in the summer time, to walk five miles, up and down great hills, of a Sunday morning, to the house above mentioned to meet and lead his class, and walk back home in the evening. True, he owned a team of horses; but having worked his horses hard all week, he thought they needed their Sunday rest, and he and his faithful wife would walk that distance to encourage the work of the Lord in the community. That faithful Christian pair are now in heaven, but their influence still lives and asserts itself for good in the lives of many who were inspired by them to faithfulness in the Christian life.

Both the Methodist and United Brethren at an early day began to hold camp meetings in these parts. But these were no more like the camp meetings of to-day, with their permanent grounds, fine cottages, and modern equipments than an old-fashioned stage coach is like a modern express train. But as the stage coach answered well its purpose in its day, so did these camp meetings; and we most heartily wish that in stimulating vital piety and in securing the conversion of souls the camp meeting of to-day was as much an improvement over the camp meeting of forty years ago as the lightning express train of modern times is an improvement upon the old-time stage coach. But, alas, it is not so nearly so as we could desire.

The camp meeting of those days was on this wise: In the early part of the summer the "circuit preacher" would talk up, all over his charge, the importance of having a good camp meeting at some central point, and ascertain "how many would take tents." In due time, the time (the latter part of August or the first of September) and place were agreed upon by the quarterly conference. As the time approached father and mother would purchase two webs of muslin and

have them sewed into one large sheet for a tent cover. A sufficient quantity of provisions to serve the wants of the family a week and feed five times that many strangers (all free), were provided; and on the Thursday morning of the camp-meeting week, by the time daylight had fully dawned all was loaded into a wagon, the house was locked up (the services of a kind neighbor having been secured to look after the stock and the fences), and away the whole family, provisions, horse feed, and all, drove ten, fifteen, or twenty miles, up hill and down, and over tremendously rough roads, to the camp ground. Once there, poles for the tent were cut, the tent was pitched, beds made of straw procured near by and bedding brought along, a camp fire was arranged over which to cook; and there for five or six days the pioneers thus brought together "worshiped God in the leafy grove."

The weird scene presented by those meetings among the tall pines in the nighttime are still visibly photographed on the writer's mind; and the sound of the preachers' voices warning sinners of impending judgment, and of the singing, praying, moaning of the mourners, and the shouting of the converts, still ring betimes in his ears. To the more cultured and refined of to-day those meetings may seem wild, rough, fanatical; but that they were directed of God as the means by which to reach scores and scores of the mountaineers *who would attend no other meeting*, and secure their conversion, the sequel clearly demonstrated. The Christian people who united in these meetings only made the best use they could of the means at hand, and the Lord accepted and blessed their offering in the conversion and salvation of their children and their neighbors.

True, there was often much disorder. The "roughs" would sometimes attempt to break up the meetings; but the courageous preachers and the staunch Christian mountaineers were always equal to the emergency.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

12

As the years advanced up into the forties and fifties lumbering became the great industry of Clearfield County. Saw mills were built, many of the stately pines were cut into boards, others were worked up into shingles (not sawed, but split shingles), and still many more were felled and hewed into great square logs, while still others, the largest, tallest, and most perfect, were simply stripped of their bark, limbs, and knots, and

thus dressed were called "spars," intended for ship masts.

This industry gave employment to all the hardy young mountaineers, all of whom were expert in swinging the ax, handling the crosscut saw, making shingles, and working in sawmills. Other lumbermen came in from New York and the New-England states, and the industry soon began to make sad havoc in the forests of stately pines.

The mountaineers would till their poor, rough, mountain farms during the summer, and in early fall would hie away to the pine forests. Those whose homes were not conveniently near to the forests would erect cabins there, carry provisions to them, do their own cooking, and thus "bach" it from fall till spring, some of them going to their cabins Monday morning and returning to their family home on Saturday night. Such would rise as early as 3:00 A. M. Monday, eat breakfast, load themselves down with provisions, and walk five to eight miles to their cabins in time to do a full day's chopping.

Some may be curious to know how those lumbermen could "keep house"—that is, cook their meals and at the same time do full work in the timber. But they did, and did it easily. Of course, the meals were not prepared after the most fastidious fashion, nor would they have tempted the appetite of an epicure; but from his own experience the writer can assure his readers that the food was so well prepared as to be quite sufficiently tempting to the appetites of hungry woodchoppers. The variety was no great, nor did it need to be. The chief requisites were substantiality in quality and abundance in quantity.

The order was as follows: At 5:00 A. M. the one honored with being chief cook would rise, start a fire in the cook stove, and call the other three. While he fried meat, boiled potatoes, made coffee, and bake buckwheat cakes, the others would prepare some wood for the day or (if it were during hauling time) feed and harness the horses. Then all would sit down to the table, on which the dishes had been arranged the night before, and partake heartily of the morning meal. Having finished their repast by 6:00 A. M. each one would turn his plate upside down over his knife and fork, and thus it would be ready for his own special service at noon. (The dishes were only washed once each day—in the evening—and table linen was not in use at all.) Breakfast over, the "cook" would wash and clean a quart of white beans, place them in a good-sized

dinner pot, add to them a piece of pork and some salt, fill the pot with water, place it on the stove, fill the stove with hard, green wood, and then away all hands would go to the chopping, the others meantime having been engaged in whetting the axes. At half past 11 o'clock the cook would quit work, return to the cabin, find the beans and pork cooked most deliciously, bake the buckwheat cakes, and by 12 o'clock the others would arrive, and all would sit down and most hugely enjoy their dinner. At 1:00 P. M. all would return to their work and chop as long as they could see. Then they would return to the cabin, prepare and eat their supper, wash the dishes, set things in order in the cabin, chat, read, or play checkers for an hour or so, and then retire to their rude, rough beds and sleep the sleep made refreshing by hard, honest toil and a clear conscience, while the mountain breezes sighed and moaned through the tops of the pines and hemlocks that locked branches over their cabin.

Prior to 1862, when the first railroad was built into this region, all the lumber, save what was "wagoned across the mountains," was conveyed to market in rafts and arks floated down Moshannon, Clearfield, and Chest creeks, and the west branch of the Susquehanna River. Consequently lumbering, so called, during the fall and winter seasons consisted in getting logs to the sawmills and sawing them into boards to be afterward rafted, and in "making square timber" and "spars" and hauling them to the streams above mentioned.

In making square timber the trees were felled and then scored and hewed into square, or nearly square, sticks of whatever size and length they would make, running all the way from twelve inches to thirty inches square at the middle of the logs, and from thirty to eighty feet long, while the spars were from two to four feet in diameter at the stump, and from seventy to one hundred and five feet in length.

Some of these logs were hauled from three to eight miles' distance to get them to the water; but the roads over which they were hauled followed the ravines and small stream so as to avoid any hauling "up hill." However, in many instances they led down long steep hills, the descent of which with a team, behind which was one of those tremendous logs, was extremely hazardous.

As a matter of course the hauling was done during the winter when there was snow on the ground. The necessary outfit for successful

hauling consisted of four good horses (but much hauling was done with two-horse teams) well harnessed, a "timber sled," a great log chain some twelve or fifteen feet in length, and a good rough-lock chain—that is, a short, heavy, strong chain to place around one of the sled runners as a lock when going down hills.

Roads would be cut and cleared through the logs, stumps, and brush to where each stick of timber lay, the sled would be driven within six feet of the side of one end of the stick, a "skid" would be placed with one end to the log and the other end on the sled, two of the horses hitched to it, and thus one end of the log, or stick of timber would be slid or "skidded" up on the sled, chained fast, and then dragged to the creek or river's bank. If the distance was not over three miles, three trips was considered a fair day's hauling.

Spars were far more difficult to haul than square timber, and not unfrequently some very large choice sticks had to be drawn a good part of the distance by the slow process of block and tackle. So the hardy mountaineers toiled on through the long winter, and by the first of the middle of March they had their lumber to the water's edge ready to raft.

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13
The lumber prepared and placed on the banks of the creek or river, the next thing to do was to put it into rafts in the water and float it to market. This was called rafting. Clearfield Creek and the Susquehanna River (west branch) were fair streams for rafting. Moshannon and Chest creeks, owing to their smallness, crookedness, and the swiftness of the current were illy adapted to this industry.

The rafting season lasted only a short time in the spring of the year, when the snow was melting in the mountains. Hence, in order to get the lumber to market, the rafting time was a most busy occasion. In fact, everybody was on the rush, everything had to be done in a hurry.

Sawed lumber was sometimes loaded on log rafts, and thus conveyed to market. But by far the greater portion was built into what were called board rafts, and thus floated to Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, Pa., and sold. The log rafts were built by rolling the hewed logs into the water, placing from fifteen to twenty side by side, placing what was called a lash pole across each end of the logs (lash poles were young, tough oak, hickory, or

wood saplings that were from three to four inches in diameter), and then boring inch and a half or inch and a quarter holes on either side of the lash pole, and some five inches deep into the logs, placing the two ends of a bow, made of tough white oak, into the two holes, bring the bow down tight over the lash pole, and driving pins of hard wood into the holes so as to hold the pole and the logs solid together. A full raft of logs was from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and twenty-five feet long and from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet wide. This was called a river raft, the size usually floated from Clearfield Town to the foot of Buttermilk Falls. At that place two of these rafts were placed side by side and constituted a float, and one pilot, with five hands, could take it from there to Marietta. From Marietta to Peach Bottom, or tide water, they would be taken single again, and it would require a pilot and ten good hands to manage the raft with any degree of safety, so swift was the current in places and so rocky the channel.

From the upper waters of Clearfield Creek and of the west branch of the river the rafts were floated out in halves—that is, one hundred and ten feet long, and joined together in the river or at Clearfield Town. However, out of Clearfield Creek many full rafts were floated from as high up as Chase's Landing, or the mouth of Potts' Run. But to manage one of those large rafts in that stream required a skillful pilot and nine good, stout men.

Rafting was not only a busy time, and the work very laborious, but it was for the young, hardy mountaineers a very exciting and highly enjoyable occasion. All through their toils and exposures, during the long, cold winter, they were ever cheered on with the prospect of "a trip down the river in the spring." This trip, when made for the first time, was as much of an event, ay, more, in the history of the life of a young man as is a trip to Europe to-day. Nor was any one considered a true lumberman—a hero—until he could tell some wonderful story about "what I saw at Marietta last spring."

To appreciate what such a trip implied the reader must go back in his imagination to the condition of that country before the days of railroads. He must remember, too, that after the young mountaineers had reached Marietta—the goal of their ambition—before they could sit down around the fireside in their mountain home and astonish father and mother and the

smaller children with their wonderful description of "the trip"—of their hairbreadth escapes at "Oliver's Bend," "The Stepping Stones," "Big Moshannon Falls," "Shamokin Dam," and in "Connewago Falls"—before he could tell of these, and of the fights, the frolics, and the fun he had seen in making the trip, he had to do from five to six days' of solid, hard walking—that is, he had to walk from Marietta, in Lancaster County, Pa., to Clearfield County, a distance of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five miles. He could have taken the packet on the canal and rode from Harrisburg to Waterstreet, in Huntingdon County, or he could have staged it; but that would have been quite too expensive; and as his employer allowed him ten dollars to take him home (that was a dollar a day for five days for his time and a dollar a day for his expenses) he found it quite as profitable to walk home as to work on the raft while going down the river, the usual wages for a common hand for rafting being one dollar a day and board.

After the Pennsylvania Railroad was built the return from "down the river" was made in much less time. In 1851 the writer made his first trip to Middletown, Pa., on a raft. In the evening he took the cars and ran up to Harrisburg. There he, with many other raftmen, lodged in "Bumgardner's Hotel" and slept on the floor of the sitting room till 3:00 A. M. when he took the train for Tyrone. Arriving there about 8:00 A. M., he procured breakfast and they walked twenty-five miles across the mountain, through a drenching, cold, April rain to his home. And he well remembers the look of astonishment on his father's face that evening when in answer to the question, "Where did you come from to-day?" he said, "From Harrisburg." "Harrisburg!" was the astonished reply. How in the world could you come from Harrisburg in one day? Formerly it had required four days' hard walking to cover the distance between Harrisburg and that place, and the pioneers could scarcely believe their own child when he declared that he had covered the entire distance in about twelve hours. But the iron horse had put in his appearance and wrought the wonderful revolution.

One of the difficulties encountered by the raftmen was to secure lodging. When on the water, as night approached they would "land" in eddies where their rafts could be kept in safety, tie them up with their great sea grass cables to trees and stumps on the shore, and

seek for lodging in the houses near by. The mouth of Clearfield Creek, Fulton's dead water, Big Sandy, and Salt Lick were popular places for landing in the mountains because of the good eddies in which the rafts could be securely held. The houses at these places, fitted up for the accommodation of raftmen, were often so crowded at night that every foot of floor would be covered with sleeping men. In such cases a raftman would consider himself fortunate if he could find a dry place on the floor near the stove on which to lie down, and taking his boots for a pillow, enjoy (?) a few hours' sleep. The keeper of the house would begin to serve breakfast by 4:30 A. M., and by daylight all would have breakfasted and gone.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

14

"Rafting," which figured so prominently as an industry in parts of Pennsylvania and New York forty and fifty years ago is now almost a lost art. Twenty years hence it will have entirely disappeared, and the children of to-day will know nothing of it whatever unless they happen upon descriptions sent down to them from some who were personal participants in that exciting, laborious, and somewhat perilous process by which the lumber products of the mountain regions were conveyed to market.

The constructing of the raft, described in our last, was called rafting in. Not until the first freshet of the season had rid the streams of the heavy ice, formed during the long winter, was it safe, or possible even, to place the lumber into the water. But so soon as this occurred every available hand was busy, and every "rafting ground" on creek and river resounded with the noisy pounding, chopping, hurrahing, and laughing of the jolly raftmen.

Rafts were of three kinds—board rafts, made of boards, timber rafts, made of the hewed logs described in a former article, and spar rafts, made of the cleanly barked, round logs intended for ship masts.

On each end of a raft was placed and pinned fast with large wooden pins a head block, on which was mounted an oar with which the raft was guided in the stream. The oar consisted of a dry pine pole, some six to eight inches in diameter and from thirty-five to fifty feet long, the smaller end of which was dressed down so that it could be grasped by the hand, and the larger end was mortised some four or five feet, and into this mortise, or jaws, was inserted the

thick end of a blade sixteen feet long, some eighteen to twenty inches wide, two and one eighth inches thick at the one end and an inch and an eighth at the other end. This blade was firmly pinned fast in the jaws of the stem, and the oar balanced on the head block and a two-inch pin placed down through it and the block, so as to permit it to play freely up and down, and from side to side, at the will of the man having charge of it.

A raft, when afloat, was in charge of the pilot, a man who was supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with the crooks, turns, rocks, leads of water, and eddies of the stream, and knew "how to run a raft." The pilot was responsible for the safety of the raft, and carried the front oar. His "first mate" was his steersman, and carried the rear or hind oar, as it was called. It was his duty, and the duty of the hands, to obey all the orders of the pilot. Pilots were usually paid a certain sum per trip, and sometimes made as high as ten dollars in a single day. Steersmen and common hands were paid by the day or by the trip, according to agreement.

If a pilot were unfortunate or unskilled, and ran his raft upon rocks and broke it into pieces, it was said, "He stoved his raft." If he simply ran it onto a rock or sandbar, and it stopped without breaking, it was said, "He stuck his raft." If he ran his raft so that it swung around and lodged sidewise on the head of an island or on the pier of a bridge, it was said, "He saddle-bagged his raft" on the head of the island or on the pier of the bridge.

In the spring of 1856 the writer, being a pilot, contracted with Mr. John M. Chase, a very enterprising, worthy, and successful lumberman of Clearfield County, to raft in and deliver at Marietta, in Lancaster County, Pa., two large timber rafts. The preceding winter was noted for its great severity, its length (it did not break till the 9th of April), and the great quantity of snow that fell. The winter was spent by him and his brother (now bishop) and several other young men of the neighborhood in attending the public schools and studying "the three R's with English grammar added."

From his schoolmates he selected most of his crew, taking the brother above mentioned as steersman. It was a memorable experience. The rafting ground was the first one below the mouth of Potts' Run, on Clearfield Creek. There he and his crew of nine stout, hardy, jolly young men on the morning of April 10th commenced to "raft in."

More than a week they worked late and early pulling in the logs, boring holes, driving pins, hanging oars, ever urged on by the intense desire "to get down the river," and the fear that "the water would go down." Finally they had three big rafts all ready to go, each two hundred and twenty-five feet long and twenty-six feet wide. With one of these they started in the morning, the creek being two feet too high for good running, and still rising. Oh, how they had to work! It seemed they could not keep the raft in the stream, so wild was the water! At Spruce Island, a few miles below where they started, the great raft took "a shear," could not be controlled, and struck on Myer's Rock below the island. But it did not break, so substantially was it put together; and by swinging the hind end out into the current it floated off the rock, and on they went. At Clearfield bridge it took another shear, plowed into the bank, carried away a cart load of soil, and went on. A mile below this point, after a great struggle, in which another raft was knocked loose, the raft was landed at Ardery's dead water, the men completely "tuckered out." Dinner was procured there, and at 3:00 P. M. the tired men started to foot it through the mud and slush ten miles back to Mr. Chase's home, where they arrived about 6 o'clock.

The next morning at the breakfast table the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. Chase. Isaiah, I wish you to take your crew, go to the mouth of Pott's Run, and take that big spar raft out to Fulton's dead water to-day.

Isaiah. Oh, Mr. Chase, I have never run a raft, know nothing about it, and I am afraid to risk it. I almost killed my men yesterday with that big timber raft, and I do not wish to give them a second dose for fear I'll kill them altogether. I have heard old pilots say so much about spar rafts being so hard to run.

Mr. C. Oh, great Charley, you need have no fears. If you could manage that big timber raft yesterday, with the creek as high as it was, and on the rise, you will have no trouble with this big spar raft to-day. I'll risk you.

Isaiah. All right, Mr. C., I'll do my best, and you shall have to abide the consequences.

With that the pilot and his jolly crew footed a mile to where the raft lay, boarded it, and soon were floating down the rapid, rocky, crooked stream. It was a large raft, two platforms of ninety-five feet each in length, ten logs wide, and the largest spar three feet in diameter. To the

surprise of pilot and crew they found no difficulty whatever in managing it, the dangerous places, such as Turner's Rock, Spruce Island, Myer's Rock, the grass flat, and Cree's Sunny Rock, were all passed in safety, and by 2:30 P. M. the raft was safely landed away down in the river at Fulton's dead water. The great river hill was climbed, and a good hearty dinner eaten at Abraham Ream's popular raftsmen's home. Then the crew set out to return to Mr. Chase's home, a distance of between twenty and twenty-five miles. On they tramped, up hill and down, through mud, over ice, gravel, sand, and stones, their pants legs stuffed into the high legs of their heavy boots, and at about 10:00 P. M. they entered Mr. Chase's house, a wonderfully tired but jolly, proud, triumphant set. They were heartily welcomed, the tidings of the success of the day's work being especially welcome news. A good supper was in readiness and eaten with a relish, and then they retired and "slept without rocking," only to be aroused at 5 o'clock the next morning that they might repeat the trip. This was rafting in Clearfield County, Pa., thirty-seven years ago.

PIONEER LIFE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

15
By the time it was fairly daylight the next morning the pilot and crew, of whom we spoke in our last, were at the rafting ground, where still lay two large timber rafts. One of them was boarded, the rope untied, and away they went. The water now being in an excellent stage for "good running," the raft was managed with comparative ease. This, however, required, in some of the "tight places," the exertion of all the skill of the pilot and all the strength of every one of his vigorous, able-bodied men. Often would they, in dipping the oar and pushing it across the raft in order to move and direct it in the channel, lift the pilot clear off his feet and carry him across the raft, he all the while suspended at arm's length from the end of the oar stem. Ah, it was a delight, hard as was the work, to handle such rafts, aided by such a crew, in such a lively, dashing, crooked stream of water. There was an inspiration about it that thrilled the heart and caused the men to forget that they were working hard or were tired.

By 3:00 P. M. of that day, this raft also was tied up at Fulton's dead water; and by about 10:00 P. M. the crew was again seated around Mrs. Chase's heavily-loaded table ravenously devouring a good supper, interspersing the performance with puns and jokes relating to the

incidents of the day.

It may be proper here to remark that while, as a matter of fact, many raftsmen were drunken and profane, others were as pure-hearted, noble-minded, honest, upright men as could be found anywhere. And while it was so true that it had passed into a proverb in Clearfield County that a trip down the river was all that was needed to determine whether or not the conversion a man had professed in the revival of the previous winter was genuine, nevertheless many a young man, and old one, too, did pass that trying ordeal triumphantly. It may also be stated here that of the crew in question several were Christian young men, all the others were young men of good morals, and no profanity or drinking of intoxicants was practiced by any one of them.

After a good night's rest and an early breakfast the pilot and his crew "skipped out" to the creek and boarded the last raft for them to take down. That one delivered safely at Fulton's dead water they would then be ready to go on down the river. It was a large raft—two hundred and twenty-five feet long, twenty-six feet wide, and half oak! The men boarded this raft with light hearts. They had bid good Mrs. Chase a cordial good-by (she was one of God's noble women), taken with them their little traps, and were cheered with the expectation of seeing Marietta before returning to "old Clearfield" again. The rope was untied and away they went with ease and safety.

But when they came in sight of "the Salmon Hole" they saw the eddy landed full of rafts and a hundred or more men there, some of whom were throwing up their hats and shouting at the top of their voices, "Tie up! tie up! tie up!"

This left the pilot but one choice—to run in and land, which was effected without any difficulty. On inquiring as to the trouble, he was informed that some unskillful pilot had, the afternoon before, missed his calculations and saddlebagged his raft on the head of Spruce Island, just a mile below; that the raft being a timber raft of only two platforms length, the front platform had broken off and gone, but the hind platform lay across the head of the island, with at least ten feet of it projecting into the channel in such a way as to render it impossible for large rafts to go by. Short or half rafts were going by in safety, but it was considered madness and folly for a pilot to attempt the feat with a full river raft.

Here, then, was a dilemma. Must this pilot and crew, whose hearts were set on getting down

the river during this freshet, have all their hopes blasted by the stupid blunder of an incompetent pilot? The men muttered and growled—none of them swore audibly. What some of them thought is not written. Their pilot took things coolly, but he *was* worried. He went to two or three of the older pilots in whose judgment he had confidence, and who were standing around not knowing what to do, and received from their lips, as a result of their inspection of the situation, an accurate statement of the position of things at the head of the island.

Having spent some time in this way, he returned to his own raft where his men were assembled, trying in various ways to give vent to their feelings of disappointment and chagrin. On stepping on board the raft his brother, the steersman (and now bishop), approached and said to him, "Suppose you get on board one of these small rafts that are going by and ride down past Spruce Island and see how things look. Perhaps you will see that we can go by. You can jump off below the grass flat and come back. It will not take long."

"No," said the pilot, "it is not worth while. I have talked with three different pilots who have been there and examined the situation themselves, and I know what it is as well as if I had seen it myself. But call the men here, I have a proposition to make." The men came, and the pilot said: "Boys, we are in a desperate box, but I believe there's barely a chance to get out. And if you will promise on your honor to stick to me and help me to gather up the timber and raft it together again, provided we tear the raft all to pieces, I will try to get on."

Every man was only too glad to give his pledge of honor; and after giving a few words of special instruction to his steersman, and cautioning the men to give heed to no one and to nothing but to save their duty on the raft, he told his other brother, Abraham, to go ashore and untie the rope.

No sooner had the raft begun to drop down through the eddy than a hundred men or more became excited and gave utterance to such interrogatories as, "What are you going to do? Where are you going? Why, man, you're crazy. You can never go through with that big raft. You'll only form a jam in the channel so that even small rafts can not get through! Stop! Stop!"

To all these excited exclamations, declarations, and questions neither the pilot nor any of his

and one bit of attention; and as they began to pull around the bend at the lower end of the eddy, and the raft began to enter Turner's Riffle, the excited men on the shore all stamped down the beach to witness the result at Spruce Island.

Turner's Riffle and Turner's Rock were safely passed, the turn at the Notched Rock was handsomely made, and in due time the great raft, sweeping with great speed, struck the projecting platform on the head of Spruce Island with a crash that reverberated through the hills like the roar of a cannon. The force was so great that it completely knocked the platform out of the channel upon the head of the island without damaging the big raft in the least, so substantially had it been put together. However, the concussion was such as to greatly slacken the speed of the raft and cause it to sheer violently into the bend, so that the pilot saw that in an instant it would be impossible to clear Myer's Rock below. Quick as lightning he turned, yelled to his men to pull, and with all their powers they forced the raft into the bend and crowded it against the driftwood lodged upon the shore, where it plowed and forced its way along until it almost stopped, when they then turned, pulled out into the current, cleared Myer's Rock, and went on in safety.

When the one hundred or more astonished men on the shore saw that the hazardous venture was a success they threw their hats into the air and made the welkin ring with cheer upon day after day. The big raft, managed by its pilot and his crew, had not only gone safely through the riffle, but it had completely removed the obstruction, and the channel was opened again for as large as well as small. In the dusk of the evening the pilot and his crew landed their big raft safely in Miller's dam, above Clearfield, where they received the most hearty congratulations of the owner, Mr. Chase, who was very rejoiced that his last large raft had passed the Island in safety.

From,

Spirit
Clearfield Pa

1897

Date,

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT

Carefully Compiled and the history of the townships of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, written by a Corps of Correspondents.

[The SPIRIT will give a complete history of the county. It will be written up by a Corps of Correspondents and will carefully cover the history of the County, and also give historical sketches of the Pioneer Families.]

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

BY PROF. JOHN A. DALE, CURWENSVILLE, PA.

In the same year that Daniel Ogden settled at Chincleclamousche, making the permanent settlement in Clearfield county, Arthur Bell came up the river, from B Island, in a small canoe—at that day there were no roads. Even the Indian trails had not yet been discovered. So, the only means of travel was by the river. When he arrived at Ogden's, the senior Ogden and his sons were busily engaged building a log cabin. Bell, being a man of genius and impulses, and always ready and willing to assist his fellows and though he had never before seen Mr. Ogden, he immediately landed his canoe, and for several days assisted him in constructing his first house.

The house, being completed he again embarked, and turned the prow of his canoe up stream. At Curwensville, he found Paul Clover, who there was the only settler on the river from Ogden's to its source.

Again embarking, he pushed his canoe still further up the river. He finally stopped and located on a tract of land now belonging to the Farewell estate and occupied by H. A. Caldwell. This was in 1797. So, Arthur Bell was the first settler in what is now Pike township. His wife came the next year.

In 1802, Mr. Bell was elected Justice of the Peace for the township of Chincleclamousche, and was ever after known as 'Squire Bell.

One of his first official acts was the uniting in marriage of Major Matthew Ogden and Miss Elizabeth Bloom. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in Clearfield county.

Arthur Bell came here from Patch Valley, Centre county. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, having for a considerable time, served in the Navy. 'Squire Bell was a great "fiddler," and was very popular among the early settlers. He was a tall muscular man, of determined spirit but withal kind and obliging. In a short time, he became the recognized leader of the settlement.

Here, in 1799, was born his eldest child Grier Bell, who was the first male child born in Clearfield county. Grier was named after Rev. Grier, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Williamsport, who traveled all that distance in a canoe to baptize him. Sometime after his marriage, Grier Bell purchased lands in Ferguson township and moved there. Here he died Feb. 27, 1886.

As an illustration of the privations and difficulties of the early pioneers, the following is a good example. From his coming here in 1799, until Matthew Ogden's mill was built in 1804, 'Squire Bell was compelled to grind the corn on which he depended for food, in an old coffee mill.

Ogden's mill, in itself was one of the greatest curiosities of modern times. All the iron contained in the entire mill was a spike about a foot long, used as a spindle. Still, primitive as it was, it served to grind the grist of the pioneer, until Robert Maxwell built a better one in Pike township, on the waters of Anderson creek.

Of 'Squire Bell's children his oldest son, Grier married Miss Roll, of Clarion county.

Grier Bell's children were: Warren W. who married Miriam Snyder, and has a family of three girls and one boy.

Cortes married Matilda Hagerty. Their family consists of three sons, Orel, Verne and Singleton Bell, Esq., Ex-District Attorney, of Clearfield county, and at this time a prominent member of the Clearfield county Bar.

Of Grier Bell's daughters, Josephine married Samuel Hagerty, of Hagerty's Cross Roads. Mr. Hagerty died recently, leaving three sons, Hagerty Bros., who now are the most prominent business men of Coalport and vicinity.

His other daughters were Augustine, who married John Curry, Vespejian, Emeline and Hortensia, who died young.

'Squire Bell's second son, William, married Miss Martha Henry, of Centre county. William Bell died at an early age, and left one son, and three daughters.

William Greenwood Bell married Amanda Dale, and is still living at New Millport, and has a family consisting of four boys and four girls. His first wife died in 1886, and in 1894, he was again married to Miss Belle Wilkins, of Chicago.

William Bell's daughters were Mary, Lydia and Caroline.

Mary married Rev. John Wrigglesworth, a minister of the M. E. church, and now living in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Lydia married Samuel Spencer, and Caroline Henry Hoover. As these families do not reside in this township, their genealogies are omitted.

'Squire Bell also had four daughters, Lucretia, who married James Yonng, and

three others who married three brothers, William, Thomas and James McCracken, all sons of James McCracken, Sen., the first settler of Ferguson township. 'Squire Bell's other son Greenwood, married and moved to Bower. His history will be given when Greenwood township is written.

In 1798 John Bell, a brother of 'Squire Arthur Bell, came to Pike township and located on what now is the Snyder farm.

He, too, was a Revolutionary soldier. Unlike 'Squire, he was of diminutive stature, and on this account was afterwards called "Little John."

He became scarcely less popular than his brother, no frolic was complete without his presence, and no joke was perpetrated without his being in some way connected with it.

He never married and as the country settled more thickly, he being of an adventurous disposition went farther into the Western wilderness.

Next after the Bell's came Thomas McClure. The McClures were of Scotch-Irish descent. He came from a settlement in Cumberland county, called Tyrone. He, also, came the entire distance in a small canoe. He came in the early part of 1799, and bought a tract of 520 acres of land. Out of this purchase has been carved the farms of Samuel Ardery, Joseph I. Dale, John R. McClure, the Wilson McClure estate, and G. L. Addleman. His first improvement was on the river where the Addleman farm is now located.

In 1802 he opened up a store. This was the first store established in this entire section of country. There is now in possession of his grandson, Lafayette McClure, of Pike township, his original ledger and day book. Before coming here he was in business in Cumberland county. On the first pages of this book the accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence. This book contains about three hundred pages. The early settlers came as far as twenty-five miles to buy goods at this store. There was scarcely a man living in the county, previous to 1814, whose name does not appear in this ledger. It is one of the most valuable relics in Clearfield county.

About 1804, Thomas McClure was elected a Justice of the Peace, and thereafter he, too, was always spoken of as 'Squire McClure. From this time on until his death he did an immense volume of business. Lafayette McClure has also in his possession hundreds of summonses, subpoenas, road viewer's reports, records of law suits, promissory notes, bonds and various communications from State and National officers. 'Squire McClure was an excellent scholar and a good writer. His books were kept with neatness and accuracy that would

As many of the professional bookkeepers of this generation. As a matter of information to this generation we will briefly mention some of the different charges in his day book. Calico is charged at 35 cents per yard, coffee at 25 cents per pound, and wheat at \$1.00 per bushel.

At that time license for the sale of liquor was never dreamed of. The early settlers all used it. It is a matter of regret that some of their descendants, though it costs ten times as much, are less temperate than their ancestors.

Whiskey is charged at 33 cents a gallon, 16½ cents a half gallon and 3 cents a gill, which in those days constituted a drink. To illustrate its almost universal use, even traveling ministers are charged with gallons of whiskey. The 'Squire kept a barrel of the best old rye on tap in the store. A tin was chained to the counter near by and customers buying a bill of goods were invited to take a drink. To this request none refused to respond. Some, who were of the thirsty kind, even filling the tin for a second draught. The 'Squire had occasion to employ a great deal of help. In all cases he gives his hired men credit with 50 cents per day. He also kept boarders. All of these are charged at the rate of seven cents a meal.

In 1818, during the Presidency of James Monroe, he was appointed postmaster at his place. The office was called Pikeville. As a matter of general interest a copy of the original commission is herewith given.

"Return J. Meigs, Jr., Postmaster General of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting: Know ye, that confiding in the integrity, ability and punctuality of Thomas McClure, Esq., I do appoint him a postmaster, and authorize him to execute the duties of that office at Pikeville, Clearfield county, and State of Pennsylvania, according to the laws of the United States, and such regulations conformable thereto as he shall receive from me: To hold the said office of postmaster, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Postmaster General of the United States, for the time being.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, at Washington city, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-second.

"R. J. MEIGS,

"Postmaster General.

"Registered 8th day of May, 1818,

"THOS. ARBUCKLE, Clerk."

This was the only office on the river at that time from Clearfield to Cherry Tree, and remained so until 1822, when an office was established at Curwensville, and Wm. McNaull appointed postmaster. Pikeville was continued for some time after this. The mail route was from Bellefonte to Venango, and the mail carrier John P. Dale,

At that time record was kept of every letter that was sent out or received at the office. No envelopes were used, the letter being simply stuck together with sealing wax. Postage was charged according to the distance the letter came. A letter from Philadelphia cost 15 cents, and one from Franklin eight cents.

'Squire McClure's sons were Thomas R. and Wilson. His daughters were Sally, Polly, Margaret, Betsy and Jennie.

Thomas R. married first, Miss Anna Caldwell. She died at an early age, leaving one daughter, who became the wife of Isaac C. McCloskey, of Karthaus. Thomas R. was again married to Nancy Porter. By this union his sons and daughters were Milton, Lafayette, Robert and George, and daughters Martha, Lola, and Margaret.

Milton first married Miss Farwell, who died at an early age, leaving no children. His second wife was Miss Martha Caldwell.

Milton's family now numbers three boys and three girls.

Lafayette married Miss Jane Draucker and has a family of two daughters.

Robert married Miss Samantha Bloom. His family consists of two boys and one girl.

The other son, George, lives in Nebraska and is not married.

Thomas R. McClure's daughter Martha, married Robert R. Fleming, of Houtzdale. Lola married W. N. Moore, of Houtzdale, and Margaret married a gentleman in the western part of the United States, whose name cannot be recalled.

Thomas Ross McClure was a prominent military man. In 1835 he was elected Colonel of the 142d Regiment of Penn'a Militia. His commission is dated Aug. 3d, of that year.

Those who remember Col. McClure speak of him as a good commanding officer, kind and considerate as a man and always loyal as a friend.

'Squire McClure's other son married Miss Mary Caldwell, who is still living on the old homestead at a very old age.

Wilson McClure died when a young man. He had four sons, who grew to manhood: John R., Porter, Samuel and Winfield. John R. married Miss Hannah Johnston and has a family of four boys and three girls. Porter married Miss Tate. His family is one son and one daughter. Samuel was killed

in the battle of Gettysburg, and Winfield lives in the west.

Of Wilson's daughters, one married Daniel Starr, of Pike township, whose family consists of four sons and two daughters. One daughter married Capt. Rex, another John Anderson, and one, Marian, is still unmarried.

'Squire McClure's daughters married as follows: Sally married Benjamin Bloom, Sr., Polly married Dr. J. P. Hoyt, Margaret married John P. Dale, Betsy married Mr. Reams, and one daughter, Jennie, did not marry. These families will be further considered in their proper place.

Another of Pike township's early settlers was Robert Criswell, who, in 1804, located where D. W. Hile now resides. He was the father of several children. In 1807 he died, at the age of 35 years. His was the first funeral in Clearfield county. He was an uncle of the late Dr. J. M. Stewart, of Clearfield, who, a few months before his death, replaced Criswell's first tombstone, which had crumbled to dust, with a second one. Criswell's family, after his death, removed to Huntingdon county.

The Dale family is of English origin. William Dale, the ancestor of the Pike township Dales, was born near the city of London, England. In 1780 William Dale emigrated to America, locating in Lycoming county. There, in 1782, he was married to Ann Bailey, a native of Wales. William Dale and wife were Friends. He was, among the Friends, a preacher of considerable ability. In 1802 William Dale died, leaving a family of seven sons and one daughter. The widow Dale, in 1807, came to Clearfield county. For a few days she stopped at Clearfield. She then located in Pike township, on the old State Road, and built a stone hotel, which at that time was the finest building in Clearfield county. It was located at the top of Anderson creek hill, on lands now owned by Charles Marshall. For more than a quarter of a century this was one of the most noted hotels on the road from Philadelphia to Franklin. Teams hauling goods went in caravans, as many as fifty teams with their drivers stopped at this hotel in one night. Mrs. Dale, a few months after the building of this hotel, married an Englishman named John Wrigley, who had located at Clearfield. Several years after Mr. Wrigley died and his widow married Thompson Huey.

The children of William Dale, Sr., were: Mary, born Nov. 30, 1784; Daniel, born Nov. 19, 1787; Jesse, born Feb. 27 1791; Levi, born Nov. 23, 1792; George, born May 5, 1795; William, born July 18, 1797; John P., born Sept. 13, 1799; Tolbert, born Oct. 6, 1801.

Unlike the Blooms and Bells, the Dales,

being more of a roving disposition, did not all remain in Pike township, or even in Clearfield county. As John P. and George were the only ones who became permanent residents of Pike township, the other brothers and the sister locating in different parts of the State, we will confine ourselves to a brief sketch of these two families.

John P. Dale was born in Lycoming county, Sept. 13, 1798, and died at his home in Pike township, Oct. 4, 1833.

In 1840 he became a member of the M. E. Church. He was one of the original members and founders of the Curwensville Methodist church. From this time until his death he was prominently identified with church work and a leader in revival work.

He was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Margaret McClure, who died young, leaving no children.

Miss Margaret McCracken was his second wife. She died at about the age of forty years. Of this union were born five children, William A., Mary, Tolbert, Angeline and Margaret. William A. married Miss Mary McBride, and has one daughter. He now resides in Curwensville, and is seventy-five years of age.

Mary Dale married Jackson Robinson, and this family consists of six sons and one daughter. Tolbert married Miss Tobaugh, and moved to Clarion county, where he died in 1866, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters. Angeline was married to John Ammon, of Mercer county, and died in 1850, having a family of one daughter. Margaret married Edward Brooks. She died in 1885. Her family consisted of three sons and three daughters.

In 1833, John P. Dale was again married to Mrs. Martha Bell, widow of Wm. Bell. By this union were born two sons, James H., and Joseph L. Also two daughters Jane and Martha. James H. was married to Mary Leech. His family now living is three sons and three daughters. After the death of his first wife he was married to Miss Kate Etzweiler. Joseph L. married Christina Esau. Of this union were born seven sons and three daughters, only six of whom are now living. Christina Dale died in 1894.

In May, 1895, Joseph L. Dale was married to Mrs. Carlissa Hoover, widow of E. Allen Hoover. Jane Dale married Benjamin S. Broome, who died in 1874. A son and daughter were children born of this union. Martha Dale married Eli Hill, of Lumber City, and has a family of two sons.

George Dale bought land and located along the old cream hill turnpike on Anderson creek highland. He was married to Miss Wallace. His children were William, who married Miss Griest; Bennett, who

in; Amanda, Mr. William Y. Bell; Jane, Mr. James Martin; Ellen, Mr. Lewis Fox; David C., died in the army; Jesse E., who married Miss Cleary, and after her death Miss Cornely.

Wm. Dale's family is five sons, and two daughters, Bennett left one daughter, and Jesse E. has a family of four sons and two daughters. James Martin's children are one son and three daughters, and Lewis Fox's family consists of one son. The family of W. Y. Bell is enumerated in the genealogy of the Bells.

Of the sons of George Dale, Jesse E. Dale, of Patton, Pa., is the most prominent. Having removed to DuBois, he was appointed Postmaster of that City. In 1886, he was elected Sheriff of Clearfield county, on the Republican ticket. He was the first Republican ever elected to this office in Clearfield county. In 1893, he was a Presidential elector on the Harrison ticket.

The children of John Wrigley were two daughters. Cynthia, and Lavina. Cynthia married Nathan Cleaver. She died May 4th, 1895, aged 83 years. Of Nathan Cleaver's children, Andrew, Jane and Levi died young. John married Rachel Carson, William married Amanda Port, and George married Emma Way. George Cleaver resides in the township and has a family of three sons and two daughters. Annie Cleaver, the second daughter, married Reuben Bonsall, and after his death G. L. Addleman, and has three sons. Hannah Cleaver, the third daughter married Johnston Holden. Mr. Addleman and Mr. Holden, both reside in Pike township, and are two of the leading and progressive men of the vicinity.

Lavina Wrigley married Samnel Derrick. Only one of a large family live in this vicinity, Martha Derrick, who is married to David S. Moore, Esq., of Curwensville.

THE DUNLAPS.

This family is Scotch. Alexander Dunlap and his wife Catherine are the first of the name who came to Pennsylvania. They came long before the Revolutionary War. The ancestor of the Dunlap family of Clearfield county was William Dunlap. He came into Pike township in 1801, and first settled on the Ridges where David I. Dunlap now owns. He was married to Sarah Read, a native of Maryland. She was also of Scotch ancestry.

William Dunlap took an active interest in politics. In 1836 he was elected one of the Board of County Commissioners, for Clearfield county, on the Democratic ticket. The children of William Dunlap were Isaac, born 1806, Alexander, 1807, Katharine, 1809, David I., 1811, John 1813, Jemima, 1815, Ellen, 1820, Sarah, 1824, Rachael, 1825.

Isaac Dunlap was married to Anna Jordan. Their family was four sons and four daughters. Alexander D. Dunlap married Miss Hadden. Their family was four sons and three daughters. Katharine Dunlap married Isaac Zortman, one of the first settlers of Brady township. David I. Dunlap married Sarah Hagerty, and had a family of nine daughters. John Dunlap married Jane Read, and had a family of five sons and two daughters. Jemima Dunlap married William Hagerty, who settled near Madera, this county. Sarah Dunlap married first Wallace Dunlap, and after his death James Morgan, of Philipsburg, Pa., one of the earliest residents of that place. Rachael Dunlap married Isaac P. Carson, who settled near Madera. Their family consisted of one son and four daughters.

Although the Dunlaps are a large family, and have a still larger connection through inter-marriages with other large families, only two male members of the family now reside in the township. They are Fred Dunlap, a son of John Dunlap, who owns his father's homestead, and Hugh J. Dunlap, a son of Isaac Dunlap. He also occupies the land which his father cleared out.

David I. Dunlap is the only one living of the family of William Dunlap. He is now in his eighty-sixth year. He has always been a citizen of Pike township. Now, however, he lives in DuBois with his married daughter. In his younger days he followed the business of hauling goods across the mountain. He always was a Democrat. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, for President. He has voted for the Democratic nominee at every Presidential election since except in 1888.

THE PASSMORES.

The family is descended from an English ancestry. The ancestors of the entire Passmore family of Clearfield and Centre counties was Abram Passmore. In the year 1806, he settled in the northern part of Pike township. His descendants are most of them farmers and mechanics. Some of the family being among the most prominent citizens of their respective localities. They reside in Penn, Greenwood and Lawrence townships, and in other sections of the county.

Abram Passmore was married to Susanah Pearson. The family consisted of two boys, George C., and Gainer. The daughters were named Polly, Jennie, Betsey, Maria and Susan.

George C. Passmore was married to Mary Ann Hartsock. He bought the land where the farm of George Bailey is now located and settled there. Besides being a farmer, he was also a blacksmith, and was considered an excellent mechanic. He also wa-

somewhat engaged in politics. In 1842, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, which position he filled with great credit. He had a large family. We regret that we cannot here give a complete genealogy of his family, but the limits of this article forbids it, and only those who are residents of Pike township will be given.

Elam B. Passmore is the only son who is a citizen of Pike township. He resides in that part of Pike township known as Chestnut Ridge, and owns an excellent farm. He is married to Mary Short. Of Elam's sons, Harrison, Baker and George are married, and reside in Pike township. Adam is in Nebraska, and Amos at present, is in Lawrence township. He has a daughter also who is married to Robert Moore, of Grampian.

Abram Passmore's other son Gainer, was married to Polly McCracken. He followed the business of hauling goods across the mountain. One evening, he stopped and put up at the Antis Tavern. In the morning he went out as usual to harness his team. Shortly afterward, he was found dead in the stable. His wife afterward married Dr. Iddings, one of the first physicians of Philipsburg, Pa.

Polly Passmore married Hon. James Bloom, of Pike township. Jennie Passmore married Daniel Bailey, also an early settler of the township. Betsey Passmore married Samuel Hoover. Maria Passmore married Hugh Hall, the first teacher of the first school established in Clearfield county. Susan Passmore married William Bloom, Jr.

ROBERT ASKEY.

Robert Askey was a neighbor and friend of William Bloom in the State of New Jersey. They fought side by side during the Revolutionary War, being most of the time in General Wagner's brigade.

Mr. Askey came to Pike township in 1804, and settled a short distance from Curwensville, where the farm now owned by Zachariah McNaull now is.

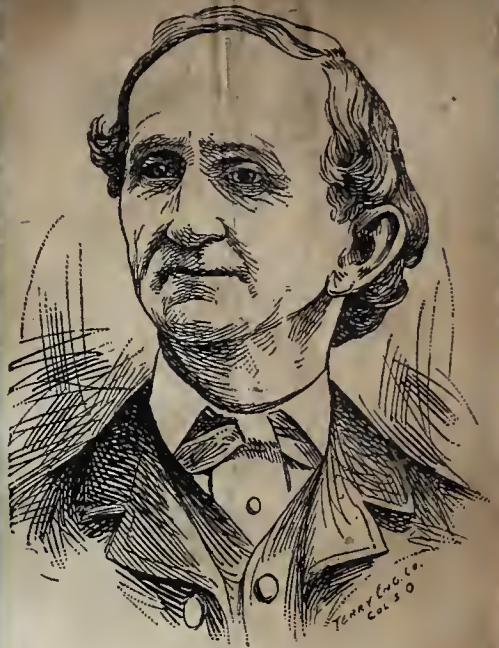
He had a family of twelve children, but strange to relate, not one of the name now reside here, nor is it positively known, that a single male descendant of Robert Askey is now living.

DR. JOHN P. HOYT

Dr. Hoyt's active business life was nearly all spent in Pike township. For this reason we think that a sketch of his life probably belongs to the history of Pike township.

He was the second practicing physician of Clearfield county, Dr. Coleman being the first.

His father was Phineas Hoyt, a New Englander by birth, and his mother Julia Pennoyer, a native of the Empire State. John Pennoyer Hoyt was born in the city of



JOSEPH SPENCER.

Hudson, New York, on the 12th day of September, 1793.

After having acquired a preparatory education, he entered Dartmouth College, at that time a famous institution of learning. Here he completed his education, and laid the foundation for a practical knowledge of the medical profession, which he had determined to enter. He afterward read medicine with Dr. Woodward and Dr. White, late of Oswego county, New York, and was regularly admitted to practice in the early part of 1815.

In 1819, Dr. Hoyt located in Pike township, at a point about two miles from Curwensville, on land now owned by Joseph L. Dale, and there commenced the practice of medicine. In a few years, his name and fame spread from Karthaus to Cherrytree, and from the south-east to the north-west of the county's boundaries.

During the terrible scourge of 1824, known as the dysentery plague, Dr. Hoyt did a noble work. This plague was almost as fatal in its deadliness as the Asiatic cholera, a person stricken with it unless speedily relieved did not long survive the attack.

At this time, Dr. Hoyt traveled on horseback almost night and day, and although several members of his own family died with the dread destroyer he never ceased his work of visitation except for a brief time. No matter how far distant, or how doubtful the probability of compensation, he never refused the call of the sick or distressed.

Aside from his regular duties as a physician, Dr. Hoyt was for a time, engaged in

the Mercantile business at Curwensville. Having acquired some means by his extensive practice, he made some fortunate real estate investments, which by gradual advancement in value made him one of the wealthiest citizens of this section of the county.

On the 20th day of January, 1820, John P. Hoyt married Mary, daughter of Thomas McClure, one of the early pioneers of the township. Of this marriage, ten children were born. Hiram and Juliana, who both died in 1824, and several who died in infancy. His son David W. Hoyt, moved to Louisiana, where he died. Elizabeth M. married Martin Watts, of Ferguson township. Mary E. married Martin D. Shirk, and died in 1843. Another daughter Christiana T., died 1843. Harriet and Margaret, are unmarried and reside on the old homestead in Greenwood township, a few miles from Lumber City, where Dr. Hoyt resided some years prior to his death.

In 1857, Dr. Hoyt was elected one of the Associate Judges of Clearfield county, in which capacity he served until 1856. His colleague on the bench at that time was Judge Richard Shaw of Clearfield.

On the 26th day of February, 1891, Hon. John P. Hoyt died at his home in the ninety second year of his age. His wife, Mary survived him about a year and a half, when she died September 6th, aged 87 years.

THE M'DOWELL FAMILY.

While not one of the earliest pioneers of Pike township, Jonathan McDowell, the ancestor of the entire family by that name, came here in the spring of 1834. He purchased a farm known at that time as the Bailey place, and there he, his wife and family made their home. He was married to Keziah Merryman.

Mr. McDowell and his wife were among the founders of Methodism in this section. Their names both appear in the memorial windows of the new M. E. church at Curwensville, as belonging to the first class organized here by the Methodist church.

Jonathan McDowell and his wife both lived to a good old age. He died in 1876 and his wife in 1878.

The children of Jonathan and Keziah McDowell were named Elizabeth, Samuel, Elijah, Jane, George, James, Charley and Martha.

Elizabeth McDowell married M. L. C. Evans, who always was a citizen of Pike township until his death. Mr. Evans' family consisted of one daughter, who is dead, and George H., who owns the homestead, and Lewis J., a machinist, residing in Curwensville.

Samuel McDowell was married to Mary Ramsay. His wife has been dead for some years. He is a resident of Curwensville.

His family was three sons and three daughters. One son, Wade, resides at Grampian this county, and one daughter is married to William Thompson, of Curwensville. The others do not reside here.

Elijah McDowell married Nancy Marks and removed to Bradford township, where he has become a large landowner and a well known citizen. His family was nine sons and two daughters. The sons of Elijah McDowell are in business in various sections of the country. James is a merchant of Ansonville, Pa.; of the others, some are mechanics and some farmers.

Jane McDowell married Amos Tate, now deceased. His family was five sons and six daughters.

George McDowell married Belle Miller, and removed to Clarion county. He had a family of three daughters.

James McDowell married Sally Root, and also moved to Clarion county. His family is two sons and four daughters.

Charley McDowell married Lizzie Dunkle, and is now a citizen of Pike township. His family, who are living, consists of two daughters.

Martha McDowell, the youngest of the family, is married to Milton Shirey, of Bradford township. His family is four sons and one daughter.



COL. J. ROSS MCCLURE.

THE SNYDER FAMILY.

Away back in the early part of the Nineteenth century, Abram Snyder came from Mifflin county, bought a tract of land, on the river opposite Ferguson's, and resolutely set to work to clear out a farm. In this, he succeeded, and by careful management, and a wise economy accumulated considerable wealth.

Mr. Snyder was married to Susana Ogden. He has been dead several ye

but Mrs. Snyder is still living on the homestead. This family was a large one, twelve children arriving at manhood's and womanhood's estate, and if our information is correct all are yet living.

The eldest daughter, Miriam Snyder, married Warren W. Bell, a prominent citizen of Ferguson township. Charlotta Snyder is married to Samuel Tobias, and lives near New Millport. Henry Snyder is married to Miss McQuilkin. He lives in the southern section of Pike township, where he is the owner of a fine farm. His family is four sons and five daughters. Samuel Snyder is married to Ruth Leathers. He also resides in the south section of Pike township, and has an excellent farm. His family consists of two sons and two daughters. Elizabeth Snyder married James Lines and has a family of four boys. Susan J. Snyder married A. F. Bloom, a prominent resident of Pike township. Their family is four daughters. Margaret Snyder is married to Andrew Jackson and lives in Cambria county. Eliza Snyder married Philip Antis and lives in California. Martha A. Snyder married J. W. McMullen and lives in Nebraska. The other children, Hannah, Sarah and Abram Jr., are unmarried and live with their mother on the old homestead.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

John Smith was the ancestor of the earliest family of Smiths, locating in Pike township. He was the son of William Smith, who emigrated to New Jersey, from Germany. John Smith was born in New Jersey 1789. He was married to Nancy Jordan and came to Clearfield county in 1818. They first located on Anderson Creek near Roaring Run. Soon after, Mr. Smith bought the land where D. W. Hile now owns. Here, he stayed many years. After leaving this place, he lived on the Irwin farm for a time. He, then bought a tract of land, and cleared out a farm where his son J. B. Smith now lives. Here, he died in the month of September.

A remarkable fact concerning this family is that they had a family of fifteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and married. The oldest son was William Smith, who married Mary Ann Hoover, and died in 1873, aged 87 years. His wife is still living and resides at Bellville. His family was three sons and five daughters. David Smith was married to Sallie Aughenbaugh, of Jersey Shore, and lived in Knox township. He died in 1888, leaving a family of one son, and four daughters. Sallie A. Smith was married to George Aughenbaugh, of Lawrence township. Mrs. Aughenbaugh died in 1867, leaving three sons and five daughters. John Smith Jr., married Martha Read. He was a citizen of West Clearfield, and died in

1896, aged 75 years. His wife still resides there. Their family is two sons and five daughters. Hannah Smith married Luther Hoover, of Bellville, and died in 1879. Mr. Hoover is also dead. Five sons and two daughters composed this family.

Emily Smith was married to Sam Pyles. Mr. Pyles died some years ago, having a family of four sons. Mrs. Pyles is now married to John Starr. Lavina Smith married Truman Scott, of Clearfield. Their family is one son and one daughter. Rachael Smith married Andrew Towzer, whose family consists of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Towzer lives at York, Pa. Betsey Smith married D. D. Ritter. Mrs. Ritter died in 1878, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters. Nancy Smith married Benjamin Diehl. They live at Leroisville, this county, and have a family of three sons and four daughters living. Susannah Smith married Isaac Caldwell, now deceased. Mrs. Caldwell died in 1870. Her family has already been given in the Caldwell genealogy. Catharine Smith married B. B. Drawker, and died in 1875. Her family was four sons and two daughters. Mary Jane Smith married Henry Aughenbaugh, of Lawrence township. She died in 1875. This family was five sons and five daughters.

James B. Smith owns and lives on the old homestead, about a mile from Curwensville. He is married to Adeline Way, of Curwensville. This family consists of six sons and one daughter, all grown up, and all married except one son and one daughter. Harvey T. Smith is the youngest of the family. He is married to Annie E. Gensler, of Pittsburg. He is a well known citizen of Curwensville, where he has resided for the last twenty five years. He is now 51 years of age, and has a family of five sons and two daughters.



JONATHAN ROSS

THE LEECH FAMILY.

George Leech, the ancestor of the family of that name, in Clearfield county, was born in Lancaster county 1788, and died in 1877. When the Waterford and Erie turnpike was being built in 1818, he came to Pike township, having previously secured the contract for constructing two miles of this road. His section began at Curwensville, and ended at a point in Lawrence township, where the road to Jordan J. Read's intersected the Pike. After finishing his contract, Mr. Leech was well pleased with Pike township, and determined to settle here.

He first entered the mercantile business, having purchased a store from a Mr. Packer. In 1823 he married Jane Caldwell, and lived until 1834, on the farm now owned by Chas. E. Patton. In 1824, Mr. Leech built on Hogback Run one of the first carding machines in this section. This building stood close to the line of the turnpike. For many years this carding machine did the work for the entire county.

In politics, Mr. Leech was also very active. He was a strong "Whig," and although the county was Democratic by a large majority, succeeded in being twice chosen to county office.

In 1831, he was elected one of the County Commissioners, and served until 1834. In 1840, he was elected Sheriff of the county, after a spirited contest. During his incumbency, the county jail was built. In this connection an amusing anecdote is related of his son Hiram, who is still living and a citizen of Curwensville. After the jail was all completed, it presented a very formidable appearance, and no one entertained a doubt but that offenders once confined therein, could under no circumstances or by any possibility escape therefrom.

Hiram, who was something of an observer, and being, as most boys are, bent on mischief, one morning made this remark to his father, the Sheriff. "Dad" I can climb out of this jail. His father laughed at him. But wonderful to relate, he did climb out, and shortly afterward was walking around outside the wall, surrounding the jail yard. So far as known, this communication with the outer world is still there, as prisoners occasionally, mysteriously disappear, leaving nothing but the hole they have kicked through the wall behind.

The position of Census Enumerator of the county, was given Mr. Leech in 1850. As an evidence of his remarkable energy and perseverance, is this fact. Though the county was then as large as now, and though sparsely settled in some townships, it was necessary, in taking the census to travel over the entire county. Mr. Leech took the census of every township, and the

one borough, Clearfield, himself, except Brady and Covington. These were settled mostly by Germans and French. So as he could understand neither language, he appointed a German enumerator in Brady, and a Frenchman to the same position in Covington. His sons were Reuben C., George W., Hiram, Hugh, Robert and James, and his daughters were Elizabeth, Mary J., Amelia and Susannah.

Reuben, the oldest son, was drowned, aged 18. George W. married Philena Garrison, and after her death, Elizabeth Henry. He now resides in Nebraska. Hiram Leech married Caroline W. Mullen. He now is a citizen of Curwensville. His family living is one son Perry, and three daughters, Dolly, — and Helen. Hugh Leech lives in Bloom township, and is married to Sally A. Irwin. James Leech is married to Sophia Hoover, and lives at Olanta, this township. Robert Leech is a citizen of Penn township, and is married to Mary Spencer. Elizabeth married G. P. Bloom, of Bloom township. Amelia, Samuel L. Horn, of Pike township. Susannah, James Kratzer, who emigrated to Wisconsin. Mary J. married James H. Dale.



RICHARD HUMPHREY.

THE DRAUCKER FAMILY.

John and Isaac Draucker were natives of the Province of Hessa, German Empire. They were brothers, and together they emigrated to this country, and first settled in Lancaster county. These brothers came to Clearfield county, when the Waterford and Erie turnpike was being constructed. They were carpenters, and were employed mostly in building bridges. While building the bridge across the Susquehanna river at William Bloom's, now Robert Porter's,

they formed the acquaintance of two young ladies of the Bloom family, who afterward became their wives.

John Drauker married Sarah Bloom, daughter of William Bloom, and Isaac Drauker married Polly Bloom. After his marriage, John Drauker, for a time, lived on the Irwin farm. Soon after leaving the farm, he opened up a hotel in Curwensville. This was in the times of stage traveling. His hotel was one of the principal stopping places along the Pike, and his house was a very popular one. Mr. Drauker also built the first woolen mill in this section. It was located on Anderson Creek, near Roaring Run. Having been in the German army, previous to emigrating to America, John Drauker took an active part in military affairs. He was one of the organizers and for several years, Captain of the Curwensville Artillery company. This company was noted as being one of the best in the State.

John Drauker's children were named Baltzer B., Andrew Jackson, Alex, Arthur, William, David, Carrie, Mary and Emma. B. B. Draucker was married to Miss Smith, a daughter of John Smith, an early settler of Pike township. He passed most of his life as a citizen of Pike township, and had a family of four sons and two daughters. Of his sons Perry Drauker married Miss Meitzenrather, and is a resident of Pike township. James Franklin Drauker has been twice married, first to Miss Anderson, and after her death to Miss Hoopengardner. Arthur Drauker is married and lives in one of the northern counties of the State, and Will Drauker, the youngest son died several years ago. The daughters were Jane and Laura, Jane married Lafayette McClure, of Pike township, and Laura married Geo. A. Irwin, and has been dead many years. A. J. Drauker for many years kept a hotel in Curwensville. The same house he kept is still owned and under the management of the Drauker family. In this connection is the remarkable fact, that with the exception of a few years after 1857, when Capt. John Drauker went West, the Drauker's have been continuously in the hotel business here for about a half century. A. J. Drauker married Sarah J. Kelley.

The sons of this family are six, A. Kelly, W. Grier, Jack L., Edward H., Harry B., and Lewis. The daughters are Annie, Maggie and Carrie. A. K. Drauker married Miss Clara Thompson, and is now the manager of the Drauker House, of Curwensville. W. G. Drauker is married to Miss Kate Rathberger, and is proprietor of the Central Hotel, of Lock Haven, Pa. Jack L. Drauker is married to Miss Gray, daughter of Rev. G. F. Gray, a prominent minister of the M. E. church. Jack L. is head clerk in the store of F. J. Dyer and Co. Edward

H. Drauker is married to Stella Ch. They reside in Lock Haven, Pa. Harry L. Drauker is Clerk for the Woodland Fire Brick Co., and Lewis Drauker lives in Curwensville.

Annie Drauker married George Cole, of Curwensville. Maggie Drauker married Robert Ritson, of Philadelphia, and Carrie Drauker married Fred Hopkins, of Curwensville. The other members of John Drauker's family, nearly all left this State, after marriage. To complete the genealogy, however, their marriages will be given.

♦Aleck Drauker married Miss Jemima White and lives in DuBois. One of his sons Roll Draucker lives in Curwensville. William Drauker married Lizzie Clayton, and went to Iowa in 1857. David Drauker married, Miss Ellinger, and also emigrated to Iowa, in 1857. Arthur Drauker is unmarried and lives in Nebraska. Mary Drauker married Crane McGonegal, who died soon after returning from the civil war. Carrie Drauker married John Lett and lives in Nebraska. Emma Drauker married Mr. Shaffer, of Davenport, Iowa. Isaac Drauker, soon after his marriage purchased some land in Brady township, and located there. He also established a fine hotel, which is still owned by his son.

Isaac Drauker's family was four sons and four daughters. The sons were named James, Arthur, Levi and Perry, and the daughters Leah, Kate, Hannah and Ellen. James Drauker married Miss Nolder, of Brady township. Arthur Drauker married Miss Briceon, of Brady township. Levi Drauker married Miss Ashenfelter and emigrated to Iowa. Perry Drauker is married to May Clark. He is the proprietor of the Mansion House, one of the most popular hotels in Clearfield county. Leah Drauker married Daniel Goodlander, of Luthersburg. Kate Drauker married Christ Smith, of Brady township. Hannah Drauker married Daniel Rodgers, of Nebraska. Ellen Drauker married Lever Flegal, a well-known citizen of Lawrence township.

THE WAYS.

This family came from Wales at a very early date, probably about 1750. The immediate ancestor of the Ways who located in Pike township was Caleb Way, born in 1761, died 1842. He was located in Half Moon Valley, Centre county. From this valley then came Caleb Way, Jr., and Job Way, the two brothers who are the ancestors of Pike township Ways.

Caleb Way was born February 12th, 1805, and died April 27th, 1874. He located on Chestnut Ridge where Mrs. Jessie Way now lives and cleared out a beautiful and productive farm. This was in 1838. He was married in 1830, to Lydia Allen. Caleb Way's sons were Jesse and Allen.

daughters were Hannah, Martha and Lydia. Jesse Way married Miss Etta Lamborn. He died in 1892. Allen Way lives in Indiana county.

Of the daughters, Hanna is married to David Way. Martha died in 1870, and Lydia is unmarried and resides on her farm about a mile from Curwensville. Job Way was born in Centre county, in 1807, and died at his home in Pike township, in 1882. He was married to Jane Barlow and came to Clearfield county in the early spring of 1855. Job Way also purchased lands on Chestnut Ridge. He cleared out the farm where his son Adam Way now lives. Job Way's sons were: Thomas, David, Adam, Robert, also one daughter Mary Jane. David Way has been twice married, first to Eliza McGaughey, and after her death to Hannah Way. David Way's children are Thomas L., William E., John, Ellen, Mrs. S. P. Smith, and Mattie, Mrs. Way, of Centre county.

Robert Way and Adam Way married sisters, the former to Marie Blackburn, the latter to Rhoda J. Blackburn. Robert Way's family is four sons and two daughters, and Adam Way's family is one son.

THE HOOVER FAMILY.

Conrad Hoover and wife emigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany, and settled in York county. Martin Hoover, his son was the first of the family to come to Clearfield county. In 1801 he came and made a location on land now known as the Boynton farm. He, however, made large purchases of lands up Montgomery Creek, and built a saw mill, where McPherson's mill is now located.

He was an energetic, thrifty and prosperous man. In 1814, he was sent to the Legislature. Some time after he was appointed County Treasurer, by the Governor of the State.

Mr. Hoover was married to Catharine Zinn, also a native of York county. He died in 1841, having raised a large family. His brother George Hoover was also an early settler, but did not settle in this section of the county. John Hoover was the eldest son of this family. He married Nancy Collins, and removed to Illinois at an early date. Samuel Hoover married Elizabeth Passmore, and settled on Montgomery Creek. Jacob Hoover married Mollie Reynolds and cleared out the Denning farm. David Hoover married Peggy Haney, and after her death, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden, a sister of Judge Leonard.

Joseph Hoover the fourth son married Rebecca Price, and located in Pike township, about three miles from Curwensville, where Robert M. Addleman now lives. He was a prominent citizen of the township, at

that time. In 1827, he was elected one of the County Commissioners. Joseph Hoover lived in Pike township nearly all his life after his marriage. His family consisted of nine daughters and four sons. Mr. Hoover and wife lived to see all their children married and comfortably located in homes of their own. Daniel Hoover returned to York county where he married and resided. George Hoover died unmarried at the age of twenty five years.

Martin Hoover's eldest daughter Elizabeth married Libbeas L. Luther, the founder of the town of Luthersburg. Mr. Luther and family afterward moved to Ridgway, Elk county. Catharine Hoover married Isaac Packer, who founded the first hotel in Reynoldsville. Polly Hoover married Roesal Hoover, of Brady township. Nancy Hoover married Rev. John M'egal, a United Brethren minister, located at Philipsburg.

Esther Hoover died at an early age. The family of Samuel Hoover, Sr., are all dead except Samuel Hoover formerly of Olanta, but now a resident of Clearfield. He is the father of Allen M. Hoover, of Curwensville. Jacob Hoover's children are: Wilson, William, George, Garry, John, Reynolds, Jane, Susan. This family are all dead except William Hoover, who is married to Mary J. Glass, and lives in Lawrence township. Garry B. Hoover, who resides in Curwensville, and Miss Jane Hoover, who makes her home with him.

G. B. Hoover was twice married, first to Anna E. Glass, and subsequently to Anna McHahan. He has one son Charles and one daughter Mrs. Mollie Crist, of Pittsburg. Joseph Hoover's family married as below given.

Mary Ann Hoover, his eldest daughter married William Smith. Their home was in Bellville, and their family consists of four sons and five daughters. Libbeas L. Hoover, the eldest son married Hannah Smith and lived in the vicinity of Bellville. Their family was seven sons and two daughters. Elizabeth Hoover married Levi Speice, who for eighteen years was a citizen of Curwensville. For the last twenty one years of his life, Mr. Speice and family resided at Ramey. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, one son and two daughters of the family being dead.

Martha Hoover married William Bell, Mr. Bell and wife died some years ago. Their family was two sons. Cynthia Hoover married Samuel Hepburn, of Grampian. Mr. Hepburn and wife are both living, and have a family of five sons, and three daughters. Margery Hoover married David Bell. They are both dead. Had a family of two sons and two daughters. Hannah Hoover married John Harley, of Curwensville, all this family are dead except George Harley,

who lives in Curwensville.

Thomas Hoover married Susannah Moore. He is dead. Mrs. Hoover is now the wife of Moses Owens, of Curwensville. Clarinda Hoover married James Crossley. They have a family of two sons living and five daughters. Mr. Crossley and wife are both dead. Ross Hoover married Phebe Spencer, and had a family of two children, both are dead. William C. Hoover was married to a daughter of Asaph Kirk. His family consists of three sons and one daughter.

Jane Hoover is married to Thomas W. Moore, the well known surveyor and civil engineer. They reside in Curwensville, and had a family of one daughter and one son. The daughter is dead and the son, W. A. Moore, is a citizen of DuBois.

Catharine Hoover is married to E. M. Davis, one of the most prominent of Clearfield county's farmers. Mr. Davis resides in Penn township, and his farm is one of the most productive and valuable tracts of land in the county. His family is five sons and four daughters.

Peter Hoover, one of the early school masters of Pike township, was also a descendant of Conrad Hoover, who came from Germany to York county, Pa., in 1752. Peter Hoover was the eldest of a family of seventeen children. His father, John Hoover, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ashenfelter, having been married in York county in 1797 and moved to Bald Eagle Valley, Centre county, where Peter Hoover was born in 1798. He was an earnest student and while the facilities at that time for securing an education were meagre, indeed, he managed to secure what, at that early day, was considered a good education. In his boyhood days he would work hard all day and study at night by the light of pitch pine knots, which then were the only means of artificial light that could be obtained.

There is scarcely a man or woman past sixty years of age, who has always been a resident of Pike township, who did not attend school kept by Mr. Hoover. By his scholars he is remembered as a kind, considerate man but very strict, and while wielding his quill pen with his right hand, could quickly drop it and very successfully wield the hickory "persuader" with his left.

He began teaching long before the present public school system was ever thought of. The early settlers of Pike township owe much to Peter Hoover for his untiring efforts to create an educational sentiment in the community.

After the establishment of the present system of free schools Mr. Hoover still continued to teach. In 1864 he relinquished the profession after having taught continuous-

ly one term a year, for more than forty years.

He was married in 1823 to May Hall, of Lawrence township. His home was on the Susquehanna river, about three miles next above the farm of Joseph Hoover. This farm is now owned by N. C. Farewell. Here he died June 18, 1869, aged 70 years.

Peter Hoover's oldest daughter, Matilda, is married to Jonathan Ross Bloom. They are both still living on their farm on Chestnut Ridge, both being near the four score and ten mark. They have two children, Reed R. and Nora (Mrs. Porter Pyle.)

Lynn Hoover married Adeline Shipton. He is dead. His family was three sons and one daughter.

Caroline Hoover married Joseph Passmore, formerly of Bell's Landing, but lately removed to Bradford county. This family is three sons and one daughter.

Lewis Hoover was married to Lizzie Ferguson. He is a prominent citizen of Lock Haven, Pa. He is now sheriff of Clinton county. Three sons are the children of this family.

Harris Hoover married Mary Beardsley. He was elected County Commissioner of Clearfield county in 1875. He now is a resident of Pittsburg, Pa., and has a family of one son and one daughter.

Teressa Hoover married William Hemphill, now a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin. His family is one daughter.

E. Allen Hoover was married to Clarissa Cole. He was one of the most popular citizens of Curwensville, where he made his home during the latter years of his life. Among his associates he was a universal favorite and was beloved by all. He died in 1891.

Zenas L. Hoover, the youngest of the family of Peter Hoover, was married to Ellen Wise. His journey to the far northwestern part of the United States and his accidental drowning is yet fresh in the minds of all. His widow and family reside at Mahaffey, Pa., where the eldest son, Dr. Percy L. Hoover, is rapidly becoming a noted physician. The other son, Leslie, is a teacher, as is the eldest daughter, Cora. Blanche is the youngest of the family.

THE CARR FAMILY.

Asal Carr, the first of the Carrs to locate in Pike township, came from Clarion county early in the century. He first bought land and located where Samuel Smeal now lives. He was married to Catharine Lybarger, and after having lived many years on the property he first cleared up he purchased land and removed to Lawrence township, where he died.

Asal Carr was the father of four sons and one daughter, who attained the estate of manhood and womanhood. His sons were

Benjamin, William, Alexander and Richard, and the daughter, Jane.

□ Benjamin Carr married Elizabeth Williams and purchased land which is still owned and occupied by his sons, Cyrus and Sawyer. He was also engaged in the lumber business and had a mill at Bald Hills. When the civil war broke out, though Benjamin Carr had a wife and family, he answered the call for volunteers and enlisted. He was a brave soldier and died at Annapolis, Md., from the effects of hardship and exposure made necessary by the war.

Benjamin Carr's family were Mercy, who is dead, Cyrus P., Sawyer, Mary and Richard. Mercy Carr was married to Oscar Trump. Cyrus P. Carr is married to Annie Leas and is one of Pike township's solid citizens. He has a family of four sons and one daughter.

Sawyer Carr was first married to Mary Thompson, who died leaving one son. Sawyer Carr is now married to Orrie Bloom and resides on the Carr homestead.

Mary Carr is married to Peter Gearhart, the well known farmer and dairyman, residing in Lawrence township. Mr. Gearhart has a family of four sons and one daughter.

Richard Carr is married to Miss King and now resides in DuBois.

William Carr, second son of Asal Carr, also enlisted as a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He was married to Jane Luzier, and before the breaking out of the war lived in Pike township. During the war he was taken prisoner and died amid the terrible scenes of the Andersonville prison pen. William Carr's family were Payne, Emery, Ada, Amanda and William, Jr.

Payne Carr married Jennie Wallace and resides in Lawrence township.

Emery Carr is married to Emma Dorvitt and lives at LaJose.

Ada Carr married George Morton, who is dead.

Amanda Carr married Philip Richner, of Irvona.

William Carr, Jr., married Carrie Holt. They now live in Maryland.

Aleck Carr, another son of Asal Carr, enlisted in the late war and was killed in the battle at White Oak Swamp.

Richard Carr was the fourth brother of the Carr family who volunteered to fight for his country. He was the only one of the four who ever returned, and he carries on his person two minnie balls to remind him of the fact that he was a brave soldier. After coming home from the war he was married to Maggie Barger. He and his family now live in Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky.

Asal Carr's daughter, Jane, married Jas.

McCullough, now a resident of West Clearfield. The McCullough family consists of two sons, George and Richard, and two daughters, Elva, who is married to Richard Read, of Houtzdale, and Myrtle, who is married to Paul Deitzel, of Clearfield.

THE IRWIN FAMILY.

In 1832 John T. Irwin came to Clearfield county and located in Pike township, where Richard Humphrey now owns. He was married to Rachel Anderson. After living here several years the family lived on the Irwin place and also the May farm on Chestnut Ridge. They then moved to the Beatty farm, now owned by Johnston Holden. They left this farm and emigrated to the west in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. Not liking the western country they returned, bought land in Bloom township and resided there permanently. Here they both died.

Samuel Irwin, the eldest son, was married to Philena Shockey and always lived in Bloom township.

Garland Irwin was married to Matilda Irwin. He also was a citizen of Bloom township.

James Irwin died at an early age and was unmarried.

William I. Irwin married Sarah Neiper and resided in the western end of the township. His daughters are Mary Jane, married to Joseph Best, Annie to John Whiteside, and Martha to Frank Holoopeter. William Irwin's sons are George A., William L., Daniel H., James E., and Jesse. Of his sons all are residents of Pike township except Daniel H.

George Irwin, the fourth son of John Irwin, married Miss Horn and resides in Bloom township.

Of the daughters of John T. Irwin, Rebecca married George A. Bloom, and Sally Ann married Hugh Leech. These families all reside in Bloom township.

Amanda Irwin married John Bridge, who lived in Bloom township. They are both dead.

In this article we will take up the history of the Bloom family, beginning with the seven sons and four daughters of the original settler, William Bloom, Sr. As these eleven children, all married, the task seems to be a herculean one. When it is remembered that Wm. Bloom, Sr. had 64 grandsons and 55 granddaughters, who all grew to manhood and womanhood, and married, it will be apparent to all that the tracing of 119 separate and distinct families is no easy task.

In this genealogy, no mention will be made of children who died at an early age. There has been no family in the county that has attained to anything like the prominence of the Blooms. Indeed, it is

a open question whether if in the entire State of Pennsylvania, can be found so numerous a family.

The writer has made every effort to obtain correct information, and has used the utmost care to make the family history of the Bloom family absolutely correct. Still in all probability errors may have crept in unawares. The greatest difficulty to be met is the fact, that there is scarcely any now living who can give much information regarding the pioneers of Pike township, except from knowledge handed down to them from their forefathers, and the liability to slight errors will be apparent to all.

ISAAC BLOOM'S FAMILY.

Isaac Bloom was the eldest son of William Bloom, Sr., and was born in New Jersey, August 17, 1780. He was married to Sarah Apgar, also of New Jersey. He came to Pike township, and located on the Irvin farm, where his father had already settled, in 1801.

When he and his wife arrived in Pike township, or what has since been organized as Pike township, there were known to be only sixteen white inhabitants in the entire county. He and his wife, therefore increased the population to eighteen. After living for some time, at what is now called the Irvin place, Mr. Bloom bought a tract of land a short distance northwest of Curwensville, and settled down in the wilderness to clear out a home. This was where Fred S. Bloom now resides. Here he lived until 1859, when he died aged 80 years. His wife survived him 10 years, dying in 1869, aged 84 years.

All through history, we are constantly reminded, that in everything the number thirteen is an unlucky one. There are however many exceptions to this rule.

Isaac Bloom's family numbered thirteen children, who attained to manhood and womanhood and married. Their names and years of birth are as follows:

Catharine, 1804; Elizabeth, 1805; William, 1806; John, 1808; Mary, 1810; Benjamin, 1812; James A., 1814; Nancy, 1816; Priscilla, 1818; Ellen, 1820; Caroline, 1823; George A., 1825; Janenizar, 1828.

Catharine Bloom, the oldest daughter of this family, married Fred Shaffer, who settled where DuBois City is now built. This was then in Pike township. Mrs. Shaffer died in 1883. They had no family. Elizabeth Bloom, the second daughter, married Mason Garrison, who settled where John Holden now lives. A special history of the Garrison family will be given and is omitted here.

The oldest son of Isaac Bloom was called William. He married Hannah Conklin, and settled in Lawrence township. He died

at the early age of 35 years. His children were Lorenzo, Mrs. McKeehen, living at Berwindale. Estranella married to George Lanich, of Clearfield. Rachael, to George DeWitt, of Chest township. Hannah, to William Miller, of Clearfield.

John Bloom, the second son, was married to Mary Ann Jordan, and settled where his son, Jordan J. Bloom now owns. Here he died in 1883, aged 75. His wife survived him several years and died in 1896 aged 84 years. John Bloom's family consisted of twelve children as follows:

Fred S., born September 24, 1833; Eliza, March, 1834; Rachael, Nov. 1838; Isaac, January 18, 1840; Jordan J., April 8, 1842; Matilda, Oct., 1836; Annie, 1842; Susan, 1844; Jane, 1846; Derusha, 1848; Amanda, 1850; Alfred, 1852.

Fred S. Bloom, the oldest son, is married to Elvina Bloom, daughter of Thos. Bloom. He lives on the old homestead of his grandfather, Isaac Bloom, near Curwensville. His family is Zelretta, (Mrs. Frank Brown,) Iva Debbie, (Mrs. Ashley McDowell,) Mary and Margaret. He also has four sons who are living at home and are unmarried. Their names are, Ai, John, Millard and Eli.

Eliza Bloom, the eldest daughter married A. A. Long, a prominent business man and merchant of the county. Rachael Bloom married Thomas Long. A separate history of the Long family will be given, and is therefore omitted here.

Isaac Bloom is married to Sarah Kline and is a resident of Sunbury, Pa. Jordan J. Bloom is a prominent citizen of the southern part of the township. He has been twice married. First to Miss Ella Teeple and after her death to Miss Alice Read. His family is May Bloom, of his first marriage, and several younger children of his second marriage.

Matilda Bloom married Frampton Bell.

After her death Mr. Bell again married another member of the family, Jane Bloom. Annie Bloom married Taylor Bloom, of Lawrence township. Susan Bloom married John Moore, of Ferguson township. Derusha Bloom married A. K. Kelley, of Lawrence township. Amanda Bloom married Richard Spackman, a citizen of Lawrence township. The youngest of this family is Alfred Bloom, who is married to Miss Smith and lives in Knox township.

Mary Bloom, the third daughter of Isaac Bloom, married Isaac Drauker. The Drauker history has already been written and published in a former article. Benjamin Bloom was the third son of Isaac. He was married to Nancy Arthurs. He, for many years, owned the farm now owned by Thomas Humphrey. For a time, also he kept a hotel in Curwensville. He is still living at his son's in Curwensville, aged 85

He is the oldest man living in Curwensville. His wife died several years ago.

Benjamin Bloom's family was six sons and four daughters, who all came to manhood and womanhood and married, all are living, except Mrs. Eshter Needler. Their names and marriages follow:

Philip was born Feb. 14, 1835; Apgar, July 16, 1837; Esther, Sept. 16, 1839; Arnold, Aug. 35, 1841; Isabinda, 1843; Mason G., March 11, 1845; Clara, Feb. 16, 1847; Cordelia, April 8, 1852; Theodore, May 7, 1851; Hulda, Nov. 22, 1856; Archey, March 13, 1860.

Philip Bloom married Martha Gill. He is a citizen of Pike township, and has three sons, Wilson S., Frank and Clare, and one daughter Nora. Apgar Bloom married Eliza Graham. Arnold Bloom married Margaret Lytle. Archey Bloom married Maggie Gulich. Apgar, Arnold and Archey are all prominent citizens of Curwensville.

Mason G. Bloom is married to Martha Porter and lives in Grampian. Of his family Chandler is married to Miss Shope, of Clearfield, and resides in Oregon. Mason Bloom's other children are Leona, Ernest and Orvis.

Theodore Bloom is unmarried.

Cordelia Bloom first married Willard Jackson. The Jackson family were May (Mrs. Percy Shaw) and Frank. Cordelia is now married to Henry Evans, a leading citizen of Tidioute, Pa.

Esther Bloom married Mr. Needler. She is dead. Their family is Mrs. Hardic and W. W. Needler, who is married and lives in Chicago.

Clara Bloom was first married to Wilbur Robinson. There are two children of this family, Alice (Mrs. William Wagoner, of Coalport,) and Wilbur, who married Della Naubder and lives in DuBois. Mrs. Robinson, after her husband's death, married Sylvester Evans, a prominent hotel man of DuBois. Their family is three sons and two daughters.

Hulda Bloom married first Jack Fort and afterward John E. White, of DuBois. They have three children.

James A. Bloom, the fourth son of Isaac Bloom, was married to Mary Ann Hile. He has been a lifelong citizen of Pike township and is still residing on his farm near Curwensville, aged 83 years. His family were Naomi, Frampton, Edward Harvey, Jane, Harriet, Alfred and Mary.

The eldest daughter Naomi married Rob't Owens and died in 1896. The history of the Owens family will be separately given.

Frampton Bloom married Mary Watson and resides in Sunbury, Pa.

Edward Bloom married Phoebe Wise and resides in Penn township.

Harvey Bloom lives on the old homestead

in Pike township and is married to Fan Leisher.

Amos Bloom is married to Kate Leisher and lives at Sunbury, Pa.

Harriet Bloom is married to Edward Kauffman, of Clearfield borough.

Alfred Bloom is married to Lizzie Weaver.

Mary Bloom is married to George Richards of Philipsburg.

Nancy Bloom, the fourth daughter of Isaac Bloom, married John McCracken, of Ferguson township. Of McCracken's children George married Miss Holland; Frampton to Miss Ferguson; Philip, not married, Annie to Mr. Wing, of DuBois, Phoebe to Mr. Michaels, of Ferguson township John, unmarried, and Caroline to Mr. Hann. This being a history of Pike township the writer must pass the McCracken family with only brief mention. The gentleman who will write the history of Ferguson township will give all these families in full.

Priscilla Bloom, the fifth daughter of Isaac Bloom, was married to John Norris, Sr. It is the intention of the writer to give a complete history of the numerous and well-known Norris family in a future article, it is therefore omitted here.

Ellen Bloom, the sixth daughter of Isaac Bloom, married Joseph McMullen, of Clearfield. Mr. McMullen is dead but his widow still survives, aged 77 years. While not exactly in our territory we are intimately acquainted with one or two members of the McMullen family and will give the marriages of their family. Jane McMullen was married to Mr. Washburn, of Clearfield; Daniel B. McMullen is a bachelor and resides in Clearfield. Sarah McMullen is married to John Owens of Lawrence township; Harriet McMullen is married to John Walker and Caroline McMullen to Dorsey Cameron, a citizen of Clearfield Pa.

Caroline Bloom the seventh daughter, was married to Levi Owens, who has been dead a number of years. Mrs. Owens is living in Curwensville, aged 74 years. This family were Joseph L., born 1841; Sarah, in 1842; Louisa, in 1844; Jennie, in 1846; Ellen, in 1848; Lorenzo, in 1850; David, in 1852 and Simon, in 1854. Joseph L. Owens married Mary Christ and lives in Iowa. Sarah is married to Miles Fullerton, of Lawrence township. Louisa married Samuel Ardery, of Pike township. Mrs. Ardery died several years ago. Samuel Ardery's family is, sons, Don, David and Edward, and daughters, Gertrude and Ella, the others being dead. Jennie Owens is unmarried and lives in Curwensville. Ellen Owens is married to John MacCumber, of West Virginia. Lorenzo Owens was married to Jennie Solts. David Owens married Hattie Curico, of West Virginia, and Simon died aged 20 years, unmarried,

George A. Bloom, the youngest son of Isaac Bloom, is a citizen of Bloom township. He has been twice married, first to Matilda Bloom and second to Rebecca Irwin. His family is, Taylor Bloom married to Annie Bloom, William Bloom to Hettie Bilger, Leah Bloom married P. A. Caldwell, who went to Nebraska. Ella Bloom married ex-sheriff F. M. Cardon, of Clearfield. He now is the proprietor of the popular hostelry "The Witmer Inn," in Clearfield. Osie Bloom married Sidney Smith, of Bloom township. Isaac Bloom is married to Mary Bailey, and the youngest son, Joseph Bloom is unmarried.

Janenizar Bloom, the thirteenth child and eighth daughter of Isaac Bloom, married Samuel B. Taylor, of Curwensville. Mr. Taylor for many years conducted a tannery in Curwensville. He died in 1893. Mrs. Taylor still lives in Curwensville, aged 69 years. The Taylor family consists of one daughter, Sarah E. Taylor, who is married to Robert V. Miller, of Curwensville, and one son, Allison W. Taylor, who lives in Curwensville and is unmarried.

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM BLOOM.

William Bloom, the second son of William Bloom, Sr., was born at or near Fox Hill, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 17, 1782. In 1786 he came with his father to Centre county, an ox team drawing the palanquin they rode in. In 1798 he came with his fathers and brothers to what is now Clearfield county, but which then formed a part of Lycoming county. They settled on what is known as the Col. E. A. Irwin farm. Here the elder William Bloom, assisted by the older sons of the family, cleared up a large farm. When the farm was under a good state of cultivation the title was found defective and others took possession. Wm. Bloom, Sr., then moved, in his old age, to the Bloomington highland, and lived the remainder of his life where C. J. Bloom now lives.

The second William Bloom, whose descendants we will endeavor to trace and whose early history we will attempt to give in this article, was married in 1803 to Mary Roll, of Clarion county, who was born October 16, 1784. After his marriage William Bloom and wife settled where the old State Road crossed the Susquehanna river, near where the P. R. R. bridge is now located. For many years he kept a hotel and ferry boat at this point. He had a canoe or dugout to ferry passengers across the river, and had large flat boats to transport teams and wagons. At this time the old "State Road" was one of the principal thoroughfares of the State. There was a constant procession of foot passengers, horsemen and teams with wagon loads of goods, and at times there would be dozens of teams waiting their turn to cross the

river, and as the river at that point was hardly ever fordable, Mr. Bloom was constantly engaged in this work.

During the Second War with Great Britain in 1812-15 thousands of troops passed along this road to Erie and other points on the Canadian border. Some of the regiments camped in the vicinity, and during the entire war soldiers were constantly marching to and fro over this now historic road. Mr. Bloom's hotel was one of the principal stopping places along the entire road and many of the most prominent people of the State were entertained at his inn.

In 1815 he bought this entire tract of land. From the original deed of conveyance, in possession of Lewis C. Bloom, we are informed that the tract contained 304½ acres. For this land he paid what at that time was the enormous sum of \$2,000, or nearly \$7 per acre, when \$1.25 per acre was considered a good price for land. This tract is now divided into two fine farms, one owned by Robert Porter and the other by William Bloom's grandson, T. Jeff Bloom.

William Bloom took active interest in military affairs. On August 3rd, 1811, he received from the Governor of the State a commission as major of a regiment of the Pennsylvania militia, which office he held for a number of years. When the Philadelphia and Erie turnpike was made he built a new house near the bridge which crosses the river at Robert Porter's, and continued to keep hotel for a number of years.

Before Clearfield county was separately organized he was deputy sheriff for Sheriff Mitchell, of Centre county. In 1826 he was elected sheriff of Clearfield county, being the second sheriff of the county. In 1840 he was appointed Deputy Marshal, an office synonymous with what now is called census enumerator. Mr. Bloom did this work all himself, traveling from house to house to ascertain the number of inhabitants, products and such other information as by law, was expected to attain.

William Bloom was a leader among his own family as well as throughout the entire county in the early days. By his thrift and intelligence he accumulated what at that time was considered a large fortune. At one time he was known to be by far the wealthiest man in the county. He died August 12th, 1871, in his 90th year.

William Bloom's family number thirteen children, all but two of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Their names were as follows: Hannah, born October 1804; Sallie, June 12, 1806; Betsey, Jan 11, 1808; John Roll, October 9, 1809; Susanna, July 13, 1811; Isaac, January 15, 1812; Mary Ann, October 19, 1814; David, December 18, 1816; Rachael, December 1, 1818.

Jane, November 30, 1820; Harrison, November 24, 1823, Phiana, April 27, 1826, and Eli, May 7, 1828.

Hannah Bloom, the oldest daughter of William Bloom, married George Ross, who lived where James Ardery now lives on Bloomington hill. The Ross family consisted of one daughter, Elsie Jane, who married David Shaffer, who was accidentally killed by falling off a tree. The Shaffer family are two, Liberty R., who married Green Williams, and Ira A. Shaffer, of Curwensville, who married Leah Taylor. Mr. Shaffer's family are Alice (Mrs. George Shaffer), George, Blanche, Ora and Harry. The widow Ross afterwards married Daniel E. Mokle, of New Millport. The Mokle family were George, Horatio, Olivia (Mrs. William Wise), Elfrida and Leona who are dead, and Corally, who lives at Falls Creek.

Sallie Bloom, the second daughter, married John Drauker. The Drauker history has been published in a former article of this series.

Elizabeth, or Betsey as the name was commonly called, married Alexander Irwin, a prominent citizen of Clearfield county in the early times. Mr. Irwin was at different times County Treasurer, State Senator and Representative in the United States Congress. A more extended history will be given of the Irwin family in a future article. The family of Alexander Irwin was one daughter, Maggie, who married Dr. Beam. Mrs. Beam now resides in Philadelphia.

William Bloom's oldest son was John Roll Bloom, who was married to Sarah Ann Peters, of Centre county. For a time after his marriage he lived on his father's farm in Pike township. He then moved to Clearfield town, and opened up an extensive mercantile business, which he conducted for several years. Both he and his wife have been dead many years. John Roll Bloom's family was seven children, five of whom died while young. The only daughter living is Adeline, who is married to Thomas Dougherty, the well-known janitor of the Clearfield county court house. Mr. Dougherty's family consisted of nine children, Sarah (Mrs. Charles Aughenbaugh), Beulah, Fannie, James H., Lewis, Adeline (Mrs. Bonner), Catharine, John and Sheridan. This family is all living except Lewis, and reside in Clearfield.

Lewis C. Bloom, the only living son of John Roll Bloom, is known throughout this entire section of the State, as the popular owner and manager of the Central Hotel, Curwensville. He married Sarah C. Miller, of Lancaster. Mrs. Bloom died in May, 1895. Lewis C. Bloom's family was sons, J. Roll, Wier, Claude and Verne,

and one daughter, Grace. This family is all living except Claude, who died in 1888. J. Roll Bloom married Vada Long. Wier Bloom married Alice Graham. They both reside in Currensville. Verne Bloom married Maggie Wise and is bookkeeper at the Clearfield machine shops. Grace Bloom the only daughter, lives at home with her father.

Susanna Bloom, a daughter of William Bloom, died early in life.

Isaac Bloom, the second son of William Bloom, married Leah Hoover. For many years he lived on a part of the old homestead, which his oldest living son, T. Jeff Bloom, now owns. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and at different times was the owner of sawmills. Isaac Bloom afterwards moved to Curwensville and kept a hotel called the "American House." This house was located on the present site of the Park House. Isaac Bloom's family was thirteen children, all of whom are living except the oldest son, Miles, who died at the age of seven years, F. Cortez, who was a soldier and was drowned while rafting on the Susquehanna river in 1867, and Blanche, who died young. The names of the family are as follows: Miles, F. Cortez, Henrietta, Jane S., Hannah R., Florine, Thomas Jefferson, Belle, Mary R., Annie, Blanche V., Robert J. W., and Walter R. Henrietta Bloom married Robert Elder, of Garner, Hancock county, Iowa. Jennie S. Bloom married Warren W. Jones, also of Iowa. Hannah Bloom married John Lemon, now of Lumber City, Pa. The Lemon family is Fred, Thomas Benton, Jack, Enna (Mrs. J. J. Hile), Alice and Dora. Thomas Jefferson Bloom owns the old homestead which his grandfather and father owned before him. T. Jeff Bloom, besides attending to the running of the farm, is a member of the firm of Addelman & Bloom, the contractors and builders of Curwensville, Pa. T. Jeff Bloom is married to Rose Thompson. His family was Frank, Ralph, Grace Dean, Walter, Nettie and Seth. Ralph and Walter are dead. Frank is married to Lizzie Nolan, and Grace to George Sawtelle. Florine Bloom married J. Sherman Pritchard, of Iowa. Belle Bloom married William Hunter, now living in Kansas. Annie Bloom married Joel C. Forest, now a resident of Iowa. Robert J. W. Bloom, emigrated to Iowa, where he is a prominent lawyer of Hancock county. He also has one of the finest stock farms in that State. He also has been identified with the schools of that county and of late years has taken active and prominent part in the political affairs of the State of Iowa. He is not married. Mary R. Bloom is married to N. L. Hoover, a well known citizen of the city of DuBois, who is engaged in the manufacture of all

kinds of lumber. Mr. Hoover's family consists of three daughters, Cora, Jennie and Nettie. Walter R. Bloom, the youngest son of Isaac Bloom, also emigrated to the State of Iowa. He, as well as his brother, has attained considerable success, and is a wealthy man and engaged in the banking business. He is married to Sadie Adams.

Mary Ann Bloom married William Thompson, of Rimesburg, Clarion county. This family was William Bloom, born September 29, 1832; Alexander Irvin, August 5, 1824; Phiana, October 5, 1836; Jane, May 20, 1838. William Bloom Thompson married Joanna Pierce. Bloom Thompson lived in Chest township, kept hotel in Newburg and Louisville. In the days of extensive lumbering he was known from Chest creek to the mouth of the river. His wife is dead and he lives with his children. His children are Cortez Bloom, Howard, Pearl, Verde, Rosa (Mrs. Kunes), Alice, Mollie and Ellen. Alexander Irvin Thompson has for years been a citizen of Curwensville. He was married to Kate Lytle. This family numbers twelve children, four daughters and eight sons, all of whom are living except the oldest, Dudley, who was killed in a railroad accident near the city of Omaha. The family is as follows: Dudley T., Ollie, Emma, Grant H., Earl J., William H., Roland B., Margaret, Ida, Gus, Clyde and Boyd. The two older daughters are married and reside in the State of Maine; Ollie to Leslie Clements, and Emma to Edward O. Libby. Grant H. Thompson is married to Phila Thompkins and is in business at McGee's Mills. Earl J. Thompson is married to Mellie Hendrickson. He is now clerk in F. J. Dyer & Co's stores. William H. Thompson is married to Grace Jackson and is in business in Patton, Pa., being junior partner in the firm of Wolf & Thompson. Roland B. Thompson is a machinist. He is unmarried and is now located in Pittsburgh. Margaret Thompson is married to Harry S. Brown, of Curwensville. The others all reside with their father. Phiana Thompson married Lewis Shimmel, of Bradford township. Jane Thompson married George Miles. Of the Miles family Maude is married to Wash Hess, of Bell's Landing. After William Thompson's death his widow married William Lumadue, of Lawrence township. Mrs. Lumadue is yet living, aged 83 years, and is the only one of the family of W. M. Bloom, who is not dead. Mr. Lumadue is also living, aged 73 years. They have a family of two children, Eli and Allen.

David Bloom, the third son of William Bloom, was married to Sarah Hoover. He lived at the top of Anderson Creek hill, about a mile from Curwensville, on a farm now owned by Vorice Clark. His family were: Mina J., Belle, Allen M., Harrison, Saman-

tha, Annie, Irv. T., Mary and Lucy.

The oldest daughter Mina J. Bloom, married George E. Sloss, who died in 1870. Mrs. Sloss resides in Curwensville. Her family is three daughters, Edith married to Charles M. LaPorte, of West Va., Ellen married to I. D. Kerns, of Brockport, Pa., and Blanche to Samuel Gearhart, of West Clearfield.

Belle Bloom is married to William Freeman, of Penn Township. The Freeman family will be given in a future article. Allen M. Bloom, the oldest son of David Bloom, is married to Mary Horn. He lives in the western end of the township. His family is one son, Monroe, and three daughters, Mina, Edna and Grace.

Harrison Bloom has been twice married. His first wife being Sarah Smith, and after her death he married Mary E. Yohe. The children of his first marriage living are: Eva (Mrs. Sherman Hoover), of Grampian, Mary, living in Philadelphia, David at home, and Ernest in California. Hattie, Barbara, Bruce, Clare, Sarah and Millie, are the children of his second marriage.

Samantha Bloom is married to Robert McClure. This family is George, Ella and Charley. Annie Bloom married Samuel J. McKenrick. He resides in Curwensville, and his sons are Hugh J., Fred and Lewis S., also one daughter Irene. Irv. T. Bloom lives in Boulder Creek, California. He is married to Mary Patton and his children are Sarah, Ida, Walter, Mina and Patton.

Mary Bloom is married to A. D. Fink, of Mahaffey, Pa. The Fink family consists of two daughters, Edith and Maud. Lucy Bloom, the youngest daughter, of David Bloom, is married to Edward Moore, of Curwensville. The Moore family consists of two sons, Verne and Benjamin.

Now, going back to the family of William Bloom, we find his daughter Jane Bloom married a man by the name of Joseph Hunter, who lived where C. J. Bloom, now owns. The Hunter family was William, Napoleon B., Clara, Eli and Fannie. This family, some years ago, all emigrated to the State of Kansas.

Harrison Bloom, who was next to the youngest son of William Bloom, after being in the mercantile business here, for some time, concluded to study medicine. Accordingly he prepared himself for the practice of this profession, and located in the city of Philadelphia. Here Dr. Bloom became a noted physician. He never married and has been dead several years.

The youngest of the daughters of William Bloom, Phiana Bloom, married George Condo. Mr. Condo has been dead many years. The widow Condo afterward married John A. Read, of Lawrence township. Of these marriages there is only one child, a son William B. Condo, a citizen of Cur-

wensville, who is married to Eliza Hobbs, of Osceola. This family numbers one son, John Condo.

The youngest son of William Bloom, was Eli Bloom. He was a citizen of Pike township, the greater part of his life, and his family were all born and brought up on the William Bloom homestead, which after his father's death was owned by him. Eli Bloom's family has been one of the most prominent families in Clearfield county, and at different times have been elected to fill the most important offices in Clearfield county.

When but a young man, Eli Bloom was Treasurer of Clearfield county for one term. Eli Bloom was married to Hannah F. Miller, of Lancaster City, Pa. In the '70's Eli Bloom and family came to Curwensville, and for a time kept the Susquehanna House at that place. In 1875 he was nominated and elected to the office of Prothonotary, of Clearfield county, on the Democratic ticket. Three years latter, he was again nominated and re-elected for a second term. After completing his second term as Prothonotary, Eli Bloom became a prominent resident of Clearfield until his death. His family consists of two sons, A. M., and J. M., and one daughter, Ida E.

A. M. Bloom is his oldest son. He has filled several important positions. From 1875 until 1887 he filled the important position of Deputy Prothonotary. In that year he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Prothonotary, and was elected by a large majority. Three years latter, he was re-nominated and re-elected. For several years previous to 1897, he was part owner of the PUBLIC SPIRIT. Since he sold his interest in the SPIRIT he has given his attention to other business. A. M. Bloom is married to Ella Brown. His family was Paul, who died about a year ago, May, Kerr, Ida, Clara and Arnold.

J. Miller Bloom, the second son of Eli Bloom, has also occupied important public positions. From 1887 until 1895, he served as Deputy Prothonotary. He was then appointed Postmaster of Clearfield, by President Cleveland, which position he still holds. He is married to Mary Miller.

Ida E. Bloom is Married to George Weaver, a prominent and well known business man. Mr. Weaver and family reside in Clearfield. Their children are Georgia, Kate and Virginia.

JOHN BLOOM'S FAMILY.

John Bloom, the third son of William Bloom, Sr., was born January 25th, 1786. John Bloom and his brothers, for several years after their emigration to Pike township, assisted their father, and spent some time each year in hunting excursions, and exploring expeditions.

John Bloom was an especial favorite of

the Indians, several tribes of whom, then roamed over the territory of Clearfield, and adjacent counties. On one occasion, he started to go to Ogden's grist mill, in the early autumn. Falling in with a band of Indians, with whom he was slightly acquainted, he was persuaded by them to join in their annual hunt. So strong was his love of adventure, and so well did he love the companionship of the "Red men" of the forest, that he forgot his errand to the grist mill and went with the band of Indians. For six or seven weeks they hunted over the north western section of the State, at times crossing into New York or Ohio, in pursuit of a bear or deer, that they had started from its lair.

His family had almost given him up as lost, when one day, late in the autumn, he suddenly appeared, and received a most cordial welcome.

On another occasion, John and Benjamin, who were the principal hunters of the family, joined a party of Indian hunters at Curwensville. The object of this particular expedition was bear. The party started up Anderson creek, intending to hunt in the wilds of northern Clearfield and Elk county. The party had only proceeded about ten miles up the creek, when one of the largest bears ever seen in this section, was aroused from his den.

Pursuit immediately began, and in a short time the bear being driven to close quarters, rapidly ascended a tall pine tree. His bearship got among the branches in such a way that none of the party could get a shot at him. A conference of war was now held and it was decided that some one must climb the tree.

Benjamin volunteered for this difficult and dangerous task. When he got up among the branches, where the bear was located, the bear took a very sudden notion to descend, and down the tree it came. When the bear got to terra firma, it immediately attacked the party. The Indians not particularly anxious for a personal encounter with his bearship, beat a precipitate retreat.

John Bloom then had to meet the bear single and alone. He was a large strong man of wonderful endurance. Seeing a contest was inevitable, he drew his keen two edged hunting knife, which he always carried on expeditions of this kind.

The bear grappled him and round and round they went, John endeavoring to strike a mortal wound with his hunting knife, and the bear using its utmost efforts as is the custom of bears, to hug the hunter to death. Finally, after the struggle had been prolonged several minutes, John succeeded in giving the bear a thrust, in a vital part, and the next minute the bear

rolled over dead.

This is only one instance among hundreds that have been handed down from father to son. Volumes of just such incidents could be truthfully written of the early times in Pike township.

We will now give an incident of another nature, thinking that, perhaps, some of this generation may be interested in knowing how their great-great grandfathers gathered in their harvests and threshed and cleaned their grain.

Until many years after the settlement of Pike township, the grain was all cut with sickles, grain cradles not yet having been introduced, and a man who would have proposed anything like a reaping or mowing machine would have been thought a first-class subject for an insane asylum, had there been any such institutions in existence at that time.

Imagine a farmer of the present day going out to cut a large field of wheat with a sickle, when fifteen, or at most twenty-five heads of wheat was all he could grasp with his left arm, while with his right he severed it from the stalk.

In those early times, harvesting, log rolling, and in fact nearly everything else was done in common. When wheat harvest arrived young men of the settlement, whittled up their sickles and whatever field happened to ripen first was cut, tied and shocked. Whoever owned the field, was expected to furnish provisions, and whisky. In those days any one who would have said that harvesting could be done without whisky would have been suspected of being bewitched.

Having finished gleaning one field, the band of harvesters would proceed to the next field, and so on until the entire crop of the settlement would be shocked and ready for threshing. Then they would start upon another tour, with flails as their weapons, and make the rounds again in the same manner.

□ On a certain occasion, very early in the history of Pike township, there was a party of young and middle aged men engaged in threshing the wheat crop of James McCracken, who had cleared a field or two on the river bottom, where R. M. Addleman now resides. They were threshing and cleaning the wheat in the field, and James McCracken, who was a man of immense strength was carrying the wheat to the garret of his cabin for storage.

Three of the Bloom boys were of the party, Isaac, John and Benjamin. Bags were somewhat scarce at that time, and McCracken was using two bed ticks for the purpose of carrying the grain, while he was making a trip to the garret from the field,

the other tick would be filled, ready for him upon his return. The Bloom boys being of a mischievous disposition, a trait which some of their descendants still possess, and desiring to try McCracken's strength, concluded to gradually increase the load without informing him.

He was carrying four bushels at every load. The mischief-loving young men added until they put in seven bushels, which McCracken shouldered and walked off with as usual. On his return he remarked "Boys that is the firedest heaviest — four bushels of wheat I ever carried. Don't put in more than three and a half this time."

Dropping the incidents of which this is only one of hundreds, we will give a brief genealogy of the family of John Bloom.

John Bloom was married to Susanna High, who was a daughter of one of the early settlers of Jordan township, and who was born June 2d, 1783. After his marriage he purchased a section of land which included the farm now owned by his youngest son, John I. Bloom, and nearly all the land which is included in the village of Bloomington. John Bloom's children numbered eleven, as follows:

Mary born Sept, 22d, 1806; Effa, July 17th, 1809; Catharine, Feb. 22d, 1811; Abraham H., May 30th, 1813; Matthew, May 12th, 1816; Margaret, Aug. 22d, 1818; George, March 2d, 1821; David, May 13th, 1823; Suffia, April 8th, 1826; Abigail, July 12th, 1829; John I., March 22d, 1831.

The eldest daughter, May Bloom, married Thomas Spackman, of Lawrence township. This family consisted of two sons, William S. and Richard S. William S. Spackman was for many years a prominent teacher of the county. He is now a citizen of Clearfield and is the senior member of the firm of Spackman & McCloskey, doing business in West Clearfield. He is married to Miss Irwin. Richard S. Spackman is a citizen of Lawrence township, owning and residing upon the homestead of his father. He is married to Amanda Bloom.

Mrs. May Spackman died Nov. 7, 1876.

Effa Bloom married Peter Mays, an early settler of Knox township. Mr. Mays is dead but Mrs. Mays is still living at the advanced age of 88 years.

In order to complete the genealogy of the family the names of the Mays family will be given. The children coming to manhood and womanhood were Isaac, Moses, George, Price, Mary, David, John, Hannah and James. Isaac Mays married Sarah High; Moses, Miss Fuller; George, Miss Patterson, and after her death Miss Hunter; Price, Sarah Graham; Mary, Robert Patterson; David, Alice Sloppy; John, Miss Snyder; Hannah, Thos. McCracken. James is married but we are unable to give his

ife's maiden name.

Catharine Bloom, the third daughter of John Bloom, never married.

The eldest son of John Bloom was Abraham High Bloom. He was married to Ann E. Kyler. His family are nearly all residents of southern Pike and Knox townships. The children of this family were Rachel, Conrad, Isaac, Catharine, Mary, Alexander, Martin, Snyder and Abbe.

They married as follows: Rachel married Samuel Snyder; Conrad, Mary Hoover; Isaac died unmarried; Catharine, William Witherow; Mary, George High; Alexander died unmarried; Martin, Miss Coder; Snyder, Miss Witherow; Abbe, Daniel Bloom.

Matthew Bloom, the second son of John Bloom, married Sarah Polhamus and located in Ferguson township. His family was composed of the following children, twelve in number: Melissa, Daniel, Emeline, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Jane, Matthew, Margaret, Thomas, David, Therum, and Abbe. This family has become much scattered and a complete record of their marriages cannot be given. So far as information can be obtained we will give the marriages of Matthew Bloom's family. Melissa married Wm. Newcomer; Daniel, Abbe Bloom; Emeline, Henry Straw; Elizabeth, Edward Shoff; Jonathan, Miss Lewis; Jane, James Strunk; Margaret, Robert Michaels; Abbe, Mr. Lewis.

Margaret Bloom, John Bloom's fourth daughter, married George Robins, who for many years lived on the road from Curwensville to Bloomington, near where Robins' school house is now built. They are both dead, Mrs. Robins dying Dec. 25th, 1886. Jane, Lewis, Annie, Sallie and Frank, were the names of their children who became men and women.

Lewis Robins married Jane Wolf; Jane, Jacob Meyers; Annie, Frank Ugar; Sallie, Jacob White, and Frank, so far as known, is unmarried and is a resident of Virginia.

George Bloom, the fourth son of John Bloom, lives in Knox township and has been twice married, his first wife being Hannah J. Carson, and his second Jane Repogle. His family, by the first marriage, were named Lizzie, now Mrs. Alfred Thompson, and Daniel; by second marriage, Nora, now Mrs. H. J. Sloppy, Abbie and Mertie.

David Bloom, the fifth son of John Bloom, is still living in the southwestern end of Lawrence township, at an advanced age. He was married to Mary Sloss, who has been dead many years. Harbet, Reuben, Sloss, Jane, Jack, Dallass, Pierce, Mary and Blanche were the names of David Bloom's nine children, all of whom are living but Pierce, who died in 1896. This family are residents of Lawrence township.

Harbet married Miss Mays; Sloss, Lettie Kelley; Mary, Thomas Campbell, and Blanche, James Wrigley. The others are unmarried.

Sophia Bloom, the fifth daughter of John Bloom, is married to James Leech, a citizen of Pike township. The Leech family history was given in a former article.

The youngest daughter, Abigail Bloom, is married to John B. Garrison, of Pike township. A separate history of the Garrison family will be given in a future paper.

John I. Bloom, the eleventh child and youngest son of John Bloom, owns and resides upon a portion of his father's original purchase, being the only son who located in Pike township. His family consists of Showers, Jefferson, Eliza, Alice, Blake W., Frank, Lucy, Annie, Howard and Willard. Of the ten children of this family all are living except Lucy, and all are married except the two youngest sons Howard and Willard.

Showers Bloom is married to Miss McHenry and lives in Brady township; Jefferson married Mary Peterman and is a citizen of Pike; Eliza is married to Cortez M. Bloom, of Curwensville; Alice is married to David S. Cryder, of Williamsport, Pa.; Blake W. is married to Sallie Evans and resides in Williamsport; Frank married Louise Wise and lives in Pike township, and Annie, the youngest daughter, is married to Oliver B. Wise, of Williamsport.

THE FAMILY OF HON. JAMES BLOOM.

James Bloom, the youngest of the children of William Bloom, Sr., was born in Centre county, Feb. 28th, 1798, a few months before the family emigrated to Clearfield county, and located in Pike township.

For his times, James Bloom was a well educated man. He was a student, and was always anxious to take advantage of the meagre school facilities of the day.

He was united in marriage to Polly Passmore, a daughter of one of the early pioneers of the township. After his marriage he located in the western part of Pike township along the old pike. Here for many years, he kept a popular hotel. "James Bloom's tavern" as it was called, was among the best known hotels along the pike, and was invariably filled with guests.

In the political affairs of the county, James Bloom early took prominent part. In the Fall of 1860 he was elected associate Judge, of Clearfield county, his colleague on the bench being John D. Thompson. They were both elected as Democrats. Living as he did in a section of Pike township, remote from Postoffice and polling place, and believing that a division of the township would be of great benefit to the

citizens of the western end of the township, he used his influence and a new township was formed from Pike and portions of other townships. This township was called Bloom in honor of Judge James Bloom, and a Postoffice and polling place was established at his hotel "The Forest House," and he was commissioned Postmaster. Here Judge Bloom died at the age of sixty five years. He and his wife are both buried in McClure cemetery, where nearly all of the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The oldest son of Judge Bloom is William M. Bloom, who is still living at Bloomington, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of seventy eight years. In his youth, he learned the blacksmith trade and for many years carried on the business of blacksmithing at Bloomington. He was also known as one of the best pilots along the Susquehanna river.

While still quite a young man, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Pike township. This was before the time when a ministerial marriage was legal, and all marriage ceremonies were performed by the Justice of the Peace. Squire Bloom was much in demand as a "knot tyer," and during his first term united in marriage ninety-four couple. On one occasion in the winter season, when there did not seem to be anything else particularly on hand, he married four couple, in different parts of the county, and was galloping on to perform a like service for a fifth couple, residing near the mouth of Clearfield creek. Night however came on and the Squire was compelled to stop for the night many miles from his destination.

During his second term, as Justice of the Peace, he married forty five couple, only about one half the number married during his first term. By this we are not to infer that the Squire or matrimony had become less popular, but the Legislature had passed the bill legalizing ministerial marriages, and the Revs. soon began to monopolize the business.

William M. Bloom is married to Matilda Harley, who is still living at the age of seventy six.

'Squire Bloom had a large family. Those who came to be men and women were: Hezekiah I., James C., Irvin, Jane, Elizabeth, Hannah, Levi M., Florence, Idella and Ellsworth.

Hezekiah I. Bloom married Ella Moore. He has been several years dead. His family is Eva, now Mrs. Frantz; Clark, Orvis, Rhoda, now Mrs. Miles Fullerton, and Bell.

The second son James C. Bloom, is known all over Clearfield county as a director of musical conventions, and singer of much ability. Prof. J. C. Bloom now resides in Curwensville. He is married to Elizabeth

Hile. This family now living are: James E., Leona, now Mrs. Kline, Minnie, Verne, Vada, now Mrs. Perry Eastman, Abadiah, Alice, Dennis, Ned, and Le Moyne.

Irvin Bloom died at the age of nineteen.

Jane Bloom married Albert McGary. Their family is seven sons and — daughters, namely, William, Lucy, James, David, John, and two others whose names are not at hand.

Elizabeth Bloom is married to Fred Hawk. The older members of this family are Porter, Eddie and Adam.

Hannah Bloom married Benjamin Meyers and has a family consisting of two sons, Charles and William, and two daughters, Eva and Minnie.

Levi M. Bloom is unmarried and resides with his father.

Florence Bloom is married to Alfred Swatsworth, a citizen of Pike township. Mr. Swatsworth's family numbers eight sons and daughters, namely: Virgie, Arthur, Sherman, Tillie, Cleveland, Blake and Clark.

Idella Bloom is married to Fred Eldridge also a citizen of Olanta, Pike township. Mr. Eldridge's family consists of four daughters, whose names we fail to have at this time.

The youngest son of 'Squire Bloom is Ellsworth, who is a citizen of Elk county, and is married to Emma Rummer.

The oldest daughter of James Bloom married Anthony Hile, a leading citizen of Lumber City, and now nearing the four score mark. Mrs. Hile died about three years ago. This branch of the Hile family is composed of representative citizens, whose history and genealogy will be given in its proper place in a future paper.

Judge Bloom's second daughter, Elizabeth, is married to Stacy Thompson, who resides in Michigan.

Abram Passmore Bloom was married to Delila Owens, who died but recently. He always has been a resident of Pike township, where he still resides having long since passed the age of "three score and ten." His family is four sons and three daughters. The sons are: Lewis, Arnold, Jonothan and Amos. They are married as follows: Lewis, to Miss Richards, Arnold, to Miss Bloom, Jonothan, to Miss Kitchen and Amos to Miss Hickock. The daughters were: Caroline, married to Mr. Rowles, Sadie, to Frank Farley and Harriet to James Lord.

The third son of Judge Bloom is Lewis I. Bloom, who is known throughout this entire section of the county as a competent and very successful veterinary surgeon. He lives in Pike township, and owns and resides upon the farm which his grandfather,

William Bloom, Sr., moved to, when he left the river, where he first settled. It now is one of the finest farms in Pike township. He is married to Belinda Erhard and has a family of two sons and three daughters. The sons are: Cortez M., married to Eliza Bloom, C. F., married to Miss Leech. The daughters are: Rosana, married to John Caldwell, Adeline, to John Aughenbaugh, now deceased, and Emma to Thaddeus Cross.

The other daughters of Judge Bloom married, and in every case made their homes in other sections of the county. We will therefore give their marriages, leaving the tracing of their families to the historians of the townships where they have resided.

Jemima Bloom married John R. Dunlap, of Knox township.

Martha Bloom married Frank Averill, of Grampian.

Susanna married Algernon Holden, of Bloom township, and Mary Ann Bloom, Mr. Lines, of Bloom township.

Gainor P. Bloom, the youngest son is married to Miss Leech and is also a resident of Bloom township.

THE PRICE FAMILY.

The eldest daughter of William Bloom, Sr., was named Anna. Before the Blooms emigrated to Pike township she was married to Thomas Price, a young man of English descent.

When the Blooms came to the township and located, Thomas Price, his wife and three little ones came also. Finding the land suitable for settlement and cultivation Thomas Price, after a consultation with his father-in-law, concluded to return to Centre county for some gold, and purchase a tract of land on the river. Accordingly, leaving his wife and little ones in the care of Wm. Bloom, Sr., he started on his journey.

At that time the roving Indian tribes were very numerous, especially along Moshannon creek, and at this particular time they were somewhat hostile. When the time set for his return came and he did not return, little uneasiness was felt, as in those days a journey frequently occupied two or three days longer than was anticipated, but when the days lengthened into weeks and he still did not appear, search was made so far as possible. Nothing, however was ever heard from him, and until this day his fate is a sealed mystery. The most natural conclusion is that he was waylaid in some lonely place by the Indians and killed and robbed. His wife never married again, and lived to an advanced age.

The three children thus early deprived

of a father's care were Rebecca, Martha and the youngest, William. They were given a home with their grandfather, who took the kindest care of them until they grew to manhood and womanhood.

The daughters married as follows: Rebecca Price to Martin Hoover and Martha Price to Samuel Caldwell and became mothers of large families, who are married and living in nearly every section of the county. Both the Caldwell and Hoover history has been given in detail in a former chapter.

We will now give a brief history of William Price and his descendants. He was born in Centre county, Dec. 20th, 1800, and came to Pike township as above stated in 1806.

After arriving at manhood's estate he bought a tract of land on the river hill, south of Bloomington. Here he cleared out a large and productive farm.

In 1826 he was united in marriage to Hannah Metler, of Sunbury. They lived together until July 9, 1892, when Mrs. Price died, aged 86 years. Their married life extended over a period of 66 years.

William Price died in 1895, at the advanced age of 95 years, being at that time the oldest man in the county. The family consisted of ten children, namely, Metler, George, Westley, Annie, Martha, Elizabeth, Lorenzo, Amy, Philip and Helen.

Metler Price married Elizabeth Bloom. His children were George R., Amos, Calvin, Warren, Laura and Annie. They are married as follows: George to Celia Montgomery; Amos to Miss Dorvitt; Warren to Miss Guelich and Laura to Robert Redden. George and Westley Price are unmarried and reside on portions of the old Price farm.

Lorenzo Price married Miss Sarah Ferguson. Until his death he resided on a farm originally bought by Conrad Wise. His children numbered three, William B., Howard and Nettie.

This family is married as follows: W. B. Price to Miss Nellie Smith, Howard Price to Miss Gearhart and Nellie Price to Archer H. Read, of Goshen township.

Elizabeth Price was married to Henry Hile, of Pike township and now one of the eldest citizens of Curwensville. Mrs. Hile has been dead several years.

Of this family, three, two sons and one daughter grew to manhood and womanhood; Warren, William P., and Hattie. William P. is the only one of the family now living.

Warren Hile died at the early age of twenty-four years. He was married to Miss Effie Haney. Two children, Henry G. and Mrs. J. A. Dale, compose this family.

William P. Hile is a minister of the Baptist denomination and is now located in Indiana county. Rev. Hile was married to Miss Laura LaPorte. His family are nine—five sons, Willis B., Lewis, Henry, George and Ray, and four daughters, Elizabeth now Mrs. Rankin, Ella and Dolly.

Hattie Hile, daughter of Henry Hile, married Benjamin Swartz. They are both dead. Their family are three, Frank, Ida and Mamie.

Annie Price married John C. Ferguson, a prominent citizen of Ferguson township. The children of this family are two sons, H. T., and E. W. Ferguson, composing the well-known firm of Ferguson Bros., general hardware dealers, doing business in Kerr-moor and vicinity.

H. F. Ferguson is married to Miss Ruth McGaughey, and E. W., to Miss Bertha Hile.

Martha Price married James M. Ardary, now a citizen of Pike township. The Ardary family lives at Bloomington, on a beautiful farm, formerly owned by Robert Owens. This family is composed of seven children, four sons, Howard, Jack R., Frank and Clark, and three daughters, Jessie, Emma and Mamie.

The other children of William Price died young in life.

PETER BLOOM'S FAMILY.

Peter Bloom, the fourth son of William Bloom, Sr., was born Feb. 7th, 1897, before the family emigrated from Hunterdon county, N. J., to Centre county, Pa.

After his marriage to Polly McElhatten, he purchased land, and located in Pike township, where the I. B. Norris farm is situated.

He was a weaver by trade and after building his cabin, set up a shop and for many years did a thriving business, weaving the various articles needed by the early settlers.

The early Blooms were in nearly every instance men who lived to a very old age. In this respect, Peter was an exception. He died, March 27, 1840, at what then was considered the early age of 51 years.

The family of Peter Bloom consisted of nine children, namely, John, William, Henry M., Samuel, Martha, Rebecca, Orpha, Margery and Mahilda. This family have become much scattered, and are all dead except Henry M. Bloom, a well known citizen of the northwestern section of Pike township. He is among the oldest Bloom's living, being very close the eighty year mark. The eldest son of Peter Bloom moved to Erie county, this State, and there became a permanent resident.

William Bloom was married to Susan Passmore. He located where his son Z. M. Bloom now resides in the northern part of

Pike township. As William Bloom's family are nearly all residents of Pike township and vicinity the family genealogy will be given in full. The names of those coming to maturity were.

Mary Ann, born June 1, 1838; David, May 13, 1841; Z. M., March 16, 1843; John R., March 28, 1846; Hannah, March 28, 1846; Bishop, May 17, 1852.

Mary Ann Bloom married F. J. Dunlap, a resident of Knox. This family is three sons and one daughter. After Mr. Dunlap's death his widow married Andrew Marks, a citizen of Pike township. The Marks family consists of five girls. David Bloom, William Bloom's second son, married Caroline Hancock, and lives in Jefferson county. Z. M. Bloom lives upon his father's old homestead, in the northwestern end of the township. He is married to Charlotte Marshall, and his family numbers two sons and nine daughters. John R. Bloom married Mary Seley and Hannah Bloom, George Lippert, of Lawrence township. Bishop Bloom married Sarah Johnson, and is a resident of Curwensville, and has a family of three daughters and one son.

Henry M. Bloom is a well known citizen of Pike township, where he has resided for considerably more than half a century. His farm lies just on the edge of a large barren and cupid-section of land extending for many miles. In past years his place was a noted rendezvous for hunters.

Henry M. Bloom was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ashenfelter and his second wife's name was Lizzie Smith. His children are Ann, married to Arnold Bloom, Maria to Napoleon McDowell, and Emanuel and James.

Samuel Bloom, the fourth of Peter Bloom's sons married Miss Aughenbaugh, and settled in Knox township, lived there to a good old age and died. Of the five daughters of Peter Bloom, all married as follows: Martha, Jesse Appleton; Rebecca, Jacob Garner, of Centre county; Orpha, Maxell Rowles, of Lawrence township; Margery, to Abram Heckock, of Knox township; Mahilda, to George A. Bloom, of Bloom township.

THE GARRISON FAMILY.

The first one of the name to emigrate to Clearfield county was Mason Garrison. He was a Virginian by birth and came to Pike township at the age of twenty years.

He was by trade a miller. For some years he run a grist mill built on Anderson Creek, at the mouth of Roaring Run. Afterwards in partnership with George Leech he built a woolen carding machine on Hog Back Run.

Mr. Garrison was married to Elizabeth Bloom, daughter of Isaac Bloom. When

the wool-carding business, he bought the farm now owned by John Holden. Here he cleared out a farm and made a permanent improvement. Mrs. Garrison died in 1848, and Mason Garrison in 1863. The family of Mason Garrison consisted of Amanda, Isaac, John B., Philena, Elizabeth, Marion and Levi.

Amanda Garrison married Jacob Deitrich who for some years lived in Curwensville, where W. N. Dyer now lives. He afterwards emigrated to Ohio, where he still resides. His family is two sons and one daughter.

Isaac Garrison the eldest son of Mason Garrison married Susannah Ross. For a time after his marriage, the family lived on the river at the Humphrey place. Later he emigrated to Kansas, and from thence to Illinois. Isaac Garrison's family consists of three sons and one daughter. John B. Garrison, the second son, married Abigail Bloom. John B. Garrison and family live in the southwestern part of Pike township, where they own a fine farm.

John B. Garrison's family consisted of Catharine, Philena, William G., Julia, Mertie and Jesse. All are living except William G. and are married as follows: Catharine, to Theodore Farnsworth; Philena, to William K. Henderson; Julia, to William Knarr; Mertie, to Elmer E. Smith; Jesse, to Aggie Hepfer.

Philena Garrison, the second daughter of Mason and Elizabeth Garrison, married George Leech, whose history was written in a former article. Elizabeth Garrison married Robert Woods, who after her death married another sister, Marion Garrison.

Levi Garrison, the youngest of the family was a blacksmith by trade and for many years resided in Curwensville. He afterwards moved to New Jersey and from there to New York. He was married to Julia Brown. Two children of this family are living, Sterling and William. There was also one daughter Ida, who married Amos Reed, and has been dead several years.

BENJAMIN BLOOM SR.'S. FAMILY.

Benjamin Bloom, the fourth son of William Bloom Sr., was born December 31, 1790, and died August 13, 1878. He was married to Sally McClure, second daughter of Squire Thomas McClure, one of the first settlers of the township of Pike. She was born October 20, 1792, and died September 14, 1868. This couple in common with nearly all the early settlers lived to be very old. By comparing the dates of birth and death it will be found that Mr. Bloom was 86 years of age at death and Mrs. Bloom 76.

After his marriage, he bought a tract of land, which is now partly in the limits of Curwensville borough, the portion out of the borough being now owned by I. M.

Kester. Here Benjamin Bloom lived, brought up his large family, and was "gathered to his fathers." The family of Benjamin Bloom is related by inter-marriages with some of the most prominent and influential families of Clearfield county.

Benjamin Bloom's sons were: Thomas, William L. and Jonathan Ross. His daughters were: Margaret, Nancy, Lucinda, Julian and Mary. The oldest son Thomas Bloom, was always a citizen of Pike township. He had a farm on Chestnut Ridge. Here he died November 20, 1892. Thomas Bloom was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Cleaver. The children of this union are all dead except Elvina, married to Fred S. Bloom, of Pike township. Those dead are: Phineas, Calvin, Clark, Mary, Maggie, Harris, Susan and Thaddeus. Maggie married Mr. McNamara. Susan Matt Johnson, of Greenwood township. Harris Bloom was a soldier in the late war, and was killed in Louisiana.

His second wife was Ruth A. Walker. Of this union are two daughters, Jennie married to Thomas Lawrence Way, and Lucinda, married to Isaac M. Kester. Both these gentlemen reside in Pike township and are there known as first-class farmers. Mrs. Bloom is still living on the old homestead. Nancy Bloom died at the age of 20 years. She was unmarried.

William L. Bloom, the second son of Benjamin Bloom, was born October 24, 1819. He lived for some time on the farm now owned by Milton McClure. Desiring a larger farm, he sold this and bought the next farm, then called the Capt Ross farm, and now owned by J. Newton Porter. Here he lived many years. A few years before his death, he sold his land in Pike township, and bought a farm in Bloom township, where he resided until his death in 1805. He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Widemire. Of this union two sons were born. Phineas Bloom, of Penn township, who is married to Jennie Hadden, and Robert Bloom, of Curwensville, whose first wife was Miss Best, and who is now married to Miss Bressler. William Bloom's second wife was Martha Miller, of Centre county. The sons of this family are: Mark Lynn, and Watson, who live in the Pacific States, and William P., who resides on the old homestead, in Bloom township, and is married to the daughter of Lot Smith, of the same township. The daughters were: Caroline, Lola, Nancy and Ella. Caroline Bloom married to Samuel Addleman, of Curwensville. Lola Bloom married William Bright, and Nancy Bloom married James Guilam, of New Millport. Ella died, aged about 12 years.



JONATHAN ROSS BLOOM.

The only living son of Benjamin Bloom is Jonathan Ross Bloom, a well-known citizen of Chestnut Ridge, Pike township. He was born July 27, 1823, and is therefore 75 years of age. He, too has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy McGaughey, of Clearfield. By this union were two daughters, Harriet, who married Mr. McCordle, of Burnside, and Jane, who is married to Howard McCloskey, of Curwensville. After the death of his first wife he was united in marriage to Matilda R. Hoover. She, too is yet living, aged 73 years. By this marriage, are two children Reed, and Nora, who is married to Porter Pyles. Margaret Bloom was married to John McPherson, of Clearfield. This family has attained considerable prominence in this county, both in business and politics. The McPherson family consisted of one daughter, Louisa, and six sons, Thomas W., Ross, Reuben, John, Bloom and Lynn.

Louisa McPherson married Henry Snyder, of Clearfield borough. Mr. Snyder is yet living, but Mrs. Snyder has been dead several years. The oldest son of this family is J. Frank Snyder, a prominent member of the Clearfield county Bar. His late official positions are familiar to all.

Thomas McPherson married Miss Addleman. W. Ross McPherson is a well known citizen of Clearfield county. In 1877, he was elected Sheriff of Clearfield county, on the Democratic ticket. He was for several years, the Superintendent of the Elk Tanning Company's large plant in Clearfield. He married Lizzie Porter, and has two daughters, Edith and Jessie.

Reuben McPherson married Miss Nevling and is a citizen of Patton. His family consists of three sons and one daughter, J. Boyton, Fred, Robert L. and Louise. John McPherson is married to Miss Hancock, and

lives in Nebraska. Bloom McPherson killed in the War of the Rebellion. Ly McPherson was married to Miss Antis. Harry is now dead.

Lucinda Bloom was married to Henry Swan, for many years a prominent business man of Jordan township. They are both dead. Henry Swan's sons are: John, Benjamin, Ross and Harvey. The Swan boys are all married and have been active men in this county. John Swan is now in business in Tennessee. John Swan married Elizabeth Wise; Benjamin Swan, Jennie Holton; Ross Swan, Rebecca Stratton; Harry Swan, Mary Wright.

Henry Swan's daughters were: Phoebe, married to Arthur Straw; Sally, married to Mr. Wagoner; Edith, married to John W. Leonard; Harriet, married to James Clark; Eunice, to Edward W. Ferguson. The daughters are all dead but Mrs. Leonard.

Julian Bloom was born October 23, 1823. She is the only living daughter of Benjamin Bloom. She is married to John Porter, of Pike township. A special history will be given of the Porter family and will not appear here.

Mary Bloom, the youngest daughter of Benjamin Bloom, was married to James Wrigley, of Clearfield. There was one daughter Caroline Wrigley, who married John McGaughey. The McGaughey family is three daughters, Ruth, Mary and Louisa. Ruth McGaughey is married to Harry F. Ferguson, a prominent hardware dealer, at Kerrmoor, and a member of the firm of Ferguson Bros.

THE FREEMAN FAMILY.

Richard Freeman, now deceased, was the first member of the Freeman family to locate in Pike township. He was not one of the pioneer settlers, but he was a citizen of Pike township for almost a half century preceding his death.

Richard Freeman was the second son of Adam and Matilda Freeman, and was born at Huntingdon Furnace, Huntingdon county, Dec. 9th, 1818.

At an early age he began working in the Huntingdon iron furnace. When he was fifteen years of age he accompanied his family to Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county, and resided there until he was twenty-two years of age, when he again moved to Martha Furnace, where he lived until he was about thirty years of age, during which time he was engaged in the business of raising iron ore for the supplying of the furnace at that place. He was married to Mary A. McDivitt.

In 1857 he came to Clearfield county and became a citizen of Pike township. He first located upon the old Caldwell homestead, where he followed the business of farming. He also for several years farmed

Col. E. A. Irvin, and also for Col. John Irvin. He then bought the farm on which he lived the remainder of his days from Abram Gates. This farm was located in the west end of the township, near the line of Penn and Pike. Since his death it is occupied by his wife and grandsons. Mrs. Freeman is among the oldest ladies now living in Pike township, having long since passed the "three score and ten" mark.

Richard Freeman was always known as an ardent Democrat. He filled nearly all the different township offices with strict fidelity and was also prominent in county politics.

The family of Richard Freeman was four sons, William H., Newton J., John A., and James. He also was the father of five daughters, Sarah, Jane, Frances, Emma and Mary. The eldest son William H. Freeman was for many years a citizen of Pike township, but later became a resident of Penn township, where he still resides. He is married to Belle Bloom, daughter of David Bloom, an early settler of Pike township.

Newton J. Freeman, the second son, is a resident of the western part of Pike township, where he owns a farm. He is married to Anna Smith.

John A. Freeman was for many years a citizen of Pike township, but of late years has lived in Penn. He is married to Mary Durnell.

The youngest son, James Freeman, is now a citizen of Curwensville. He is married to Edith Hoover.

Of the daughters, Sarah Freeman married A. N. Smith, now deceased; Jennie died unmarried; Frances married Scott McFadden; Emma married Jacob Doughman, and Mary married Josie L. Bloom.

THE FAMILY OF ABRAHAM BLOOM.

Abraham Bloom, next to the youngest son of William Bloom, Sr., was born April 10, 1795, and accompanied the family to Pike township when they first emigrated here from Centre county. He lived with his father until the time of his marriage, assisting him in clearing up his farm and also engaged in the other occupations and sports, which are common in a new and sparsely settled country.

He was considered an excellent hunter and, it is said, was scarcely ever known to come back from the chase empty-handed.

When the business of loading arks with coal and running them to Harrisburg and other points lower down the river commenced, Mr. Bloom became an enthusiastic pilot and could run an ark to market without risk of accident.

Abraham Bloom married Margery Caldwell, and some time after his marriage bought a tract of land in the extreme

southern section of the township. Here he cleared out a fine farm.

In giving the history, or rather the biography of Abraham Bloom's family, we will endeavor to follow the same line we have tried to conform to in all our family histories, that is, to give as full a sketch as possible of those families who were always residents of Pike township and who took active part in its settlement. Those families who became residents of other townships, or other States, we will not be able in our limited space to follow, as we are writing a history of Pike township only.

Abraham Bloom's family consisted of eight children, William A., Samuel, Levi, James M., Amos, Elmira, Nancy and Elizabeth.

William A. Bloom married Lydia Reams, Samuel Bloom to Abigail Wise; Levi to Susanna High; James to Margaret Glenn; Amos to Miss McCracken; Elmira to Moses Wise; Nancy to Robert Curry; Elizabeth to Mike Rex.

William A., Samuel and Levi were the three sons who settled in Pike township and to their families, therefore, we will give special attention.

William A., the eldest son, is still living at the age of eighty years. After his marriage he bought land in Pike township, not

far from the Knox township line. Here he cleared up a fine farm and lived there until a few years ago, when he retired from active work and moved to New Millport, leaving the farm in charge of his youngest son, Burchfield.

For twenty years William A. Bloom was Justice of the peace in Pike township. He also took active part in church work. Early in life he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and for forty years has been an elder in the church.

His family was eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. The six sons are Isaiah, Enos, Abram A., John C., Curtis and Burchfield. The daughters are, Margery, Annie, Frances, Jennie and Ella.

Isaiah Bloom married Susan Koozer and resides in West Clearfield.

Enos Bloom married Sarah Erhard, and is a citizen of Knox township.

Enos Bloom's family is one daughter, Gertrude, who is married to Dr. W. C. Park.

Abram A. Bloom married Maggie Peoples. This family numbers three, Percy, Lydia and Ollie.

John C. Bloom married Tillie Cathcart. This family also consists of three, Jesse, David and Derra.

Curtis Bloom married Sarah Lord. Harry and Teressa, Robert and Wayne are the

names of the children composing this family.

Burchfield Bloom married Lydia Schoening and has a family of five, Grace, Pearl, Lizzie, William and Lowery.

Margery Bloom married David McCracken, who died July 24, 1897.

Annie Bloom married J. C. Bloom, who has a family of nine children.

Frances Bloom married Alfred McCracken.

Jennie Bloom married Joseph Bloom, and after his death, William J. Cox.

Ella Bloom married Robert Lord.

Samuel Bloom, the second son of Abraham Bloom, also lived and raised his family of eleven children in Pike township. He was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Wise and his second wife was Jane Curry. The children of his first marriage were, Martha J., Margaret, Melissa, Elmira, Willmina, Susannah, Milton and Albert.

Martha J. Bloom married Hosea Erhard, of Pike township; Margaret married Robert High, of Knox township; Melissa married Samuel Straw; Elmira married Arthur Straw; Willmina married Wilson Straw, all residents of Jordan township. Susannah Bloom married Harvey Glenn, a resident of Houtzdale; Milton Bloom married Hattie McCracken and resides in Ferguson township, and Albert Bloom, who was killed on the P. R. R. several years ago, was married to Lucinda Bloom.

By his second marriage he had three children, A. M. Bloom, Hosea Bloom and Alice Bloom.

A. M. Bloom married Mary Walker and Hosea married Miss Morrison. These families both reside in Punxsutawney, Pa.

Alice Bloom married Alonzo Kline, of Knox township.

Levi Bloom, the other son of Abraham Bloom, who became a permanent resident of Pike township, was married to Susannah High.

He located in the Southern section of the township and opened out a farm, which is now owned by John Dotts.

Levi Bloom's family consisted of ten children, namely, A. F., Jared A., Alfred, Westley, D. M., Eliza, Jennie, Alice, Amanda and Kate. The two last named died unmarried. The only sons of Levi Bloom, who are permanent residents of Pike township, are A. F. Bloom and Alfred Bloom.

Following our plan of giving a full history of those members of the family who permanently reside in the township, we will give a complete history of these families. First the marriages of the entire family will be given.

A. F. Bloom has been thrice married. His first wife was Sarah Davis, his second,

a sister, Frances Davis, and his wife, Jennie Snyder.

Jared A. Bloom married Elvira Curry. For many years he lived in Knox township but now lives in Bigler township.

Alfred Bloom married Martha McNeel.

Westley Bloom married Cynthia Bell.

D. M. Bloom married Nannie Hill, and now resides in the State of Kansas.

Eliza Bloom married William Arnold, of Knox township.

Jennie Bloom married Elmer Fink, of Clearfield.

Alice Bloom married John Dotts, now living on the old Bloom Homestead.

The family of A. F. Bloom consists of ten children; of his first marriage are Hugh, Frank L., and Davis; of the second marriage are Clarence, Eli and Riley, and of his third marriage are Irene, Lily, Mary and Ada.

The family of Alfred Bloom consists of five—Emma, Bertha, Lamson and Maud.

We have now traced the families of the sons and daughters of William Bloom, Sr., so far as they relate particularly to Pike township. No attempt will here be made trace the family of Major Matthew Ogden, who married Elizabeth Bloom, nor the family and descendants of Richard Rowles, who married Sallie Bloom. These families both belong to Lawrence township and their history will be properly given by the historian of that township in future numbers of the SPIRIT.

THE PORTERS.

There are two families of Porters living in Pike township. These families, though both of Irish descent, are not related. This biography will include only the history of John Porter's family, and the history of Robert Porter's family will be given in the next article.

John Porter, who for fifty-four years has been a citizen of Pike township, lives close to the Penn township line. He is the possessor of several farms in the township, besides valuable timber lands.

His father was Robert Porter, and his mother's family name was Mary Thompson. They were both born in Ireland, and emigrated to America early in the century.

After having been located in several different sections of the country, they finally located in Lycoming county, where Robert Porter died and is buried. Here also John Porter was born and lived until 1824, when he in company with his mother, came up the river to Clearfield county. Some time after Mrs. Porter united in marriage to William Hepburn, an early settler of Pike township.

They bought the upper section of the Ligget tract, and commenced to improve the farm now owned and occupied by John Porter.

John Porter married Julian Bloom, daughter of Benjamin Bloom, Sr. Mr. Porter and wife are both living, and are both considerably past seventy years of age.

This family living consists of four daughters and two sons. John N. Porter, the eldest son, is married to Lily Farewell, and lives on the place known among the older settlers as the "Robert Ross" farm.

M. C. Porter, the other son is unmarried and resides with his father. The daughters are Nancy, now Mrs. Kunts, Sarah, Martha and Florence.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The first election in which the early settlers participated was in the year that Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States. As Pike township was at that time not yet separately organized, the whole county voted at the Chincleclamoose polling place. Matthew Ogden was Judge and John Bloom and Caleb Bailey were the Inspectors of this election.

In those early days party feeling ran high between the Federal adherents of John Adams and followers of Jefferson.

So hotly was this election contested and so intense was partisan feeling that a riot occurred at the polls between the adherents of Adams and those who supported Jefferson. Bloom, Ogden and their compatriots were leaders of the Jeffersonian party and Benjamin Hartshorn and Caleb Bailey led the Adams forces. After a general fight had taken place, matters quieted down and the election was proceeded with. When Pike township was separately organized in the year 1813, Samuel Fulton, the first Prothonotary of the county, was appointed by the Centre county court to prepare an assessment roll of freemen and taxables in the newly organized township of Pike. According to instruction, he prepared the list as follows:

Allen, David	Kirk, John
Askey, Robert	Ligget, David
Brown, Alex	Meredith, Elijah
Bailey, Caleb	Miller, Samuel
Bloom, William	Maxwell, Robert
Bloom, William, Jr.,	McCracken, Robert
Bloom, Isaac	McCracken, Joseph
Bloom, Joseph	McCracken, Daniel
Bloom, John	McCracken, Thomas
Bloom, Peter	McGee, Robert
Brink, John	McClure, Thomas
Bennett, John	Moore, James
Bell, John	Ogden, Job
Bell, Greenwood	Parker, Job
Bell, Arthur	Passmore, Abraham
Caldwell, Alex	Reed, James
Caldwell, Matthew	Reed, Alexander, Jr.
Cochran, Samuel	Reed, Alex B.,
Cookson, Jesse	Reed, William
Carson, Benjamin	Rolls, John
Coleman, Dr. Samuel	Shaffer, George
Davis, Amos,	Shaffer, George, Jr.
Davis, Caleb	Smith, Amos
Dunlap, William	Straw, Nicholas
Dunlap, David	Stuggart, Philip
Rich, Nimrod	Stuggart, John
Jonathan	Spencer, Joseph

Everhart, Peter	Spencer, Joseph, Jr.,
Edding, Joseph	Spencer, Samuel
Fullerton, John	Severas, Frances
Ferguson, David	Tate, William
Ferguson, John	Woodside, James
Griffith, Jonah	Walls, David
Hall, Hugh	Wrigley, John
Houghenberry, John	Williams, George
Hartshorn Benjamin	Widemire, George
Hepburn, William	Welsh, George
Hayes, James	Wilson, Jacob
Johnston, Samuel	
Jordan, Mark Miller	
Kyler, John	
Kirk, Jason	

Cows were assessed at \$10; horses \$30; unimproved land and timber \$1 per acre; farm land \$2 and \$3 per acre, and lots in the village of Curwensville, \$12.50

When the first county officers were elected in Clearfield county, Pike township succeeded in getting the lion's share, having two Commissioners, Thomas McClure and Robert Maxwell, the Sheriff, Greenwood Bell, and the Treasurer, Arthur Bell.

The first election held after Pike township was separately organized, was in the autumn of 1814, when Simon Snyder was elected Governor over Isaac Wayne.

Diligent search has been made by the writer in the county records at Clearfield, and communication had with the Prothonotary of Centre county, but the names of the first township officers cannot be found.

As evidence of the growth and development of Pike township is the fact that the assessment roll of voters has increased from eighty voters, as the first enrollment shows, to more than three hundred, as the poll of 1896 shows, notwithstanding the fact that Pike township does not now include more than one-sixth of the territory it formerly included.

Pike township has furnished since the date of its organization five Sheriffs of Clearfield county; Greenwood Bell, George Leech, William Bloom, Alexander Caldwell and Robert Ross. Jesse E. Dale, who, at the time of his election to the office of Sheriff, was a citizen of DuBois, was a native of Pike township, and resided there until he grew to manhood.

Pike township also had the honor of having two of her citizens elected to the office of Associate Judge of the county. They were Hon. James Bloom and Hon. John P. Hoyt.

Six times has Pike township had a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Thomas McClure, Robert Maxwell, William Dunlap, J. Baxter Caldwell, George C. Passmore and John Norris are the names of those who at different times have been elected County Commissioners from Pike township.

Hon. Alexander Caldwell, also a citizen of Pike township, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives

for one term.

Eli Bloom and A. M. Bloom, father and son, who were each for two successive terms elected to the office of Prothonotary of Clearfield county were natives of Pike township, as also was Hon. John H. Norris, who was for one term the representative of Clearfield county in the State Legislature.

Among those who were natives of Pike township and who removed to other counties and States and there achieved prominence in politics and were elected to political office are Samuel Caldwell, who is now High Sheriff of the city of Olympia, Wash., Samuel Thomas, who was elected Sheriff of Venango county, Pa., and R. W. J. Bloom, of Iowa, who has filled various political positions in that State, and is there known as one of the Democratic leaders of the State.

The present officers of Pike township are as follows: Justice of the Peace, W. J. Owens and Fred S. Bloom; Supervisors, Ai Bloom, J. L. Wise, Harrison Bloom and Porter Pyles; School Directors, Cyrus Carr, J. R. McClure, Samuel Horn, Alfred Swatsworth, Daniel Starr and James Ardery; Auditors, M. F. Long, Henry Snyder and V. U. Spencer; Clerk, D. D. Long; Treasurer, Merritt A. Caldwell; Collector, William Punchios; Election Officers—Judge, John I. Bloom; Inspectors, C. F. Hays and Philip Dotts.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Pike township's military history does not date from the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South in 1860 but it extends back to the days when the sturdy woodsman began felling the trees in the primitive forest in order to make way for the spread of civilization.

Previous to 1840, all citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 were enrolled as a State militia and at stated times each year were required to go into camp for two or three days and were drilled and instructed in the manual of arms and other military movements by the officers of the U. S. army.

Some of our older citizens yet remember the training days when the entire population abandoned their usual occupations and men, women and children took a season of recreation to watch the manoeuvres of the local battalion of militia.

About the year 1835, Clearfield county was divided into two military districts, each of which had a separate battalion of infantry.

The headquarters of the one company was at Curwensville, which then was a small hamlet of Pike township. The members of this battalion were citizens of Pike, Brady, Burnside and the other townships in the southwestern section of the county.

Several times the annual encampment

was held at Curwensville, the evolutions taking place on what then called the "Irvin Meadows."

About the year 1840 there was organized a company in Pike township of Regulars. This organization belonged to the light artillery and differed from the militia inasmuch as they were sworn into the U. S. Service and had State encampments instead of county meetings. The members of this organization were uniformed and paid by the government. This company was in existence several years and was regarded as being one of the best artillery companies in the State.

Following is the roll of officers and men as made out after the annual encampment of 1842 and bearing the date of Sept. 17th:

OFFICERS.

Captain, Arthur Bell.
First Lieutenant, Titus Rowles
Second Lieutenant, Stacy W. Thompson.
First Sergeant, John Draucker.
Ensign, Joseph Caldwell.
Pioneer, Samuel C. Hephurn.
Fife Major, William M. Bloom.
Drum Major, William Smith.

MEMBERS.

Appleton, Jess	Hoover, Luther
Askey, Whitson	Hunter, Reuben
Beatty, George	Hummel, William
Brink, Daniel	Irvin, William
Bennett, Joseph	Lytle, Hudson
Bell, David	McCracken, David
Bell, Arthur	McCracken, George
Bloom, Benjamin	McCracken, Levi
Bloom, David	McCracken, Ross
Bloom, Harrison	McCracken, Samuel
Bloom, Samuel R.	McCracken, Thomas
Bloom, Samuel	Owens, Thomas
Bloom, William	Passmore, Joseph
Bloom, Geo. A.	Patton, Henry
Bradley, Joseph	Rowles, John
Caldwell, George	Rowles, Titus
Caldwell, James	Rowles, William
Caldwell, Joseph	Shugert, Andrew
Caldwell, William	Smith, William
Caldwell, James B.	Straw, Hiram
Draucker, John	Swatsworth, R.
Draucker, B. B.	Taylor, Samuel
England, John	Thomas, Samuel
England, Theodore	Thompson, Stacy
Erhard, David	Warrick, John
Herrick, A. L.	Williams, Fred
Henry, Joseph	Young, Nelson
Hephurn, John	Young, Robert
Hile, Henry	Young, Samuel
Hoover, Martin.	

Several of the members of this artillery company enlisted when the Mexican war broke out in 1845, but at this late date it is impossible to ascertain their names.

When the great conflict between the States began in 1860 and the President issued calls for volunteers, Pike township nobly responded. During the war, Pike township sent to the front almost one hundred soldiers. At that time the total enrollment between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was less than two hundred, so Pike township sent to the front almost one-half of her citizens who were subject to military service. Nearly all were volun-

So far as the writer can ascertain no township in Clearfield county has anything like such a record as this. This list does not include any who enlisted from the borough of Curwensville:

	COM'Y.	REG'T.
Addleman, William	K	42
Addleman, John	K	42
Addleman, Henry A	I	58
Ardary, Samuel	A	56
Bloom, Enos	K	42
Bloom, Isaiah	K	42
Bloom, Arnold	K	42
Bloom, Z. M.		
Bloom, Harris		
Bailey, Newton		
Bailey Zachariah	K	42
Bennett, James		84
Bennett, Joseph		84
Buoy, Augustus		
Brink, John	E	42
Brink, Z. T.	E	42
Broomall, Joseph	K	42
Barnes, Joseph	K	42
Bloom, Henry M.	B	149
Caldwell, Samuel		
Caldwell, Lafayette		
Curry, Edward M.	K	42
Cupples, Andrew, J.	K	42
Carr, Dick	B	149
Carr, William	B	149
Carr, Aleck	B	149
Carr, Benjamin	B	149
Curry, John A.	B	149
Dale, David C.	K	42
Dale, Joseph L.	B	149
Dunn, Menning	K	42
Dunlap, R. A.	E	148
Frantz, Harrison	K	42
Frantz, James	K	42
Frantz, Martin	K	42
Flemming, R. R.	B	149
Flemming, Frank	K	42
Flemming, James	I	58
Farewell, Abram	M	59
Freeman, William	I	58
Hoover, Harris		
Hoover, E. Allen	M	9
Hoover, Lewis	K	42
Hoover, Zenas		
Holden, William	B	149
Hennigh, Miles	K	42
Hile, Obadiah	M	59
Humphrey, Thomas	K	42
Humphrey, William	K	42
Hancock, Kin	B	149
Hancock, Bigler	B	149
Hancock, Isaiah		88
Hill, James G.	C	42
Horseford, William	K	42
Hale, Ellis I.	K	42
Hordan, William		
Hratzer, J. E.	K	42
Hratzer, John	K	42
Hratzer, William	K	42
Lydic, Elam		
Lydic, Patrick		
Lanich, Christ	E	149
McClure, Lafayette	I	58
McClure, Milton	B	149
McClure, Samuel	B	149
McClure, Robert	I	58
Miller, I. E.	E	149
McCullough, J. E.	B	149
Cracken, Robert G.	K	42
Closkey, N. A.	K	42
Farris, John H.	K	42
Farris, I. B.	Ohio Inf'y	
Farris, Moses	I	58
McDowell, James	B	149
McDowell, George	B	149
Peoples, I. D.	I	29
Smore, Hezekiah		

Ross, Wood	K	42
Sharp, Marion	B	149
Spence, James	K	42
Stage, William	F	149
Smith, Harvey L.	B	149
Smith, Port	K	42
Smith, William	B	149
Smith, Daniel	B	149
Smith, Frank	B	149
Smith, Lum	B	149
Surambaugh, Aleck	B	149
Williams, Joseph	K	42
Williams, Montgomery		
Williams, Ross		
White, Joseph		

SCHOOLS.

Pike township's early settlers were mostly of German and Scotch-Irish descent, and as is characteristic of these nationalities the settlers early took great interest in education.

Four years after the first settlement, in 1804, the first school house in Clearfield county was built, near the present site of McClure cemetery, Pike township.



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE COUNTY.

This house was built of rough unhewn logs. A large fireplace was in one corner of the room, and the smoke escaped through a wooden chimney. Light was furnished through openings in the walls. Instead of glass greased paper was used to let in the light. For seats there were rough slabs, split from trees and made into a sort of a bench by putting wooden legs at the ends. Backs for the seats were not even thought of.

This school was open for two or three months in the year, usually beginning in November or December, and closing in January or February,

The teacher was paid by subscription, usually one dollar per term, when he "boarded around," and one dollar and fifty cents when he boarded himself. As the number of pupils averaged twenty-five, the master usually had from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars for his term's teaching, which was at that time considered prodigious wages.

Hugh Hall was the first teacher of this school, followed in 1806 by Mr. Kelly, in 1807 by Mr. Alexander, in 1808 by Mr. Flemming, and in 1809 by Mr. Bailey. From this time the record of teachers has

been lost and no one now living can give the names of those who followed the ones above mentioned.

In 1812 there was opened up in what now is Curwensville borough, but which then was only a small hamlet in Pike township, the third school of the county, the second being built in the Reed settlement, in Lawrence township. This school was first taught in a private dwelling by Jesse Cookson, and the next year, 1813, by Josiah Evans. In 1814 the citizens of the community put up a log school house, which, for many years, was the only school house in that section of the township. The first teacher of this school was a young lady, Miss Christy by name. The names of those who succeeded her are forever lost.

About the year 1815 the pioneers in the vicinity of Bloomington built a log school house on a tract of land afterwards bought by William Price. Here the older Blooms, Bells, McCrackens and Rowles' received their first ideas of education.

A few years after this there was another log house built near Centre which was attended by scholars from both Pike and Lawrence townships. The first teacher of this school was Samuel Fulton, a talented young Irishman who was a leading spirit in the early days. This school was also taught by John Patton, father of Hon. John Patton of Curwensville. Here it was that Mr. Patton first attended school under the tutorage of his father.

From the opening of the first school, in 1804, until the adoption of the free public school system in 1834, reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three constituted the only branches taught.

Books were few. In some instances whole families only had one book. Webster's speller, the Testament, Pilgrim's Progress, Biography of Washington and Jefferson, Columbia Orator, Pike's Arithmetic, a few sheets of unruled foolscap paper and a goose quill constituted a student's outfit.

There was no uniformity of text books and frequently there were as many different kind of books as there were scholars. Each pupil was, therefore, in a separate class and recited alone. The teacher made and repaired pens, and set copies for all the scholars. The scholars worked out particular problems in arithmetic with the help of the teacher, no explanations being given and few required. All the other studies were similarly taught.

In the fall of 1834 a school called the Curwensville Academy was opened in Pike township, the borough of Curwensville not having been organized until 1851. This school was started under the new law and took the place of the old log building above

referred to. The first teacher was John Patton, who received for his services \$18 per month. This school was afterward taught by Hugh Caldwell, Peter Hoover and John A. Dale.

When the free school system was first promulgated Pike township was among the first townships in the county to accept its provisions and establish schools under its laws. This law at first was only an experiment and it was not obligatory for the townships to adopt the system. Of the seventeen townships then in existence in the county nine rejected and eight accepted the system, Pike being among the latter class.

At that time school houses were few and far between. In some instances scholars walked four or five miles through deep snows in order to attend the school.

Some of the early teachers were men of education and good character, but in most cases any superannuated old cripple was good enough for master, providing he could write, read a little, make quill pens, be able to cipher out what 40 pounds of beef cost at 3½ cents per pound, and last, but by no means least, be able to apply properly the birch or witch hazel rod. As the theory "no lickin', no lernin'" was at that time universally believed, no master was considered competent unless he was expert at handling the rod.

Usually on Christmas or New Year's day the boys would get up a notice for a treat and present it to the master for his signature. A verbatim copy of one of the documents follows:

"Candy, 2 pounds, raisins, 2 pounds, ginger cakes, 4 dozens, apples, 2 bushels, whiskey, 4 quarts. Please sign your name."

If the master signed, well and good. If he refused to sign or showed a spirit of reluctance or hesitancy, a free fight often occurred and the master was barred out for a day or two. Not infrequently the master was as fond of the whiskey as the boys and joined with them in a season of hilarity and recreation.

In this connection it is related of Peter Hoover, one of the early masters, that on one occasion when he was teaching one of the schools of Pike township he received the usual notice the day before Christmas. Not being in a signing humor he refused to accede to the demands of the boys. The next day when he arrived at the school house to open for the day's session he found the scholars all there and the door barred. He said nothing, but quietly turned homeward. In about an hour he returned with two pounds of sulphur, a wide board and a ladder. Cautiously approaching the school house so as not to be seen by the scholars, who, by this time, had built a fire and were

having a good time generally, he set the ladder against the rear of the building. He quickly ascended and threw the two pounds of sulphur into the chimney and covered it with a board. In about three seconds the scholars below began to feel the effects of the sulphur, and supposing, no doubt, that a breeze from the infernal regions had struck the school house, beat a hasty retreat homeward, leaving the master on the roof of the school house, master of the situation.

After the law establishing the office of County Superintendent was passed and other legislation promulgated that gave the public school system a firm hold, the schools of Pike township advanced rapidly. During the last quarter of a century Pike township has had as instructors some of the very best teachers in the county. Prominent among those who have taught in Pike township's schools are ex-County Superintendent M. L. McQuown, ex-County Superintendent Matt Savage, Rev. J. Bell Neff, Rev. W. P. Hile, Rev. J. N. Rakes, Rev. Frank Curry, Geo. E. Owens, Dr. A. M. Buzard, J. F. McNaul, Esq., of Jeanette, W. W. Barbor, of Ridgway, and Frank Hutton, Esq., of DuBois.

The township now has nine good schools known by the following names and in charge the coming term of the following teachers:

Summit Ridge.....	Davis Bloom
Bloomington.....	Miss Margaret Bloom
Olanta.....	Mr. Bloom
Cupples.....	Miss May Bloom
Chestnut Ridge.....	D. B. Brosius
Curry.....	R. B. Wise
Oakland.....	Frank Ardary
Pleasant Grove.....	J. A. Dale

CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Presbyterian Church.—Pike township and vicinity was first settled by Scotch-Irish and Germans. As the Scotch-Irish predominated it naturally followed that the first efforts in religious matters should be made by the Presbyterian church. It seems that the German emigrants, who would naturally be followers of the Lutheran creed, did not at first organize a separate church, but joined in with the Presbyterians.

Whether there was any Presbyterian services held in Pike township previous to 1803, is not known, but in April of that year the Presbytery of Huntingdon appointed Rev. William Stewart, of Penn's Valley "to visit the settlements at Chincleclamosche and McClure's and preach to the Indians and settlers." Rev. Henry R. Wilson, of Bellefonte was also assigned to a similar appointment.

From that time on ministers at rare intervals visited the neighborhood and

preached in houses or barns as circumstances permitted.

About 1806, it is recorded in the minutes of the Huntingdon Presbytery, that Rev. James Linn was instructed by the Presbytery there to visit all the settlements on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from the Great Island to the Cherrytree. He was commissioned "to preach, baptise and catechise."

In 1812, the Presbyterians of Pike township applied to the Presbytery for a more regular preaching service. The Presbytery therefore appointed Rev. David Bard, who visited the locality three or four times a year.

The Presbyterians of Pike township have the very distinguished honor of organizing the first congregation and of building the first church in Clearfield county. This church was located at McClure cemetery and was built in 1823 and was used until 1843, when a better building was built at Curwensville and the congregation from that time worshiped there.

From papers belonging to Matthew Caldwell, for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Pike township, and now in possession of J. R. Caldwell, his youngest son, we obtain much information of this church.

When the church was first organized, Messrs. Flemming, Dunlap, Neipee and Jordan were appointed elders, and the next year Isaac Bloom and Matthew Caldwell,

Following will be found a complete record of the original membership of this church. So far as the writer can ascertain, all have passed away except Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bloom, of Knox township; Mrs. Anna Dunlap and Moses Wise.

Record of communicants of McClure Presbyterian church:

James Flemming	Mrs. S. Hartshorn
Matthew Caldwell	Mrs. Margaret Read
Mrs. Sania Read	Mrs. Mary Caldwell
Mrs. Jane Wise	Mrs. Susan Fleming
Isaac Dunlap	William Dunlap
Mrs. Annie Dunlap	Mrs. Sarah Dunlap
John J. Read	William Hepburn
Mrs. Susannah Read	Mrs. Martha Hepb'n
Mrs. Mary Hoover	Samuel Caldwell
Benjamin Bloom, Sr.	Mrs. Anna Price
Mrs. Jane Caldwell	Mrs. Nancy Smith
Mrs. Eve Jordan	John Bloom, Sr.
Mrs. Mary Fullerton	Mrs. Susan Bloom
William Wiley	Mrs. Mary Bloom
Mrs. Margaret Wiley	Mrs. I. Hartshorn
Mrs. Margaret M'Clure	Miss Ann Read
William Sloss	Miss Mary Read
Mrs. Margaret Sloss	Abraham Bloom
Mrs. Eliza McCracken	Mrs. Margery Bloom
Greenwood Bell	Miss Sarah R. Read
Mrs. Ann E. Bloom	William A. Bloom
Mrs. Sarah Bloom	Mrs. Lydia Bloom
Miss Catharine Bloom	Miss Eliza Caldwell
Mrs. Mary Bloom	Isaac Caldwell

INFANTS BAPTIZED.

Isaiah Bloom	Isaac Mays
William Price	Geo. Bloom
Moses Wise	Lavina Smith

Rev. N. G. Bishop was the first pastor in 1823, followed later by Revs. David McKinney, Samuel Wilson, J. B. Payne, Edward McKinney and Frederick G. Batts.

Lutheran Church:—As many of the pioneer settlers of Pike township, were Germans, they brought with them from their Fatherland the religious principles of the immortal founder of the Lutheran church, Martin Luther. At an early date, the German settlers began to think of establishing a Lutheran congregation, and of providing the necessary means to erect a house for worship.

About 1830, the first Lutheran missionary to visit Pike township came across the county from one of the older German counties and held services in the homes of settlers. From 1830 until 1840 there was no regular service, but occasionally a minister would visit the locality, hold services and visit such members of his church as he could reach.

In 1840 the Lutheran Missionary Society of the State, seeing the necessity of having more regular services in the vicinity, sent Rev. Lane to Clearfield county and instructed him to visit all sections of Clearfield county where German Lutherans had settled, and preach to them in their native tongue. At this time there were congregations of Lutherans established at Clearfield, Luthersburg, Troutville, New Millport and Bloomington. From this time until 1847, the following ministers, who succeeded Mr. Lane had charge of the congregation at Bloomington and other points in the county: Revs. Newner, Deihl, Dix, Foach, Steine and Hight.

The Bloomington Lutheran church was built in 1853. In 1867 this church became self-sustaining under the ministerial efforts of Rev. Jno. E. Williams. After the Bloomington church became self-sustaining the following ministers succeeded Rev. Mr. Williams: Revs. Thompson, Fryday, Bean, Christ, Schnre, Selaen and the present pastor, Rev. Sahm.

The larger portion of the members of the Bloomington church living nearer the town of Olanta than Bloomington, the leaders of the church thought it advisable to build a house of worship at the former place. Accordingly, in 1887 the Lutheran congregation built at Olanta a handsome and commodious church. The Bloomington Lutheran church was also repaired and services are now held at stated times in both churches. The Bloomington church stands at the entrance of Bloomington cemetery, which is the most beautiful and well-kept country cemetery in Clearfield county.

The earlier families who took prominent part in the organization of the first Lutheran congregation in Pike township were

the Straws, the Wises, the Arnolds and some of the Rowles' and Owens'. Later on the Longs, the Cupples', the Ritters, and many others became active in its organization, and in assisting in its prosperity.

M. E. CHURCH.

Soon after the organization of Pike township, the missionaries of the Methodist church began to visit that region. These pioneers of Methodism were noted for piety, wonderful zeal and intense earnestness in preaching the word of God.

The early Methodist ministers were called circuit riders on account of being compelled to hold services in a large section of country, and from their habit of traveling from appointment to appointment on horseback.

The Methodist people at the beginning of the century were noted for their revival meetings and for their campmeetings. One of their favorite campmeeting grounds was at Camp Ground Run, in Pike township, about two miles from Curwensville. Here in the primeval forest before the denomination had built any churches the followers of John Wesley, the great founder of Methodism, met for worship and praise.

The powerful and eloquent preaching of the early circuit riders made many converts among the early pioneers, and to-day Methodism has more adherents in Pike township than any other denomination.

So far as there are any records to show, the first minister of the Methodist church to come up the river as far as the Pike township settlements was Rev. Daniel Strawberry, who made his first visit in 1810. It is possible and even very probable that there were Methodist services held previous to this time, but it was most likely conducted either by local preachers or travelling itinerants.

Rev. Strawberry was succeeded in 1812 by John Thomas and William Butler, who for 2 years or more ministered to the religious wants of their people in Pike township and other sections of the county.

From 1812 until 1822, the records have been lost and the names of the ministers during the ten years elapsing between these dates cannot be given. In 1822, it is on record, Rev. Jno. Thomas was again sent into this vicinity by the Missionary Society of the Methodist church, followed in 1825 by Rev. John Bowen.

In 1829, the Phillipsburg circuit was formed and all of Clearfield county was included in this charge. At first two ministers were placed in charge, Rev. Allen Britain and Rev. Oliver Edge. The only other record of the Phillipsburg circuit is in 1832, when it

3 stated that Rev. Britain was again given charge of these churches. The names of those who preached in the intervening years are not recorded.

Nothing further can be obtained from the church records until 1838, when the Clearfield circuit was formed. When this circuit was organized it included every congregation from Clearfield to New Washington. Rev. Elisha Butler was the first minister given charge of the Clearfield circuit. He was followed in 1839 by J. A. Ross, by J. L. Lee in 1840, by G. H. Day in 1841, Elisha Butler and T. F. McClure in 1842. Thos. Barnhart in 1845, John Lloyd in 1846, John Stine in 1847, J. A. Mellick in 1849, Geo. Berkstresser in 1850 and 1857.

The District Conference made a change in the assignment of circuits in 1850 and the congregations of Pike township were taken from the Clearfield circuit and placed in the New Washington circuit.

Rev. A. W. Gibson was the first minister in charge of the newly formed circuit. He was succeeded in 1854 by George Guyer and in 1852 by William Ernshaw; in 1852-3 by U. A. McKee; in 1856 by James Hunter; in 1857 by Hugh Linn; in 1859 by E. W. Kirby; in 1861 by D. S. McCloskey; in 1862 by D. S. Clemwiner.

In the year 1863, another change was made by the church authorities and the Pike township church was assigned to the Glen Hope circuit.

Rev. Hugh Linn was first given charge in 1863-4, followed in 1866-67 by W. R. Whitney, when the Pike township church was again changed to the New Washington circuit.

The ministers who had charge from 1867 until 1872 were D. H. Colburn, W. R. Whitney, L. B. R. Rhoads and J. M. Buckley.

In 1872 so rapidly had Methodism extended its borders, and so rapidly had the membership increased that the church authorities organized a new circuit called the Lumber City circuit. The Curwensville church had long ere this become an independent and self-sustaining church. The other Pike township congregation known as Bloomington church was placed in Lumber City circuit and has since remained as one of the churches composing that charge.

Rev. M. L. Ganoe was the first minister assigned to the newly-organized circuit. Following is the regular succession of ministers since that time:

NAME.	DATE.
W. S. Hamlin	1873
R. H. Wharton.....	1874-5
Furman Adams.....	1876-8
Isaiah Edwards.....	1879
W. F. Noble.....	1882
Elisha Shoemaker.....	1883 4
E. W. Wonner	1885-6

H. M. Minnigh.....	1887-8
Bruce Hughes.....	"
C. B. Biddle.....	1889-92
F. S. Vought.....	1892 4
W. W. Cadle (the present pastor)...	1895

After having worshipped several years in the school house and the Lutheran church, in 1860 the Methodist denomination at Bloomington built a church edifice of their own. The building committee consisted of J. C. Bloom, J. R. Norris, Isaac Bloom, Joseph Goon and D. B. Reams.

Among the other member who belonged to the class originally were Adam Smith and wife, James S. Norris and wife, Sam'l Brown and wife, Hezekiah T. Bloom, Jordan J. Bloom and wife, Robert Owens and wife, William Curry and wife, Joseph Goon and wife and others whose names have been lost.

William Curry was the first class leader, followed by J. C. Bloom and W. P. Tate. At present the leader is James L. Smith.

The Friends and Baptists held services in Pike township at an early date, but as they did not organize congregations or build churches until Curwensville borough was incorporated, their history will be deferred until the history of Curwensville is written.

Before closing the history of the churches a brief sketch of the first Sunday School in Clearfield county will be given. This school was organized in Pike township, in an old log school house, which stood in what now is Curwensville. The exact location being near the present site of the Ourwensville House, on Filbert street. Following is a verbatim copy of the minutes of the first meeting:

Sunday, May 16, 1824.—Met according to previous agreement. The characters that convened were as follows:—Superintendents, Thomas McClure and Alexander Caldwell; Secretaries, John P. Hoyt and Josiah Evans; Teachers, Abram Bloom, Ann Reed, Eliza Howe and Susan Henry; Scholars that are to recite—Elizabeth Henry, Parnelia R. Durish, Rhiana Mullen, Sarah Evans, Catharine Bloom, Mary Ann Hartshorn, Hannah England, Eliza Stage, Jane Reed, Nancy L. Hartshorn, Priscilla R. Evans, Samuel Reed, Samuel Henry, Hugh Fullerton, Hugh A. Caldwell, Thos. Bloom, Isaac Stage, Nathan Bailey, Jonathan Hartshorn, William Askey, Andrew Ross, David Askey, William Bloom, Wm. Hartshorn, William Blair; Scholars in spelling—Henrietta Ann Reed, Samuel Bean, William A. Bean, Charlotte Stage William Harley, Margaret Bean, Mary Bean, Ellis Askey, James A. Bloom, Nancy Bloom, Robert McNaul, Zachariah McNaul, James Askey. So far as known, only three

members of the first Sunday School in the county are now living; Zachariah McNaul, James A. Bloom and Priscilla R. Evans.



JOHN A. DALE,
Historian of Pike Township.

*See page 120 for balance
Pike Tp.*

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

BY HENRY J. SLOPPY, ESQ., OF NEW MILLPORT

The territory now included in Knox township, was originally a part of Ferguson Jordan and Pike townships. In the year 1853 the citizens conceived the idea of forming a new township that would be better suited to their general welfare, hence a petition was presented to the September term of court of that year asking the formation of a township out of the territory named.

The Court in taking action appointed Abraham Bloom, Daniel Robbins and Henry Wright Commissioners to view the premises and run the lines agreeably to the citizens prayer. The Honorable Commissioners made their report at the May term of court, 1854, naming the boundaries and the name "Knox township."

On the 19th day of May, 1854, the report of the Commissioners was confirmed, and the "Turkey Hill" school house was made the place for holding elections. Isaac Thompson, Sr., was appointed Judge of Election, and Thomas McKee and Amos Read, Inspectors. Neither of these are now living.

The name "Knox" was given in honor of Judge Knox, the late President Judge of the county courts. Turkey Hill derived its name from the wild turkey that inhabited that portion of the township at that time.

The land in the township generally is hilly, and the natural product was timber—pine, oak, hickory, beech and hemlock. The soil in its natural state is fertile and

well adapted to farming.

Of those who signed the original petition asking the formation of the township, the following are the only ones now living that are citizens in the township: Robert Patterson, Wm. Cox, Sr., John Fox, Levi McCracken, Wm. Withero and Jacob Arnold.

Conrad Baker, an Ex-County Commissioner, took up his residence in Knox and is now living quietly on his farm in the southern part of the township. He is one of our oldest citizens.

According to the best information now obtainable the first settlement in the township was made by James Rea in 1806, locating what is now known as the Hunter farm. At that time wolves and bear prowled about his shanty in great numbers. The only grist mill to which Mr. Rea had access was then located near Birmingham, Blair county, but soon thereafter a mill was erected at Moose Creek. To this mill, it is said, he transported his grist on the back of an ox.

James Hegarty was the next to invade the forest and locate what is now the William Withero farm. Mr. Hegarty was murdered soon after locating, by whom, no one ever knew. John Carson came in possession of the land made vacant through the death of Mr. Hegarty.

In 1816 Peter Erhard, the father of Christian, David, Philip and George Erhard, located land in what is now Knox township, part of which is now owned by the heirs of his grandson Enoch. In 1824, Peter Erhard, who then lived near Curwensville, was drowned while attempting to cross the Susquehanna river at or near that place. After the death of the father the sons came in possession of his estate and in connection therewith bought the land on which the village of New Millport is located.

In 1825 the brothers erected a saw mill, locating it immediately above where the iron bridge now stands. A portion of the foundation of the old dam is yet visible in time of low water.

After this first mill was worn out another was built near where the grist mill now stands.

Saw mills in those days were not a very profitable investment—home consumption of their lumber was all that they had to depend on for returns. In 1849 the two brothers, Christian and David, erected a grist mill, which is yet doing fair work. It is now owned by the heirs of the late Philip Renard, and is operated by Jacob Matlack.

Originally water was the propelling power for these mills, now steam is used.

George Erhard, the younger brother, was elected and served the county of Clearfield as one of its Commissioners from 1857 to 1860. He was the last of the four brothers

to die—September 25, 1888, aged 84 years. His widow, Mrs Susanna Erhard, still survives him at the age of 86 years.

David, the second brother, died January 25, 1855, aged 48 years. Christian, the eldest brother, died May 15, 1857, aged 56 years.

The name "Erhard" is prominent in the township, having been multiplied and remultiplied. The original honors have been faithfully retained and enlarged upon. Peter Erhard, Jr., son of Christian, is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace in the township.

No further correct data of time of settlements can now be given, suffice it to say that promiscuous settlements were made by Arnold, Baker, Bell, Bauman, Bloom, Barnett, Butler, Cox, Coder, Cathcart, Dunlap, Fox, Ferran, Fink, Hunter, High, Hickok, Haley, Joy, Jackson, Kithcart, Lord, McKee, McCracken, Root, Rankin, Rea, Rex, Shugarts, Smith, Sloppy, Solesby, Templeton, Tobias, Wise, Walker and Williamson.

About all these names are now represented in the township, either by the original or their descendants.

The first school house in the township was built in 1842, and was located just across the river from where George Erhard, Jr., now lives.

Benjamin Robberts was the first teacher. He located and improved the farm now owned by Joseph Patterson. He died there in 1880.

There are now six sub-school districts in the township: New Millport, May Hill, Turkey Hill, Cove Run, Pleasant Ridge and Oak Ridge. Joseph Patterson is President of the present Board of School Directors, and Dr. W. C. Park is Secretary. There are two hundred and fifty pupils attending the schools in the district.

In the fall of 1864 Daniel E. Mokel was the only School Director in the township and served as President, Secretary and Treasurer, employed the teachers and located them. The other members of the Board were either in the army or some place else. Mr. Mokel died at his home in New Millport, July 20, 1882.

There are two churches in the township, both Methodist Episcopal. The New Millport church was first organized in 1845, but no church building was erected until 1852. Previous to this meetings were held in the woods and private houses. In 1884 the present edifice was erected at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. H. B. Shugart is now class leader; A. Judson Smith and William Shoening are the present stewards. Rev. Job Truax is now pastor in charge.

The Mt. Zion M. E. church is located in

the eastern part of the township, near John R. Dunlap's farm. This class was first organized in the year 1870, and held meetings in the Turkey Hill school house up to 1874, at which time they built the present meeting house at a cost of two thousand dollars. Robert Rowles is now leader of the class. Rev. Truax also serves this class as pastor. H. F. Rowles and J. R. Dunlap are prominent members of this class and give freely and liberally to its support.

On the 23d day of February, 1860, Jacob W. Sensenig commenced rafting in timber in the Susquehanna river, near J. F. Bell's residence, and was killed by a stick of timber rolling over him. He came to Knox township in 1856 from Lancaster county, and engaged in lumbering.

On the 13th day of August, 1860, John Kithcart, son of Archibald Kithcart, shot and killed his wife. He was arrested, tried in court at Clearfield, was convicted and sentenced to be hung, but he did the job himself in jail and saved the Sheriff the mortification and the county the expense. Some time after the death of John Kithcart, Archibald committed suicide by hanging.

Some time during the year 1864, David Cathcart, Sr., a respected citizen and an ardent Republican, was appointed by the Governor to enroll all the citizens in the township liable to do military duty, and when passing through the township on official duty he was shot in the heel when on horseback. By whom the deed was done no one knows.

Lieut. John M. Chase succeeded Mr. Cathcart in office and an effort was made to arrest all deserters from the army that were in hiding in the wilds of Knox, and it appears that all the deserters from the various counties congregated in Knox. On the night of December 13, 1864, a squad of U. S. soldiers surrounded the dwelling house of Thomas Adams (a deserter) who on observing them ran up stairs and fired through a window, killing a soldier. Adams immediately thereafter was shot and killed by the soldiers.

Those were the dark days in the history of the township. Knox, in all instances, filled its quota of recruits demanded of it by the Government, and had just as good and patriotic soldiers in the army as any other township, county or State in the Union, and be it remembered they were in the Union army.

The following named are surviving veterans of the war that are now citizens of the township: Enos Bloom, John C. Bloom, Daniel H. Barnett, Wm. D. Coder, Lewis Erhard, M. R. Lewis and H. J. Sloppy.

Immediately after the close of the war Knox was given the prefix "Bloody". Francis Short, a shoemaker in Clearfield, in ad-

vertising his business, and in order to attract attention, used the following headline: "The War in Bloody Knox is Over." Hence the name "Bloody" sometimes is used jestingly.

I want to say now that sometimes the names "Cathcart" and "Kithcart" are confounded, but be it understood they are distinct and have no relation between them whatever.

The greater portion of the land in Knox is underlaid with good veins of Bituminous coal. A good share of the coal right is now owned by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co., but as yet they have made no permanent openings.

In 1892 Berwind, White & Co., opened a mine on land of Lewis Erhard, near McCartney, and known as mine No. 20. They give employment to about one hundred men and run nearly full time. The quality of the coal is excellent.

Reuben and Mark Caldwell are operating a bank on their lands for home consumption. It is also a very fine quality of coal. The outlook for coal mining in Knox is flattering.

New Millport, the "Capital" and only village in the township, was first located as a village in 1852. Prior to this date the place was referred to as Erhard's Mill.

Christopher Sloppy and Jacob Arnold were the first to buy lots and erect dwellings. Up to 1854, at which time the New Millport postoffice was established, the citizens were supplied with mail through the Fruit Hill postoffice, then located in Jordan township, where William Shoening now lives. Daniel E. Mogle was the first postmaster appointed for New Millport. He was succeeded by Martin O. Stirk in 1861. The other postmasters were as named in order: H. J. Sloppy, John Fox, M. R. Lewis, Geo. C. Arnold, Elmer. E. Fink, Philip Erhard—during Mr. Erhard's administration, 1887, the office, with entire equipments, was consumed by fire. A. Judson Smith succeeded Philip Erhard, and Philip Erhard thereafter succeeded A. Judson Smith, and is the present incumbent, serving his second term.

The first store in the place was kept by William G. Butler. William H. Smith and John S. Williams, as a firm, succeeded Mr. Butler. In 1856 Martin O. Stirk came here from Lancaster county, Pa., and bought the grist mill and land connected with it from Christian Erhard in 1857. He erected a store room and conducted a store in connection with the milling and lumbering business. Martin O. Stirk continued in business in the village until February, 1866, at which time he sold out to John Fox and returned to Lancaster, his former home. Fox & Wise kept a general store for a short

time, when Fox withdrew from the firm and the business was continued by William Wise and Son. They were succeeded by Joseph and David Erhard, who built the house which was burned Jan. 22, 1887, then occupied by Philip and A. T. Erhard as a general store and postoffice.

In 1883 A. Judson Smith erected the building now occupied by him as a general store. In this building there is a hall over the store room which has been occupied for two or three years as a joint primary school between Knox and Ferguson townships.

In 1879 Philip Renard bought the grist mill and land from John Fox. Mr. Renard then erected a saw mill and leased it to J. W. Jones & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. This firm operated the mill for a term of five years.

D. W. Cathcart & Co. erected a brewery during the summer of 1885 and equipped it with the latest improved machinery, but all was consumed by fire the year following.

A railroad station, telegraph and express offices were established in 1886. Robt. B. Park, Esq., was the first agent employed. W. L. Strunk, the present accommodating and vigilant agent, was employed March 1, 1892.

The only resident physician the village or township has had is Dr. William C. Park. He came here from Armstrong county in 1883 and is now enjoying a large, successful and remunerative practice.

Martin Hoover located in the place in 1850, and was the first blacksmith, but his stay was of short duration as he soon removed to Curwensville. George Bloom succeeded Mr. Hoover as blacksmith, and is yet a citizen but too old to work at the trade. Frank Hamilton is the present "village blacksmith." He is a practical artisan and in addition to his trade sells wagons and farm implements.

In 1893 Philip Erhard erected a large store room and hall and is now conducting a general store. Olanta Castle, K. G. E., is located in Erhard's hall and hold meetings every Friday night. This Order was organized at Olanta, Pa., in 1891, and removed to this place in 1893. The following are the present officers: James Strunk, N. C.; T. Martin Witherow, V. C.; Philip Erhard, W. B.; Edward Glenn, H. P.; Harry Strunk, M. R.; Edward Sloppy, C. E.; A. Forester Bloom, K. O. E.; George E. Witherow, S. H.; Perry Norris, Ensign; A. B. Bloom, Esquire; Wm. Matlack, W. C.; W. L. Strunk, F. G.; Adison Hoover, S. G.; Dr. W. C. Park, N. C. Tobias, Frank Hamilton, Trustees.

The New Millport Cornet Band was organized in 1888. The instruments now in use by the band were bought at a cost of \$700. The original members constitute the

band now: Edward Sloppy, E flat cornet; W. L. Strunk, B flat cornet; J. S. High, B flat cornet; A. J. Smith, B flat cornet; Leader, R. P. Erhard, E flat clarinet; R. A. Erhard, B flat clarinet; David Patterson, Solo alto; W. B. Matlack, E flat alto; Adison Hoover, tenor; C. E. Erhard, tenor; Harry E. Strunk, baritone; Edward P. Erhard, bass; Alvin Erhard, bass; M. G. Strunk, snare drum; Harvey Arnold, bass drum; Elmer Erhard and Harry Wiley, substitutes.

David Smith kept the first licensed hotel. He came here from Curwensville in 1860, and after keeping hotel a year or two retired from the business and bought a farm near May Hill and died there some time since. David Aaron Wise succeeded Mr. Smith in the hotel business, and in 1865 the soldiers made their headquarters at his inn. Frank Hamilton kept hotel in the village in 1893. Thomas H. Ferran succeeded Mr. Hamilton in 1894. David W. Cathcart succeeded Mr. Ferran in 1895. Now, 1897, there is no licensed house kept in the place.

In the year 1895 Elias Strunk erected a large chopping mill and equiped it with the latest and best machinery and now, it seems, the "roads all lead to his mill."

The village, (New Millport) is unincorporated; it is in union with the township and the same officers govern both. Some time during the year 1890 the place of holding elections was removed from Turkey Hill to New Millport, where the voters now deposit their ballots.

Quite a number of houses have been built on the Ferguson township side of the creek, which is the line between Knox and Ferguson. The population (including those belonging to the village located in Ferguson township) is about three hundred souls. The population of the township, including the village, is about twelve hundred souls. There are now 290 taxable inhabitants. The present valuation, as assessed, is two hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars. This is only the improved land, the unseated is not included. There are at present 191 registered voters in the district, the Democrats being largely in the majority.

From the fact that it is impossible to furnish the dates and names of incumbents to the various offices from organization of the township, it is deemed prudent to give only the names of those now holding office, viz: Justices of the Peace, Peter Erhard, J. A. Bloom; Constable, David W. Cathcart; Treasnrer, L. W. Wise; Collector, Lewis C. Robins; Supervisors, Clark Holton and Matthew Owens; School Directors, Joseph Patterson, President, Dr. W. C. Park, Secretary, Burton Owens, J. B.

Hickok, D. R. P. Itowles, Isaac Rea; Assessor, H. J. Sloppy; Judge of Election, Henry B. Shugarts; Inspectors, Martin Patterson and William Fink.

The future outlook of the township is in common with the other townships of the county. All depends on future legislation by our law makers. It is a well established economic fact that "the demand for money equals the demand for all other things." The demand of two-thirds of the voters in Knox is "The free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1," and will look forward to the year 1900 to see it accomplished.

On the 28th of April, 1897, at the hour of midnight, a fire broke out in Philip Erhard's store, at New Millport, and consumed the entire structure, together with the entire stock of goods in the store, and also the entire equipments belonging to Olanta Castle, No. 405, K. G. E., which occupied the hall over the store. The store room belonging to Peter Erhard, and occupied by Addison Hoover as a barber shop, which was located immediately in the rear of the store, was the next to fall by the fire. The Cathcart House, D. W. Cathcart, proprietor, was located just across the street from Erhard's store, and was the next to ignite and burn to the ground together with a portion of the household goods. This was a large and commodious structure and the original cost was not less than \$2,800.

The next building seized by the fire was the beautiful church edifice located on the corner and owned by the M. E. congregation. To see the building reduced to ashes brought tears to the eyes of many irrespective of creed, but especially to the good old mothers who used to worship here.

The next building to surrender to the devouring element was A. Judson Smith's store, located on corner west from the M. E. church. The next was Mr. Smith's dwelling house, occupied by Wm. E. Fink. This building stood in close proximity to the store and both went to the ground together. The next was a dwelling house known as the Mokel property, now owned by William L. Wise. The next and last building consumed in this disastrous fire was a large stable belonging to A. J. Smith. There were three ice houses and several coal houses consumed in addition to the buildings named.

A dwelling house now owned by A. Forester Bloom was damaged to some extent, as was also John C. Bloom's dwelling house and Frank Hamilton's blacksmith shop. Nothing but heroic effort saved the latter from entire destruction.

David W. Cathcart had no insurance, loss \$2,800. A. J. Smith, no insurance;

saved some goods; loss \$3,000. William L. Wise, no insurance; loss \$400. M. E. church, no insurance; loss \$2,500. K. G. E., no insurance; loss \$500. U. S. A. Postoffice, stamps and fixtures, loss \$125. Frank Hamilton, no insurance; loss \$15. A. F. Bloom, no insurance; loss \$20. Peter Erhard, fully insured, \$3,000. Philip Erhard, insurance on building, \$500. Philip Erhard, insurance on stock, \$1,500. Philip Erhard over and above insurance, loss \$2,500. On all goods saved from various buildings damaged, loss \$100. Loss in excess of insurance \$12,960. Add to this loss the inconvenience to which all the parties are subjected and we find it to be no small matter. The loss of no building is as much regretted as that of the M. E. church, and should the congregation conclude to rebuild (which it is thought they will) and present to you, readers hereof, a subscription paper, then I trust that you will not have the heart to say no.

At this writing the losers are at sea as to the future. A New Millport is wanted. May God speed its coming.

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

BY A. Y. STRAW, OF KERRMOOR.

The surface of Ferguson township is generally very hilly, being from 1200 to 1500 feet above the level of the ocean. The eastern section is drained by both branches of Little Clearfield creek and the Susquehanna river, which forms the northern boundary of the township. The western section is drained by Snyder Run and Wilson Run. The surface rises from these streams mostly into gently sloping ridges, among which are located some of the best equipped and most highly cultivated farms in the county. From the Susquehanna and some points along the other streams the surface rises very abruptly, being too steep for agricultural purposes.

From the summit of the highest ridges some splendid and picturesque views can be had of the surrounding country. From the farms of John Moore and Emery E. Owens can be had a magnificent view of the winding Susquehanna and its rich and beautiful valley from the borough of Lumber City to the borough of Clearfield. From these points an observer with a telescope can see persons walking on the streets of Clearfield. Good views can also be had from the farms of David Watts and John T. Straw.

The outline of the township is very irregular, averaging about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width and 10 miles in length and containing, therefore, about 16,000 acres, or 25 square miles.

In its geological features Ferguson township is crossed by what is known as the

second coal basin. Ferguson is in the trough of this basin which extends from Cambria county through Kerrmoor to the river at Lumber City; thence to Curwensville; thence to upper Bradford; thence to the lower east end of Girard township, and about through the centre of Covington and Karthans townships, and thence to Cameron county. Some of the veins in this basin are being operated in this township, mostly the E vein, being from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in thickness.

A number of fire clay deposits are found in various parts of the township, specimens of which have been sent away and tested. The clay was pronounced by experts to be of a very fine quality. These deposits have not yet been operated.

There are a few small quarries of excellent sand stone in the township.

A few years ago an eastern syndicate sent some men to drill into the hill near Marron. After drilling down several hundred feet they boxed up the core of the drill, that is the earth cut out by the drill in a round core, and shipped it away, then abandoned the operation. One of the workmen secretly told a citizen that they had found plenty of evidence of oil and natural gas. The citizen gave the secret away and by so doing created considerable excitement in the community, but up to this time no oil has been developed, nor natural gas, especially the sort used for heating and lighting purposes.

When the first settlers arrived here they found the entire area of Ferguson township covered with vast forests of pine, oak, hemlock and other wood. Strange to say, however, these early settlers seemed to think the forest of little value. Clearing up a farm seemed to be the only motive and they at once began to fell the great forests and burn up the trees in "log heaps," or deaden the pine trees by chopping a ring around the tree a few feet above the ground. The stately pine and mammoth oak shared the same fate as did the trees of lesser value. But in a few years a market was opened up for this forest product and millions of feet of square timber have been sent down the Susquehanna to the eastern markets. Many millions of feet have been manufactured in the township. There are but a few tracts remaining and in a few years the once beautiful forests of Ferguson will be a matter of the past.

The first settlers also found the forests to abound in numerous wild game, such as deer, wolves, wildcats, and occasionally panthers and bear. It was a common thing for them to go out in the morning and bring home a fine buck or doe before night, while the wolves of the forest made night hideous by howling around the shanties of the set

ners.

These settlers also found numerous signs and land marks of the aborigines, the Indians. While a few Indians were still in some sections of the country they did not molest the settlers nor cause them any annoyance. Indian graves have been found in different sections of the township. One of these was opened a few years ago on the farm of W. G. McCracken. A partly preserved skeleton and numerous Indian trinkets were found therein. An Indian fort or camping ground was at one time located on the farm owned by the late Grier Bell. We have it traditionally that when the first settlers came to the township near Chest Creek, there were a few Indians remaining in the Wilson Run country and would exchange silver and lead with the settlers for other merchandise. These minerals were found somewhere along the Wilson Run valley. They gave the secret of the location to but one white man named Thomas Wilson, in whose honor the run was named. Wilson died, however, and never revealed the secret to anyone. Although these settlers carefully watched the movement of these Indians and repeatedly searched for the minerals they were unable to locate the place, and it still remains a mystery.

In its industrial developments Ferguson township has kept pace with the neighboring townships.

In 18-- Mr. Thomas Owens built a saw mill on the right bank of the Susquehanna about two miles above Lumber City at a point known as Spencer's old dam. Spencer had a grist mill on the opposite side of the river.

In 1848 James Ferguson, Sr., and James Wiley built a saw mill and a large "splash dam" about one-half mile below where Kerrmoor now stands. This splash dam was built for the purpose of raising artificial floods to float rafts of square timber out of the Little Clearfield Creek into the larger Clearfield Creek. This venture did not prove profitable, however, as they soon discovered that the stream was too small and water sufficient to float the timber out could not be raised.

About the 20th of July, 1849, one of the most severe and destructive storms in the history of the county occurred. From what some of the persons who were then living tell us, it was somewhat of a stormy day. Many small wind storms occurring in different parts of the county doing more or less damage to crops, buildings and fences. When about 2 p. m., the elements seemed to gather near where Kerrmoor now stands, forming a genuine western cyclone. The cyclone struck the forest at Kerrmoor and tore down more than 100 acres of forest,

breaking down the gigantic pines and oaks as if they were but slender saplings. The storm seemed to rise and then descend, striking the country at the Fruit Hill church, mowing down several hundred acres of forest. It next struck the earth near Glen Hope and mowed a path through the forest and blowing down houses, barns and fences for a distance of 5 miles or more, destroying whole crops of grain which was then in shock. About Hagerty's X-Roads the damage to crops and buildings was the greatest. Frederick Shoff's barn and fences were blown entirely away, together with his crops. This would seem to explode the theory that Clearfield county is too hilly for cyclones to do any damage.

In 1849 John Ferguson, Sr., built a saw mill on the north branch of the creek one mile above the forks of the two branches and in 1853 Thomas Davis and his sons built a saw mill on the south branch, one mile above the forks.

In 1865 Silas Solly built a saw mill about two miles above Newburg, on Wilson Run.

The mills above enumerated were all water power, sash saw mills and manufactured lumber very slowly, but were of sufficient capacity to supply the early settlements with building material.

The chief industries of the township up to 1880 were agricultural pursuits, and making, rafting and hauling the products of the forest.

In 1856 Martin Watts, a prominent citizen of the township and owner of several hundred acres of valuable timber lands, built the first steam saw mill in the township. In 1881-2 he built a large steam saw mill where the Lumber City pike crosses the north branch of Little Clearfield Creek. He added to it a shingle mill, planing mill, lath mill and cider mill. His sons, under the firm name of J. P. & S. C. Watts attached their machinery for manufacturing apiary supplies. They did an extensive business and built several houses. Through their efforts a postoffice was established at that point in 1883 and named Murray, in honor of Thomas Murray, Esq., a leading attorney of Clearfield, and S. C. Watts appointed postmaster.

R. H. Moore was appointed postmaster in 1886, during Cleveland's first administration, and moved the office to Kerrmoor at his store, near the railroad station, and the name of the office changed to Kerrmoor. J. C. Ferguson served as postmaster during Harrison's administration and kept the office in the hardware store of Ferguson Bros. W. B. Sterling was appointed postmaster during Cleveland's second term and served until April, 1897, when he resigned. Isaac Wolf was then appointed and at once

moved the office about one half mile below town, near where the saw mill of R. W. Moore & Co. stands. He afterwards moved it to a new building which he had erected for that purpose, near the Mountain House and opposite the Beech Creek depot.

Martin Watts afterwards sold his lumber interests to his sons, who operated under the firm name of Watts Bros. They built a tram road about three miles in length through their timber tracts and afterwards sold their timber to the Clearfield Lumber Co., and then leased them their mill and tram roads. The Clearfield Lumber Co. operated the mill until it burned down in 1889.

KERRMOOR.

The Beech Creek Railroad was completed from Jersey Shore to Gazzam in 1884. At this time Hon. James Kerr, ex-Prothonotary of the county, and R. H. and Milton Moore purchased a piece of land from Joseph and William Moore at the forks of Little Clearfield Creek and laid it out in town lots, originated the town of Kerrmoor, and named it in honor of the originators. The first house was built the same year by Daniel Korb, and was followed by a boarding house and store room by Moore Bros. & Co. The town had a phenomenal growth for three or four years.

The Clearfield Lumber Co. Ltd., secured a site for a lumber operation where the old Ferguson & Wiley saw mill was built, and proceeded in 1884 to build a large steam saw mill. Here they manufactured several million feet of lumber. This in connection with the woods work in getting the logs to the mill employed a large number of men until 1895, when the mill burned down.

The following year R. W. Moore & Co. built a mill of smaller capacity on the site of the old mill. They are engaged in sawing lumber for the Clearfield Lumber Co. and employ about 16 men during the summer months.

Ferguson Bros. built a store room in 1885, and have since conducted a successful hardware business, and now own a large building well stocked with hardware and enjoy a good trade.

In 1886 the writer built a large store room and hall and engaged in the general merchandise business, and in 1887, with Jos. N. Straw and Murray Ferguson built a steam saw mill about two miles south of Kerrmoor. The mill was burned down twice during the first year and rebuilt. Several million feet of lumber was manufactured on this mill and afterward sold to E. E. Hagan, who has operated it since 1892. He employs about ten men and runs the operation during the entire year. Miss Mabel Straw now occupies the store building with a dry goods and millinery store.

Moore Bros. & Co. sold out their merchandise business to F. P. Stevens & Bro., who still occupy their old building and enjoy a good trade.

The first inhabitant of the town was Ross McCracken, who lived here many years all alone in a shanty. He looked after the fields belonging to the Moores and followed shoe making. His shanty was a place where the farmers of the community would gather in stormy weather and in the evenings to discuss the events of the day. It finally became a veritable Tammany wigwam. Nearly all the party caucuses were held here previous to the primaries and general elections.

The town contains one hotel, the Mountain House, which enjoys a good trade under the management of the proprietor, Thomas H. Goon.

The town now numbers about 200 inhabitants.

In 1892-3 the Clearfield Lumber Co. erected a large steam saw mill near the old Solly mill, on Wilson Run. This is one of the best mills in the county, being equipped with all modern appliances and machinery, including a gang. They manufacture all kinds of lumber. Their logs are brought to the mill on trucks, hauled by an engine over a tram road, under the management of — Cameron, an efficient engineer. They employ 50 men on the mill and in the yards, and about 100 men in the woods. These works are under the efficient management of Geo. H. Townsend, Superintendent.

Among the other industries of the township is a grist mill situated on the site of Watts' mill, and owned by the Watts Milling Co. This is the first and only grist mill in the township, and was built in 1891. The mill does a thriving business and has a good reputation under the careful management of S. C. Schrub.

The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. have an operation in the township known as Gazzam, No. 4, and employ, when in operation, about 60 men.

Jno. W. Young and Alexander Ferguson, besides carrying on their farming operations, have excellent coal mines opened which supply the local trade.

Agriculture is the leading industry of the township, most all the land in the township being well suited for agricultural purposes. The farms of Ferguson township have always been considered among the most fertile in the county, and the farms which have been properly cultivated are very productive.

Among some of the best farms in the township are the following: The farms of Prof. A. J. Smith, known as the Winnimore farms. Mr. Smith has several hundred acres of land under good cultivation.

which he farms extensively. He makes a specialty of raising improved live stock. On his farms can be seen the finest cattle and hogs in the county. He has taken several prizes at county fairs. He has been the means of improving the stock of the entire community.

The Watts farms also consist of several hundred acres and are under good cultivation and modernly improved. They are under the management of John P. and David Watts, who give particular attention to fruit culture, the raising of early vegetables and dairy products. They introduced the cultivation of cabbage for the early markets. They have made a success of this, so much so that many of the neighboring farmers also found it profitable to follow their example. They can be justly termed the ideal modern farmers.

Among others who made farming profitable and own fine productive farms are the Thomas Norris heirs, Lewis and Alfred McCracken, John Moore, Henry and Emery Owens, D. R. Reed, Harrison Straw, John N. and Lewis B. Hile, Christian Straw, Mrs. Hester A. Moore, E. I. Straw, John W. Young, C. J. Shoff, Jno. T. Straw and Lynn Patterson. There are also many other farms not so extensively cultivated as the ones mentioned but are under good cultivation. Space will not permit a more detailed account.

The only farm along the Susquehanna river is a fine large farm owned and cultivated by Cortes Bell, son of the late Grier Bell and father of ex-District Attorney Singleton Bell.

MARRON.

Marron is a small postoffice village situated in the centre of a good farming community, and also about the centre of the township. The place has undergone many changes in name. It was first called Crowtown in honor of a family named Crow, who lived here in 1835. This soon came to be a central point for gatherings and singing schools. It was at these gatherings that the young men from a large territory embracing Jordan, Ferguson and Chest townships would meet. Here the feuds or differences between any of the young men were settled. Some of these differences became sectional and many hard fights and even riots were the result. Many of these occurred during the Mexican war, and the place was therefore called Mexico.

A postoffice was established here in 1853, named Marron, in honor of the Postmaster General, and located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Esther Moore. A man by the name of Young, of Greenwood, was appointed Postmaster and the office named Marron. Lattimer Way, of Curwensville, carried the first mail from Curwensville to Marron. The term Muttontown often ap-

plied to Marron and originated from the fact that some of the visitors to this place about 25 years ago were blamed with feeding snmpuously on fresh mutton taken from the flocks of the farmers here. Marron has always been a central point for social gatherings. The town now contains two churches. Wm. M. Barrett is the present Postmaster, a position he has held for 20 years.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in Ferguson township in 1838, on the farm now owned by Robert G. McCracken, Jr., at that time owned by Nicholas McCracken, and was called "Blackberry Thicket." The first teacher was Mr. McCulley.

The second house was built in 1843, on the farm of John Ferguson and the first school taught by Miss Harriet Hoyt, daughter of the late J. P. Hoyt.

The third house was built in 1845, on the farm now owned by C. J. Shoff, near Marron, and the first teacher was Mr. Christy. These houses were built of round logs and roughly finished. The furniture consisted of wooden pins placed in the walls on which rested slabs split out of trees. These slabs extended the full length of each side of the room and served the purpose of a writing desk. The seats consisted of the same material as the desks and were arranged opposite them. Here the pupils sat facing the rude desk along the wall with their backs toward the centre of the room. This arrangement was convenient for the teacher if not for the pupils. The punishment inflicted at that time was invariably with the rod some 8 or 10 feet in length. The teacher with one stroke of the rod could reach across the backs of some half dozen pupils at one time. Thus the innocent as well as the guilty were often punished.

The schools were maintained by subscription until the present school laws became operative. The present system was bitterly opposed by many of the inhabitants and it was some years before the system proved beneficial, but the friends of the system finally succeeded in organizing the schools under the system. Since 1860 the schools have gradually improved with the growth of population until they now consist of 9 schools, kept open for six months in the year. The houses are all in good condition and of modern architecture.

A summer normal school is held regularly each season in Kerrmoor. The school is well managed and has proven very successful. Prof. W. E. Tobias has been Principal for several terms. He is assisted this summer by Rev. John W. McCracken, and these gentlemen can justly feel proud over

their success. The management of this school is under the following board of Directors: J. S. McCreery, G. M. Rosser, W. C. Park, H. F. Ferguson, E. D. Shaffer, Harrison Straw, Blair Stevens, Alex. Ferguson, J. H. DeHaas, C. S. Schrubb, W. W. Bell, A. W. Moore. The present members of the township school board are: President, Geo. M. Rosser, Secretary, Jos. Wiley, A. J. Barrett, Lynn Patterson, Geo. H. Townsend, C. S. Schrubb.

FORMATION.

Ferguson township was laid out on a petition of residents of Pike, Penn and Jordan townships. The report of the viewers, John Irvin, David Ferguson and David Cathcart, was confirmed by the Court February 7, 1839, and township named Ferguson, in honor of John Ferguson, an early settler and respected citizen. The territory was taken from the townships of Pike, Penn and Jordan and originally contained a much larger area than at present. In 1854 Ferguson township contributed considerable territory to the formation of Knox township, and in 1875 to the formation of Greenwood township. In 1887, for the purpose of straightening the lines between Ferguson and Jordan townships and for better arranging school districts, a portion was annexed to Jordan, including the village of Gazzam. In 18— some territory was annexed to Ferguson from Chest for better arranging the schools of both townships.

The first officers of the township were appointed by the Court in February, 1839, and were as follows: Constable, David Ferguson; Supervisors, Henry Hiles, Geo. Tubbs; School Directors, Arthur Bell, Jason Kirk, Wm. McCracken, James Ferguson, James Sharp and Thomas McCracken; Overseers, Wm. Ferguson and Wm. Read.

The first officers were elected at the spring election of 1840, and were as follows: Justices, David Ferguson, John Morris; Constables, J. McCracken and Joseph Henry; Supervisors, John Henry and Geo. Tubbs; School Directors, Jos. Wiley, Isaiah Green, Thos. Henry, G. B. McCracken, John Ferguson; Auditors, John Norris, Azabel Swan, Thos. Davis; Overseers, David Ferguson, Edmund Williams; Appraisers, John Hockenbury, Geo. Tubbs; Clerk, Wm. McCracken.

The first election was held at the house of Thomas Davis, where John N. Hile now lives. The elections were held here until 1858, when the election house was moved to what is known as "Broadway," where George Straw now resides. In 1886 the election house was moved to Kerrmoor, where the elections have since been held.

At the election held in November, 1884, a fire occurred during the time the balloting

was going on, by a lighted lamp falling to the floor from the ceiling. The lamp was broken by the fall and the oil became ignited, causing the whole election house to become ablaze. The officers rushed out, taking the election papers and ballots with them. There being a goodly number of citizens present at the time and by prompt action on their part the fire was extinguished and a conflagration averted.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement within the present limits of the township was made by Robert McKee, about 1806, on the farm of W. H. Smith estate. Some time after settling here McKee made a wood chopping, a common thing at that time. These frolics, as they were commonly called, served two purposes. The maker of the frolic had a winter's supply of wood chopped up ready for the stoves, and it served as a sort of a social gathering when the inhabitants of the scattered settlements would meet and spend an enjoyable day together and become acquainted with the new arrivals in the community. These frolics were always accompanied with the "Demi John" which contributed largely to the liveliness of the occasion. Among the numerous persons who attended this gathering were James Rea and James Hagerty with their families. In the evening all returned home except Hagerty, who lingered behind. He did not return to his home that night. The next morning James Rea fearing that something had happened his neighbor went in search of him. He found him some distance below McKee's shanty, in the woods, dead. The surroundings indicated that he had been murdered, but if murdered it was never proven by whom. McKee soon left, having made but little improvement and what became of him cannot be learned.

THE SALEM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church is situated in the eastern part of Ferguson township and is the oldest Lutheran organization in the county and was the first church organized in the present limits of Ferguson township. The first services were held near the present location in 1834, and were conducted by Philip Gulich, a lay elder, who lived about one mile above Clearfield town. He was called the father of Lutheranism in Clearfield county. The German element settling in this community were mostly of the Lutheran faith, and the early services were held in private houses, and Mr. Gulich read sermons in German and exhorted in English. At the same time Rev. O. F. Heyer occasionally preached in this locality. In 1837 Mr. Gulich secured from the West Pennsylvania Synod the appointment of Rev. Peter Sahn, the father of the present

astor, M. O. T. Sahm, and Rev. A. Babb, as missionaries to Clearfield county and counties further west. They held occasional services from 1837 to 1839 in the first house in New Millport, built by David Erhard. Rev. John Wilcox, a Scotchman, was the first pastor of a regularly organized congregation. He came to the county in the year 1840 and organized the church in 1841 with the following members: Christian Straw, John High and wife, Sarah, Christian Erhard and wife, Jane, Abraham High, George Erhard and wife, Susanna, Elizabeth High, Mary High and Rebecca High. Rev. Wilcox held the first communion service in the barn on the same farm where the organization took place.

Rev. Wilcox was succeeded in 1842 by Rev. J. G. Dunmire, during whose pastorate the first church building was erected and completed in 1843, located on the Curwensville road, on the hill opposite where New Millport now stands, and on the lot now occupied by the parsonage. This structure was small, humble and plain, its size being 20x23 feet. Here the fathers and mothers of this present generation worshiped for 10 years. The building was afterward used as a school house.

The third pastor was Rev. A. J. Nuner, the fourth Rev. P. P. Lane, the fifth Rev. Christian Diehl. During his pastorate the second church was built in the year 1853, and is still standing, being purchased a short time ago by Samuel Tobias and at present is used by the Methodist congregation, who lost their church by the recent fire in New Millport.

In 1853 the congregation had grown to 65 communicants and the church built was 35x50 feet. The following were pastors from 1853 to 1869: Revs. Wm. Rex, A. Steine, J. R. Focht, J. H. Bratton, A. R. Height, J. R. Williams and Abel Thompson. It was under Rev. Abel Thompson's supervision that the parsonage opposite the cemetery and near the church was built at a cost of \$1300. He was followed in order by Revs. Wm. Friday, P. B. Shirk and A. J. Bean.

In 1882 New Millport, Clearfield and Bloomington were formed into a charge. In May, 1885, Clearfield was made a separate charge. In October, 1885, Rev. Geo. W. Crist took charge of the congregation consisting of two appointments. During his stay as pastor he organized the congregations and built the churches at Marron, Mahaffey and Olanta. He was followed by Revs. J. P. Schnure, H. C. Salem and the present pastor, Rev. M. O. T. Sahm, who took charge of the pastorate in the spring of 1893. During his pastorate the church has grown from 65 to 135 communicants, and from the rapid growth of the membership it was necessary to build a new church.

A move was made to build a new church in 1894 by the enterprising minister and congregation. This proved to be a move in the right direction, as the corner stone was laid September 29, 1894, and dedicated October 25, 1896. This building is located on high ground and stands a thing of beauty before the whole neighborhood. It is built of brick, gothic in style, finished in quartered oak, with memorial windows of stained glass. The church room proper is 40x44 feet, and the Sunday school room 36x52 feet, giving a room for special occasions of about 90x48 feet and accommodating a large congregation. The church cost \$6,700 and is the finest structure in the township and among the finest in the county. The present Council is: Elders, Lewis Erhard and Samnel Tobias; Deacons, Robert P. Erhard and J. Sylvester High; Trustees, D. A. Wise, A. M. Bloom and Alvin Erhard.

The Lutheran Sunday school was organized about 1877 as a Lutheran school. Previous to this time it had been called a Union school. The school numbers about 150 members and contributed \$205 toward the erection of the new church. The present officers are: Superintendent, Enos Tobias, Secretary, Wm. Matlack.

There is also in connection with the church a society of Y. P. S. C. E., numbering 75 members. They contributed \$400 toward the erection of the new church. The present officers are: President, Robert P. Erhard; Secretary, Emma Tobias.

The Ladies' Aid Society, consisting of 12 members, contributed \$600 toward the erection of the new church.

MARRON BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the summer of 1884 the members of Zion Baptist church concluded to build a house of worship at Marron for the convenience of members living in that section. Consequently John T. Straw, E. I. Straw, Isaac Straw, C. J. Shoff and George Williams were appointed as a building committee and at once commenced the work. It was completed the same year at a cost of \$2,300, and dedicated Nov. 9, 1884, by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Miles, assisted by Rev. Forgeus, of Bellwood. The building is of modern architecture and is a credit to the denomination. The present church Council is: Deacons, John W. Leonard, H. A. Owens, Geo. W. Michaels, John S. Williams and John W. Bell; Trustees, John W. Leonard, Harvey A. Owens, Wm. M. Barrett, John W. Young, Enoch I. Straw and John W. Bell; Treas., John T. Straw; Clerk, H. A. Owens. The membership of the church is 336 communicants. Besides regular services at Marron occasional services are held in the hall at Kerrmoor.

The Marron Sabbath school is probably the oldest in the township and was organized in the first school house in the community, prior to 1840, and was in operation during the summer months in the school houses afterwards erected, until 1884, when it was held in the Baptist church. This was always a union school, all denominations taking part until 1885, when the school was divided, and a Baptist and a Lutheran school were established. The Baptist school now numbers about 100 members. The officers of the school are: Superintendent, John Tubbs; Treasurer, Orange Thurstin, Jr.; Secretary, Miss Daisy Moore; Organist, Miss Zetta Straw.

The Kerrmoor Baptist Sabbath school was organized in April, 1896, by Rev. N. O. Patterson. The school numbers 40. The present officers are: Superintendent, Rev. John W. McCracken; Secretary, David DeHaas, assisted by Mrs. A. Y. Straw; Treasurer, Miss May Belle; Organist, Miss Kate Moore.

KERRMOOR PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

The Kerrmoor Presbyterian congregation was organized October 27, 1887, by a committee appointed by Presbytery, consisting of Rev. E. P. Foresman and Elder Robert M. Johnson. The committee received 18 members by certificate. This membership was largely made up from former U. P. members and from members of the Fruit Hill Presbyterian church. John S. McCreery and John C. Ferguson were duly elected and installed ruling Elders, which position they yet hold. The membership now numbers sixty souls. The only church property in Kerrmoor is owned by this organization and was built in 1888, and dedicated in November of the same year. The value of the church property is \$2,500. The present pastor is Rev. R. G. Williams, who has held regular service since April, 1894. Services are also regularly held in the church by Rev. Cadle, of the Lumber City M. E. circuit. The present officers of the church, in addition to the Elders, are the trustees, H. F. Ferguson, Charles S. Schrubbs and J. H. DeHaas, Jr.

In conjunction with the church work is a Y. P. S. C. E. with a membership of forty, which meets regularly on each Sabbath evening. The present officers are: President, Miss Maggie Moore; Secretary, Miss Ella Owens, and Treasurer, Miss Annie Sterling. The County C. E. Convention will meet here on Nov. 26, 1897.

KERRMOOR GRANGE.

Kerrmoor Grange, No. 1146, P. of H., was organized March 28, 1896, and at present numbers 28 members. The membership is very active and is composed of the most successful farmers of the community. At the organization the following were the

officers: Master, John P. Watts; Secretary, Mrs. Emeline Straw; Treasurer, W. P. Johnson. The present officers are: Master, Harrison Straw; Secretary, Mrs. Emeline Straw; Treasurer, W. P. Johnson.

THE BARRETTES.

Andrew Barrett, Sr., the subject of this sketch, was born in London, England, in 1793, of English-German parentage. They, soon after his birth, came to this country, settling in Chester county, Pa. He married Sarah Wood, of Welsh-English parentage. Soon after marriage he was injured, the result of which was white swelling, which caused him to be a cripple during life. He taught school for 14 years, but was a weaver by trade.

He came to Mt. Pleasant, Cambria county, in 1838, and in 1840 came to Clearfield county. Soon after coming to the county he and his sons commenced clearing up a farm and erecting buildings for a home. He not being able to work much took up the weaving business and for many years wove the flax into cloth for clothing, and wool into blankets. The first flag, probably, raised in the township was due to his activeness in the Abraham Lincoln campaign of 1860, when in commemoration of that event a large flag was swung to the breeze on Alcano's pinnacle.

A noted event took place at Andrew Barrett's in 1858 at the instance of the marriage of his daughter Catherine to Charley McMasters. When it was known that the wedding was to take place the word was sent out for a serenade. A place of meeting was arranged and at the appointed hour some 200 or more of the young gallants of Jordan, Knox, Ferguson and Chest townships gathered at "the Edmund Williams place." Here, under the gallant leadership of the invincible "Ben Davis," they were arranged in line of march by twos, each person armed with anything from a dinner horn or cow bell to an old army musket. This brave little band marched to the scene of action when serenading began at the first command from the captain. For a full half hour the most hideous noise was kept up, when the demand for the appearance of the contracting parties was made. They, however, declined to put in an appearance. The serenading again began and the command was given to close up. "Then closer, closer, louder than before, came the serenader's deafening roar." Now the irresistible defender, Andrew Brown and other parties who up to this time had been concealed in the house behind barred doors, rushed out and made an attack upon the gallant 200. From this time on the scene was of a decidedly lively character. Stones, clubs and other weapons were used promiscuously. Many

the sore heads carried home from this serenade. Little damage, however, was done to the property with the exceptions of breaking a few window glass and a pair of shafts out of Andrew Brown's (Barrett) brand new buggy.

The participants sent a representative to Mr. Barrett next day with instructions to pay any damage done, but their proposition was refused. Warrants were issued for the arrest of a number of them and placed in the hands of J. L. Hurd, who went in search of the parties. He returned, however, to Andrew Brown, saying: "Lawd Harry, Brown, I can't catch those fellows; when I go in one door they go out the otha." The case came before the Court and was made up for something over \$300. This occurrence is mentioned here as it was probably the most exciting event that ever occurred in this end of the county and resulted in such bitter feelings. There are many of the participants yet living and the feelings created at that time still sticks to them.

Andrew Barrett's family consisted of Hiram, born 1810; John, 1812; Luther, 1814; Rachael, 1817; George Washington, 1819; Priscilla, 1821; Miles, 1823; Philio, 1826; Alcano, 1828; Catherine, 1830; Ethelinda, 1832; Andrew Brown, 1834; Sarah, 1836, and Terza, 1838.

Andrew Barrett died in 1865, aged 72 years.

Hiram Barrett married Susanna Myers, of Columbia county, and located in 1849 near the Zion Baptist cemetery, in Jordan township and cleared a farm, where he lived until his death in 1892, aged 82 years. Hiram's family consisted of W. M., Julius, Conrad, Andrew W., Samuel, Calvin, Sarah, Mary, Martha, Adelia, Priscilla and Ellen.

W. W. Barrett is the present postmaster at Marron, which position he has filled for 12 years. He was married in 1861 to Sarah Ames. Of this union are living Margaret, Lucinda and Martha J. Margaret Barrett first married Easton Lewis, of Jordan township. Of this union there is living one daughter, Bertha. Margaret next married Emanuel Harley, of Curwensville; of this union there are living two sons.

Lucinda Barrett married William Lewis, son of Charley Lewis, of Ferguson township. They reside in Jordan township. Of this union there are living two sons and one daughter.

Martha J. Barrett married Walter E. Green, of Glen Hope. They now reside in West Virginia. Of this union there are living two sons and one daughter.

Julius, second son of Hiram Barrett, served in the rebellion and died shortly after returning home.

Conrad Barrett, third son of Hiram, first married Elizabeth Hockenberry; he next married Catherine Rager; he next married Sarah, daughter of Miles Barrett. He has no children, but has a nice gun and dog. He served in the rebellion and is one of Uncle Sam's pensioners, having received several wounds while in the army.

Andrew W. Barrett, fourth son of Hiram, married Martha Ann, daughter of Albert Thurstin; they have no family.

Calvin P. Barrett married Mary, daughter of Hiram Passmore. Calvin is a prominent farmer and resides on his farm in Greenwood township. His family consists of four sons and three daughters. John married Barbara Witheright. He is the only one married.

Samuel Barrett, youngest son of Hiram, is unmarried and lives on the homestead, of which he is owner.

Sarah E. Barrett married Joshua Henry, of Ferguson township, and now resides in Patton.

Mary Barrett married John Klinger. They reside in Ansonville. Mr. Klinger is a well known blacksmith, at which trade he has worked for many years. He served in the rebellion and was wounded in the battle of Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. Of this union there are living Augustus, Ashley, Carrie, Mardie, Hattie, Wilson, Milton and Martha J. Carrie is the only one married. She married Robert Arrow, the famous baseball player. They have one daughter.

Martha married Harrison Hurd, of La-Jose.

Adelia Barrett married Alfred McCully, of Chest township.

Priscilla Barrett married John T. Straw, of Marron.

Ellen Barrett married Ellis B. McCracken.

John Barrett, the second son of Andrew Barrett, married Mary Fetzer and moved to Blair county where he is now living, aged 85 years.

Luther Barrett, third son of Andrew, married Margaret Rankins, of Centre county, and cleared up a farm in Ferguson township. Besides clearing out his farm he was an active lumberman for many years. He died in 1879, aged 65 years.

Luther Barrett's family consisted of Andrew T., Miles, Mary E., George and Edmund. A. T. married Margaret, daughter of Wilson Wood, and resides on his farm in this township. His family consists of Harry, Edmund, Annie, Kate, George, David and Mert. Harry married a Miss Pennington, Edmund married a Miss Wagoner, Annie married John Patterson, Kate married Oliver Scott.

Miles Barrett never married; he is now dead.

Mary E. Barrett married John T. Straw.

George and Edmund Barrett live on the homestead, of which they are the owners. George married Annie Pennington, daughter of Robert Pennington, Jr. Edmund first married Nancy Pennington. Of this union there are living Court, Luther and Simon. He next married Teresa Bloom; of this union there are living two sons.

Rachael Barrett married Thomas Rankins. They resided in Allegheny for a number of years, where Mr. Rankins died. Rachael, and one son with a family of four children, moved to Johnstown previous to the flood. They were all drowned in that great disaster.

George Washington Barrett married Julian Bowers, of Blair county. She died in 1892, aged 67 years. G. W. is still living, aged 78 years. He came to the county with his father and assisted in clearing up the homestead. He cleared and improved the place where he now resides with his son, Alcano, Jr. His family consists of Ann Elizabeth, Alcano, Jr., Phoebe, Tabitha, William C., and Dianisha. Ann Elizabeth married Ezra W. Mays. They live in Ansonville and their family consists of Alcano Barrett, Jr., married Sarah Pennington, daughter of Simon Pennington, an early settler of the township. He has always been a woodsman. His family consists of 4 sons and 5 daughters. Of these only one is married, Minnie, who married Edward Rainey, son of Joseph Rainey. Phoebe Barrett married Wallace Stevens and resides in Greenwood township. Of this union there are living 5 sons and 5 daughters. Jennie married Wm. Meckley, of Mahaffey, Annie married Edward Lee. Tabitha married Edward Curry. They reside in Jordan township. Of this union there are living 5 boys and 2 girls. Wm. C. married Jane Baker, daughter of Terzah Baker. They reside on their farm in the township near LaJose. Eliza married Amos Bonsall, a prominent farmer of Lumber City. Of this union there are living 3 sons and 3 daughters. Dianisha married Oliver Strunk, son of E. B. Strunk, of New Millport. They reside in Curwensville. Of this union there are living two sons.

Priscilla Barrett married John Holt, of Centre county. Of this union there lives one son, Andrew, who resides in Elk county.

Miles Barrett married Elizabeth Mulholland, and resides in Blair county.

Philio Barrett married Sarah MacDonald, of Grampian. He died in 1872, aged 36 years. His family consisted of Priscilla, Lewis, Alice, A. J. and Isaiah M. Priscilla married Mark Witheright, but lived a short time. Of this union there is living one daughter, Ida, who married John Redden,

Jr. Alice Barrett married A. L. Wiley. They are both dead. Of this union there is living one son, Erford, who married a Miss Woomer, of Blair county, and resides in Greenwood township. Lewis Barrett died when young.

A. J. Barrett now resides in Marron and is quite prominent in public affairs. He married Sarah Summers. Of this union there are living Loda, Peter, Edna, Harry and A. J., Jr.

Isaiah Barrett married Blanche Solly and lives on his farm in Greenwood township. His family are Frank, Everett, Christopher and Bayford.

Alcano Barrett, Sr., married Susan Solly and resides on the homestead, of which he is the owner. His family consists of Emma, John, George and Sadie. Emma married James Redden. They live in Greenwood township. John married Alice Pennington and resides in Ferguson township. George married Martha Woods and resides in Ferguson township.

Ethelinda Barrett married George Nevling. They are both dead. Of this union there are living F. S. Nevling, M. D., of Clearfield; St. Helena, who married Dr. Cresswell, who for a number of years was a practising physician in Ansonville and Irvona. They now reside in Denver, Col. Arilla Nevling married Wm. Dotts, son of Philip Dotts, of Beccaria township, ex-County Treasurer, and reside in Beccaria township. George Nevling lives in West Virginia.

Sarah Barrett married John I. Westover. She is now dead. Of this union there are living William, Millard and Fillmore. William married a Miss Woodford and resides in Williamsport. Millard married Miss Woodford and resides in Coalport.

Catherine Barrett married Charley McMaster and moved to Iowa. Terza married John Mason. They also moved to Iowa.

Andrew Brown Barrett married Adelia MacDonald. He lived for a number of years in Ferguson township, but at present resides in Newburg. His family consists of Mary, William, Andrew, Ellsworth, Francis. Mary married Simon Pennington, Jr., and has three children. William married a Miss Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder. Francis married Ross Beck and resides in LaJose.

WATTS.

Martin Watts came to the township in 1847 and purchased several hundred acres of land and cleared up the farm where he now resides. He is a native of Lancaster county and of German descent. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late John P. Hoyt, on the 18th day of January, 1854. His family consists of Callie, Emma, S. C.,

John P., David H., Martin, Jr., Mary, Hattie and Ralph. Callie married F. P. Stevens and lives on a farm adjoining David Watts. They have two children, Emma, married to J. S. McCreery, Esq., a prominent and respected citizen of Kerrmoor and Justice of the Peace. Samuel C. and John P. are single. S. C. is one of the leading promoters of the Prohibition cause in Clearfield county, and editor of the Monitor. John P. is a practical farmer. David H. married Frankie, daughter of Wm. P. Johnson, and owns a fine farm adjoining his father. His family consists of 3 children. Martin, Jr., married Miss Hope Schenck, of Ohio. He has followed the ministry for a number of years. He was located for 10 years in Tennessee, three years of this time on the historic battlefield of Missionary Ridge. He is at present visiting his parents and has in his possession a number of relics gathered on the battlefield. Mary married Rev. J. B. Work and resides in Indiana town. Hattie married Edward Barto, Esq., an attorney, and is located at McKeesport, Pa. Ralph married Hattie Searl and resides in Knoxville, Tenn.

Soon after Martin Watts came to the township Frederick Bouer arrived here from Baden, Germany. He lived with Mr. Watts for 5 years, after which he lived alone in shanties in the woods. He followed making baskets and lived a lonely life. He will be remembered by the residents for his peculiar characteristics.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

George Williams, son of George Williams, of Centre county, and brother of John S. Williams, was born in 1816 and died in 1888, aged 72 years. He was married in 1837 to Eliza Wagoner, of Centre county, who was born in 1816 and died in 1894, aged 78 years. The subject of this sketch came to Clearfield county in 1847. He built a shanty and lived for a short time at Broadway, after which he located on the Jackson Campbell farm for a few years. He afterward purchased the Robert McCracken improvement and by hard work and careful management cleared and improved perhaps one of the finest farms in the township.

George Williams was a consistent church member and devoted Christian. The church of his choice being the Baptist. He was a close friend of Father Miles, and in later years much of their time was spent in each other's company. He contributed freely for church affairs, having donated \$2,000 toward the erection of the Baptist church at Ansonville. He had but one daughter who lived, Mary Hanna, who is married to Enoch I. Straw.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

John S. Williams was born in Centre

county in 1819 and came to Clearfield county in 1838. He is a son of George Williams, of Milesburg, Centre county. He made his home with John Miles until 1842, when he married Eliza M. Butler, of Milesburg, Centre county, and purchased 100 acres of land from John Miles and cleared and improved it. He, with James Glenn and Robert and George McCracken, purchased a large tract of land in 1852 and erected a sash saw mill near where A. J. Smith now resides. He added to his land until he became owner of 306 acres. In 1853 he entered into partnership with W. H. Smith and engaged in the general merchandise business. From losses sustained in this business he became heavily involved, which finally caused the sale of his farms. He now resides at Marron, aged 78 years. He has always been active in church affairs. His family consists of J. Green, Isaac R., Foster, Brawson D., and William T. Joseph Green Williams married Liberty R. Shaffer and resides in Tyrone, Pa. Isaac R. Williams first married Ella Speice. Of this union there are living two sons. He next married Catherine Holter and resides at Eagleville, Centre county. Of this union there are living ten children.

Foster Williams married Ella McClure, daughter of Wilson McClure, of Pike township. He lives in Lake City, Iowa, and has two sons and two daughters living.

William Williams married Eliza M. Williams, and resides in Jordan township. Of this union there are living two sons and three daughters. Belle, the oldest daughter, married Perry Straw. Branson married Leah Fink, and resides in LaJose. Of this union there are living seven children.

After the death of John S. Williams' first wife he married Miss Eva Fetzer, a niece of Dr. D. A. Fetzer, of Lumber City.

THE TUBBS'.

George Tubbs came to the county from Centre county in 1812, and made a small improvement at what is known as the "Pee-wee's Nest," near Curwensville. He moved from there soon after and made an improvement in what is known as the Bennett place, in Pike township. He next moved into Ferguson township and made a small improvement near Kerrmoor. He next moved further into the wilderness and cleared out the farm now owned by Fred Cross, and resided there until his death in 1866, aged 63 years. He married Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Straw, Sr. She died in 1877, aged 80 years.

He was high in stature and heavy in build and seemed to take the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life with ease. A traditional story has been handed down from one generation to another and gener-

ally believed by the present progeny as to the origin of the name. "It is said that a family of Quakers upon rising and going to their front door one morning found sitting upon the porch a tub containing an infant boy. They kindly took the child under their care and he grew to be a man. He married and became the progenitor of a large line of descendants." This tradition is hardly credible as the writer has personal acquaintance with other persons of the same name, some in the State of New York, others in different sections of Pennsylvania. The name can be traced back through the records in this country to 1635, where the name "Tubbs" is mentioned in the Plymouth Colony records. It can also be traced back in English records to 1374.

George Tubbs' family consisted of Cornelius, 1819, Nicholas, 1821, Christian, 1823, George, 1825, Amos, 1827, Philip, 1830, Robert, 1832, Thomas, 1835, and Mary, 1837.

Cornelius Tubbs married Mary, daughter of James Young. He cleared out and improved a fine farm in Ferguson township. He is living at the age of 78. His family consisted of Catherine, Jane, Elizabeth, Emeline, Elmira, Nancy, John and James. Catherine, Elizabeth and Elmira married respectively Shannon, Mark and Barney Witheright, sons of Michael Witheright, an early settler of the township. Shannon Witheright's family consisted of Ellen, Harvey, Bertha, Clark, A. K. and Edward living. Ella Witheright married William Bickford and resides in Jordan township. Of this union there are living 3 sons and 2 daughters. Bertha Witheright married George Young, son of John W. Young. The remainder of Shannon Witheright's family are unmarried. Mark Witheright's family are living, Addie, Frank, Perry and Howard. Barney Witheright's family are living, Ollie, Edith, Orrie, Barbara and Blaine. Barbara is the only one married. She married John Barrett, son of Calvin P. Barrett, of Greenwood township.

Emeline Tubbs married Matthias Hullihan, of Greenwood township. Of this union there are living Porter, May and Mathias. Frank Hullihan married May Passmore, daughter of Warren Passmore.

Jane Tubbs married Daniel Fishel, of Chest township. They have one daughter living.

Nancy Tubbs married Frank Campbell, of Greenwood township. He is a prominent farmer and lumberman and lives at Cherry Corner. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters.

John and James Tubbs married respectively Flora and Odessey, daughters of D. W. McCracken. They are respected citizens of the township and practical farmers.

They own the homestead where they reside. John Tubbs' family are May, Alonzo, Blair, Leonard and Emma.

James Tubbs' family are Tacle, Asbury, A. I. and Vada.

Nicholas Tubbs first married Sophia, daughter of William Williams, Sr. She died at an early age. Of this union one daughter is living, Elizabeth, who married William Sharp, and resides in Clearfield. He next married Betsy Weaver. Of this union there are living: Margaret, married to Bigler Worrell, of LaJose; Christina married J. S. McFadden, of LaJose. Della married William Tubbs, of Marron.

Emma married Willis Bloom, son of Abram Bloom, of Jordan township; they reside in West Clearfield.

In the Autumn of 1861 Nicholas Tubbs and his wife left their four children, the eldest about 12, at home by themselves to keep house while they went to a meeting that was then in progress in the old school house that used to stand at Marron. The house in which Tubbs lived stood near where Shannon Witheright now lives. An alarm of fire was heard, when the whole congregation rushed out and went in the direction of the fire, and found it to be Nicholas Tubbs's house. Nothing could be done, however, and the children were roasted to death in sight of their parents.

Christian Tubbs married Mary J., daughter of Christian Straw, Sr. Of this union there are living Hiram, Anna J., William, Sarah, Eliza, Henry, Lewis, Robert and Mary. They are all residents of the township except Eliza.

Hiram Tubbs married Debila, daughter of Hiram Passmore. Of this union there are living two sons and two daughters.

Anna J. Tubbs married Angelo Tognel and resides in Kerrmoor.

William Tubbs married Della Tubbs and resides in Marron. Of this union there are living one son and two daughters.

Eliza Tubbs married Richard Pike and resides in Cambria county.

Lewis Tubbs married Emma Stiffler. They have one daughter.

Sarah, Henry, Robert and Mary are unmarried and reside with their parents.

George Tubbs married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of William Williams, Sr. He moved to Iowa, where he filled several public offices.

Amos Tubbs married Margaret J., daughter of Joseph Wiley, Sr., and moved to Iowa.

Philip Tubbs married Adanette Keaggy, of Glen Hope. Philip has always lived in the vicinity of Glen Hope and has a family of 7 children.

Robert Tubbs married Oatharine, daughter of Israel Rorabaugh, of near New

Washington. He also moved to Iowa.

Thomas Tubbs married Margaret, daughter of George Ross, and resides in Westover. His family consists of 7 children.

Mary Tubbs married William Hutton, of New Washington, where they still reside. Mr. Hutton is dead. Their family consists of 3 children.

SOLLYS

Silas Solly moved into the township in 1857. He was married to a Miss Tozer, a sister of Gilbert Tozer. His family consisted of 2 girls and 3 boys, Harriett, Isaac, Thomas, John and Susanna. Harriett married D. C. Hummerly, and soon after moved to Texas. Isaac first married Hannah, daughter of David Woods. Of this union three sons were born, George, Clark and David. He was again married to Ellen Woods. Of this union there are living four children, all single. George married Miss Thomas, Clark, Miss Owens and David, Miss Place.

Thomas Solly married Naomi McDonald and moved west. John married Nancy Campbell and Susanna married Elcanah Barrett, Sr.

JOSEPH AND WILLIAM MOORE.

William and Joseph Moore, sons of John Moore, come to the township in 1839, having purchased 228 acres of land through Josiah Smith, agent, along the river opposite Lumber City. This land was partly improved at this time. These brothers worked together and cleared out and improved this land. So well did they get along that they did not make a division of their property until 1874, when the property was equally divided, making two fine farms. One now owned by John Moore, son of Joseph Moore, and the other by William Moore heirs.

Joseph Moore was married to Mary Goon, daughter of Isaac Goon, of Lawrence township. Besides being a farmer Joseph Moore was a practical wood worker and made many of the wagons and sleds used in the country. He, as well as his brother William, was a follower of Jacksonian principles. He was born in 1809 and died in 1885, aged 76 years.

His family consisted of Eli, Isaac, John, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth and Ellen. Ellen died when young.

Isaac Moore married Esther A. Straw, daughter of Joseph Straw. He purchased a farm near Marron soon after marriage and cleared out and erected good buildings on the same. He was a hard worker and careful manager and in a few years accumulated a fine estate. He died in 1883, aged 40 years. His family consisted of Minnie, Harriett, Olie, Roxanna, Daisy and Elam. Minnie Moore married Orange Thurstin, Jr., and lives on the homestead.

Of this union are living one son and one daughter.

Harriett Moore married Lynn Patterson and resides on the Joseph Patterson homestead, near Marron. Of this union there are living two children.

Roxanna married George Ross, of La-Jose, where they reside. They have two children.

The remainder are unmarried. Daisy is a successful teacher.

John Moore married Snsan Bloom, daughter of John Bloom, of Pike township. He is a practical farmer and respected citizen and resides on the homestead, of which he is owner. His family consists of Frank and Boyd, both unmarried.

Sarah Jane Moore married Robert Owens, son of Thomas Owens.

Elizabeth Moore married Henry Owens, son of Thomas Owens.

Ellen Moore first married Hezekiah Bloom, son of Wm. M. Bloom. After his death she married George Bowman. She resides in Curwensville.

As the biography of the Owens' and Bloom's will be given elsewhere in this series we omit them here.

Mary, wife of Joseph Moore, died in 1854, aged 52 years.

William L. Moore married Catherine McCracken, daughter of Rob't. McCracken, Sr. He, as well as his brother Joseph, was prominent in township affairs, and in religion a faithful Presbyterian. William L. Moore was born in 1822 and died in 1889, aged 67. Catherine, wife of Wm. Moore, is living, aged 71 years.

This family consisted of Robert H., Milton, David, Allen, Bertha, Martha, Edward, Sarah, Hannah, Maggie and William Rowley.

Robert H. Moore, a prominent lumberman, farmer and contractor, married Harriet P. Straw, daughter of Joseph Straw, and resides in Kerrmoor, where he takes a very active part in public affairs of the township. His family consists of Newton, Catherine Ann and Robert Lee, all unmarried. Kate is a successful teacher in the schools.

Milton Moore, a prominent lumberman and respected citizen of Kerrmoor, married Elizabeth Summers, of Jordan township. This family consists of Ollie and Clovis living.

Robert H. and Milton Moore, with Hon. James Kerr, were the founders of Kerrmoor, after whom the village was named.

David Moore died when young. Allen W. Moore married Adeline Newcomer and resides in Kerrmoor. He is Justice of the Peace and a partner in the lumber operations at Kerrmoor. His family consists of Beula, Malissa, William and Lillie. Malis

married Harvey Witherow, of Patton. The remainder are unmarried.

Bertha Married Daniel Korh, of Bloom township. She is now dead. This family consists of two sons, Alhert and Gerald.

Edward W. Moore married Ella McCrossin and resides in Kerrmoor. He is the present Constable of the township.

Sarah Moore married William Geddes, a practical farmer, of Mahaffey. Her family consists of one daughter, Ruth. The remainder of this family are unmarried.

William Rowley Moore is a partner in the lumber operations in Kerrmoor and manager of the business.

Among the early settlers of Ferguson township were the Fergusons, Reads, Henrys, Owens', McCrackens, Straws, Moores, Barretts, Hockenherrys, Wileys, Tubbs and Campbells. We will undertake to give the genealogy of most of these families.

THE M'CRACKEN FAMILY.

The McCracken family is the most numerous family in the township and ranks among the largest connections in the county. They are worthy citizens and at present are nearly all engaged in farming. They have mostly been an industrious people and assisted very materially in the development and improvement of different sections of the county. Many of them were prominent in the lumber business during the time the square timber industry was at its height in the county. Since that time, however, their attention has been given to farming and in improving their farm properties. They mostly own good comfortable homes. They have been quite active in public affairs of the township and county. In politics they have always been followers of Jeffersonian principals. They also have been prominent in social and church affairs. In religious matters they were originally Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Methodists and perhaps other denominations have other representatives in the family. The early members of the family were large, strong and powerfully built men and were well calculated to brave the hardships and exposures incident with the early pioneer life of the county. They were all good hunters and mostly as brave as they were strong. Although some men are brave yet there are times when their bravery will fail them. This seems to have been true of one of the older McCrackens, who one day when going through the forest on his way to his brothers, suddenly came upon a large black bear. Bruin did not become alarmed at the appearance of the gentleman and scamper off as is usually the case, but immediately showed fight, and rising upon his hind feet made for Mr. McCracken

somewhat in the manner of the bear that Bill DeHaas met a short time ago. McCracken being armed, raised his gun, fired, wheeled about and ran. After running for sometime and finding that the bear had not been following him, he re-loaded his gun and proceeded on his journey, when he just as suddenly came upon bear No. 2, which also showed the same disposition as bear No. 1. McCracken again fired and ran, not stopping until he reached his brother's house. He related his experience to his brother who accompanied him in his return, whereupon he found both bear lying dead in the place they were when McCracken fired. Each shot having killed the bear aimed at.

These families are descendants of James McCracken, Sr., an early pioneer of the county, having come to the county sometime prior to 1800 from Buffalo Valley, Centre county. He was accompanied to the county by Casper Hockenberry, both having been induced by 'Squire Arthur Bell to make settlements in the county.

James McCracken, Casper Hockenberry and Arthur Bell were married to sisters, daughters of a Mr. Greenwood, of Huntingdon county. James McCracken first settled along the river above Curwensville, where R. M. Addleman now resides. He lived here for a few years and later moved to the ridge near Bloomington, where James Ardery now resides. Here he made considerable improvement and built a one-story log house with a half window in one end. In warm weather they would remove this window for the purpose of ventilation. One night after the family had retired Mr. McCracken was awakened by a noise at the window. He looked in that direction and saw some black object trying to get into the shanty. He at first thought the object to be a colored man (there being a few colored people in the community at that time.) He at once secured his gun, which was near, and said in a warning voice: "Stop, there, you black Nigger, or I will shoot." The object addressed did not stop. McCracken fired and it fell. Upon making an examination he found he had killed a large black bear.

James McCracken was the fifth white man who came to the county. The pioneers, Ogden, Bell, Woodsides and a man named George Tubbs having preceded him. This George Tubbs, however, was not the progenitor of the Tubbs family in this county, as he soon left, taking with him another man's wife. We are informed that neither have been heard from since.

James McCracken was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father and mother emigrated from northorn Ireland and he was born in

mid-ocean on the vessel which brought his parents to this country. The name can be traced as far back as the 13th century. In religious matters he was a Presbyterian. His wife, a Miss Greenwood, was of English descent. Her father was called to England at the commencement of the revolutionary war. It is supposed that he joined the British Regulars and fell in some of the early engagements, as nothing has been heard of him since his departure for England.

James McCracken was an American patriot and served for a time with Washington's forces fighting for the independence of the colonies. It is said that he had five brothers who grew to manhood and married. One brother located in Allegheny county. The other brothers went to Kentucky, where the family has become quite numerous. One of the counties in that State having been named in their honor.

We have been unable to secure the date of James McCracken's birth and death or his age at death. He was buried in the McClure cemetery. The grave is unmarked, as is also the grave of his wife.

James McCracken's family consisted of eight sons and four daughters, most of whom were born before he came to the county, and most all of whom became for a short time at least residents of the present limits of Ferguson township. His sons were Joseph, born 1775, Robert, 1777, James, 1779, Thomas, 1781, Daniel, 1784, John, William and Greenwood. His daughters were Mary, Sarah, Margaret and Nancy.

Joseph McCracken, oldest son of James McCracken, Sr., married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Jordan, of Lawrence township. He was born in 1775 and died in 1855, aged, therefore, 80 years. The age and date of the death of his wife cannot be learned. He cleared and improved a farm about one mile below Bower postoffice and built a saw mill near Lewisville. He was owner of several hundred acres of well timbered land.

His family consisted of Anna Maria, John J. and Jane. Anna Maria never married and is yet living, aged 91 years.

John J. McCracken married Maria Harley, daughter of Charley Harley. He resided for some time along the river, in what is now Greenwood township. He was at one time considered to be quite wealthy, having inherited his father's estate. He seemed to have lost it in some way. Possibly the following anecdote will be explanatory. He seems to have been full of jokes, and one day he called on Dr. D. A. Fetzer, of Lumber City, when the following dialogue took place:

"Dr. look down my throat," whereupon

the Dr. made the necessary examination and remarked: "Why, John, I can't see anything wrong with your throat. What seems to be the matter?" "Oh, nothing, only they say that a large timber tract, a saw mill and a farm have been run down my throat and I wondered if you could see anything of it."

He later moved to Beccaria township and cleared out and improved a farm near Glen Hope. He died in 1881, aged 73 years. His wife died in 1894, aged 76 years. His family consisted of Annie, Catharine, Margaret, Mary, Jane, Rachel, Joseph, Zachariah T., John and Charley.

Annie McCracken married Daniel Carson and moved to Cambria county. They have no children.

Catharine married Wm. Haines, son of Isaac Haines. Isaac Haines was a prominent citizen of the county for a number of years. He had the contract for making the turnpike which passes through Kerrmoor from near Ansonville to Grampian. His camp was located near Kerrmoor when the great storm occurred in 1851, and a large tree was blown on the shanty in which he lived destroying a greater part of it. Mr. Haines later moved to Altoona, at which place he died. His widow is yet living, a very aged and intelligent lady and only living aunt of Hon. James Kerr. She resides at present with her daughter, Mrs. Miller, at Coalport.

William Haines and family reside in Altoona. His family consists of two sons, John I. and Joseph. John I. married Minnie Logan and Joseph is unmarried.

Zachary T. McCracken married Margaret Croyle. He resides in Cambria county. His family consists of two sons and three daughters, of these one daughter, Ollie, is married.

Margaret McCracken married James Ferguson, son of James Ferguson, Sr. The genealogy of this family will be given when the Ferguson family is written.

Jane McCracken married John Ross. They reside in DuBois. Their family consists of two sons.

Rachael McCracken married John Gates, a prominent citizen of Cambria county, where they reside. Their family consists of one son and one daughter.

Joseph McCracken went to the rebellion and never returned.

John and Charley McCracken both died when young men.

Mary McCracken married John Noel, of Irvona, where they reside.

Jane McCracken, second daughter of Joseph McCracken, married James Sharp. They lived for many years near Bower where Mr. Sharp made considerable improvement. He was a prominent

lumberman. James Sharp's family consisted of Annie, Marian, George Henry, William and Herbert. Annie Sharp married Charley Helper, a prominent citizen of Penn township. Of this union there are living William, Timothy and Dora. William Helper married Lavina, widow of the late Truman Walls, of Penn township, and daughter of the late John Norris, of Pike township. Dora Helper married William Wood, a prominent merchant and miller, of Grampian. Timothy is unmarried. Marian Sharp married Emma Hoefstettler, of Philadelphia. Of this union there is living one daughter who married Alexander Ross, son of Robert Ross, of Bower. Alex. Ross' family is two sons and four daughters.

George Sharp married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Hockenberry. Of this union there are living Harry, Maud, Hattie, Carrie, Bessie, Cora, Vada and Clyde. Of these Maud Sharp married Ed. Remaley, of Mahaffey, and Hattie Sharp married Bert Meckley, of Mahaffey. The remainder are unmarried.

Henry Sharp married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Hulihan, of Greenwood township. Of this union there are living Robert and Alice, both unmarried.

Herbert Sharp married Maggie Hoefstettler.

William Sharp married Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Nicholas Tuhhs, of Ferguson township, and resides in Clearfield. Of this union there are living seven sons and six daughters. Of these Ollie Sharp married George Rafferty, of Grampian, and Emma Sharp married George Boyd, of Lawrence township. The remainder are yet unmarried.

Robert, second son of James McCracken, was born in 1777 and died in 1852, aged 75. He made the improvement where Levi and Rachael McCracken now live, in Knox township. He married Rachael, daughter of Nicholas Straw, Sr. His wife died in 1857, aged 72 years. His family consisted of William, born 1807, John Nicholas, 1808, James, 1810, David, 1811, Cornelius D., 1815, Robert, 1817, George, 1819, Levi, 1822, Sarah, 1823, Catharine, 1826, Rachael, 1828.

William, the oldest son of Robert McCracken, made the improvement where Mrs. Thomas Norris now lives. Here he cleared out one of the finest farms in the township and raised a large family of children, among whom are the most prominent and influential citizens of the township. Having been persuaded from the glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil and many other advantages offered by Virginia land owners, he sold his property in Ferguson township to Thomas Norris and moved to Virginia, where he invested the

proceeds of his Ferguson township farm in Virginia farm lands. He had spent the better part of his life in building up the farm in Ferguson township, and being a careful manager had placed thereupon fine buildings, making the farm and improvements among the best in the county. His Virginia deal, however, did not prove to be what he had anticipated and he afterward moved back to the county, locating in Lawrence township, where he died. Besides filling many positions of trust in township affairs he served as County Commissioner from 1859 to 1862. He was always a Democrat and took active part in all public matters. He was born in 1807 and died in 1892, aged, therefore, 85 years. He married Mary Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Greenwood Bell. She died in 1887, aged 75 years. His family consisted of Hiram, 1832, Julian, Robert G., Lewis, David, Ezekiah, Josephine, Ashley, Arthur, Seth and Amanda.

Hiram McCracken, the oldest son of William McCracken, lives on his farm in Ferguson township. Besides improving his farm he has been engaged in the lumber business. He is a noted hunter, a trait of character inherited from his ancestors. His anecdotes are full of interest. He is aged 65 years. He married Maria Michaels, daughter of John Michaels, a respected citizen of the county. His family consisted of two sons and one daughter.

Robert G. McCracken, Jr., who owns the farm known as "blackberry thicket." He was previously engaged in the livery business in Kerrmoor. He has been twice married. His first wife being Sarah, daughter of P. A. Long, of Olanta. Of this union there is living one daughter. He next married Ella, daughter of John Geddes, of Kerrmoor. Of this union there is living one daughter.

Lee McCracken, second son of Hiram, resides in Gazzam, where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits and has been very successful in business. He married Mary, daughter of D. W. McCracken, of Ferguson township. Of this union there are living two sons and two daughters.

Mary McCracken, daughter of Hiram, first married Charley, son of Joseph Wilkinson, a respected citizen of Kerrmoor. Of this union there is living one son. Mary next married David Hile, of Pike township.

Julian, oldest daughter of William McCracken, married Christian Straw, Jr. For their biography see the genealogy of the Straw family.

Robert G., second son of William McCracken, served in the late rebellion. He married Margaret, daughter of Alber Young, of Ferguson township. She is now

dead. The family consisted of one daughter, Bertha, who married Robert Hunter, of Jordan township. She is also dead.

Lewis McCracken, third son of William McCracken, married first Dorcas Lewis, a daughter of Reuben Lewis, an early settler and respected citizen of Ferguson township. Lewis McCracken has always been a resident of and for many years was one of the foremost lumbermen of the township. He resides on his farm, near Kerrmoor, which he has cleared out and improved. He has also been a prominent councilor in public affairs of the township. Of his first marriage there are living Ellis B., Emma, Lollie and William. Ellis B. married Ella Barrett, daughter of Hiram Barrett, and at present resides in Coalport. Of this union there are living three sons and two daughters. Ellis is quite prominent in politics. He was a candidate for Register and Recorder in 1892. Emma McCracken married Joseph N. Straw, of Ferguson township.

Lollie McCracken married Chas. Wiley, of Ferguson township. Of this union there are living one son and one daughter.

William McCracken lives in the township and is unmarried.

Lewis McCracken next married Elizabeth McGarvey, daughter of Hugh McGarvey. Of this union there are living Stella and Delta, both single.

David, fourth son of William McCracken, married Margery, daughter of William A. Bloom, and until his death, July 22, 1879, resided in Lawrence township. Their family consists of one son, Denton, who is unmarried.

Hezekiah, fifth son of William McCracken, married Jane Glasgow. He is a prominent farmer and resides in Lawrence township. Of this union there are living three sons and six daughters, all unmarried.

Josephine, second daughter of William McCracken, married James Sharp and resides in Virginia.

Ashley, sixth son of William McCracken, married Emma Scott, of Virginia. Of this union there are living one son and two daughters. Ashley resides in Virginia.

Arthur, seventh son of William McCracken, died when young.

Seth C., eighth son of William McCracken, resides on his well cultivated farm in the township, on which he has erected good buildings. He married Diantha, daughter of John Michaels. Of this union there are living two sons and one daughter, all single. Grier is a practical barber of Hazam.

Amanda, third daughter of William McCracken, married Emanuel Shaffer, of Perry county. They have resided in the township since their marriage. Their

family consists of Addie, Lizzie, Orrie, Norman, Anderson, Sarah, Bertha and George.

Addie Shaffer married Erford Holt and lives in Potter county. They have two children. Lizzie Shaffer recently married William Helsel, of Glen Hope. The remainder of the family are unmarried.

John Nicholas McCracken, the second son of Robert McCracken, Sr., was twice married. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of William Haslett, a prominent lumberman and early settler who located near Bower, where David Wilson McCracken now lives. John Nicholas McCracken made an improvement near the Fruit Hill church, in Jordan township. He moved from there to the river near Bower, and from there to a farm above Lumber City. His family consisted of David Wilson, Sarah R. and Elizabeth J. His second wife was Sina Read, widow of Amos Read, of Lawrence township. He died in 1888, aged 81 years.

David Wilson McCracken married Emma Nicholson, daughter of Joseph Nicholson. Of this union there are living Joseph, Nicholas, Edith, Belle and Hannah. Joseph Nicholas is unmarried. Edith married Ashley Hill, son of George Hill, of Jordan township. This family consists of two girls. Belle married Curtis Richards, a prominent lumberman of Greenwood township. They have one son.

Sarah McCracken, oldest daughter of John Nicholas, married David Johnson, of Bell's Landing.

Elizabeth Jane McCracken, second daughter of John Nicholas, married John Mills, of Indiana county. This family consisted of John, Luther, Minta, Margaret, Sarah and Martha. John Mills married Amy Rator of Louisiana, and resides in Ferguson township.

Margaret Mills married H. J. Stewart, son of Joseph Stewart, and resides in Westmoreland county. The remainder are unmarried. Luther Mills is an assistant miller at Murray.

James, third son of Robert McCracken, Sr., married Sarah Templeton, of Armstrong county. He was a printer by trade, having worked for a time on the Clearfield Banner. He made the improvement where John W. Young now lives. This family consisted of Rachael, Margaret, Levi, Walter, Ester, John, Robert, Matthias and Catherine.

James and his family all moved to Iowa, where those living still reside. Rachael married William Bingham, Margaret married James Hall, Walter married Martha Garrison, Esther married Moses Miller, Catherine married a Mr. Wilson.

David, fourth son of Robert McCracken,

Sr., married Elizabeth Hazlett, daughter of William Hazlett. He cleared out and improved a farm near Bower, now owned by James Mitchell, where he lived until his death in 1891, aged 80 years. He was a prominent farmer and citizen and took great interest in church affairs, being a leading Baptist. His family consisted of William H., Catherine, Lucretia J., Clinton R., Elmira, David Grier, J. Leonard, Harriett, Francis, Wesley P., Elizabeth R. Catherine McCracken married William Orr, of Mahaffey, and moved to Virginia, where they now reside. Their family consists of four sons and five daughters.

Lucretia J. McCracken married James W. Byers, of New Washington. She died about four years after marriage. Her family consists of David Thomas Byers, who is engaged in the livery business in Mahaffey, and Elizabeth Jane. They are both unmarried.

Clinton R. McCracken married Sarah A. Brickell, of Indiana county, and resides in Kerrmoor. Of this union there were Almathedra, Mary Elizabeth, Olive. Asbury Haslett, Ernest B., David Samuel and Josephine Dowler.

Mary Elizabeth McCracken married Fred Johnson, of Curry Run. Of this union there are living one son and one daughter. Olive R. and Ernest B. are dead, the remainder are single and reside with their parents.

David Grier McCracken married Harriet Kauffman, of Mahaffey. Their family consists of two sons and five daughters.

Elizabeth Rachina married George E. Gellnett, of Mahaffey. They have one daughter. William H. and Elmira died when young. J. Leonard and Wesley P. are unmarried and reside in Mahaffey. David McCracken's wife died in 1891, aged 75 years.

Cornelius D., fifth son of Robert McCracken, Sr., married Angeline, daughter of Isaac Straley. He made the improvement known as the "Blackberry thicket" farm about 1830, and afterward moved to Wisconsin. We have been unable to get the genealogy of this family.

Robert, sixth son of Robert McCracken, Sr., was born in 1817. He married Mary Jane Polhamus, daughter of Abram Polhamus, an early settler of the county, in 1840. Robert McCracken first settled and improved the farm where Stewart McCully now lives. He afterward sold his improvement to Matthew Bloom and made an improvement on an adjoining tract, where Enoch I. Straw now lives. This improvement he sold to George Williams and purchased a tract of timber land about two miles below Glen Hope, where he lived for about 8 years. He moved to Illinois in 1865, and soon after moved to Boone

county, Iowa, where he now resides. His wife is also living, aged 75 years. His family consists of Elmira, Ruth, Cornelius, Jessie, James, George, Eli Bloom, Wesley and Bertha. Elmira married Jared Galor and moved to Iowa, where they now reside. Ruth married David A. Wise, a prominent farmer and respected citizen of Pike township. Of this union there are living Harry, Roy, D. G., Guy Z., R. B., Sheldon, Bruce, Nettie and Agnes. Harry Wise married Belle Goon, daughter of Joseph Goon, and resides in Altoona. Of this union there are living one son and one daughter.

Roy Wise married Marie Goble, of Warsaw, Ind., and resides in Allegheny, Pa.

D. G. Wise married Carrie Eicholtz, of Williamsport, and resides in Allegheny. They have one son.

Guy Z. Wise married Minnie Kuhn, of Altoona, where they reside.

The remainder of the Wise family are unmarried. R. B. is a successful teacher.

Cornelius, Jessie, James, George and Eli B., all married in Iowa. Cornelius resides in Arkansas, Jessie in Iowa, James in Kansas, George in Iowa, and Eli B. in St. Joseph, Missouri. Bertha married Jacob Beedle and resides in Iowa. Wesley is unmarried and lives in Iowa.

George, seventh son of Robert McCracken, Sr., married Margaret Templeton and moved to Iowa. This family consisted of Minerva, Calvin, Lewis, Frank Haggard and Wm. B.

Sarah, oldest daughter of Robert McCracken, Sr., married Joseph Glasgow, who has been dead for a number of years. Of this union there are living Rachael, married to George Infield, and lives in Altoona.

Richard T. married Sophia Hunter and resides in Jordan township. Their family consists of ten children.

Mary Jane married Hezekiah McCracken, son of William McCracken.

Levi married Catherine Cumberland, and lives in Blair county.

Matilda married David Love and resides in Allegheny.

Joseph married Dora Wriggle, and resides in Blair county.

Blair married Maggie Bloom, daughter of Abram Bloom, of Jordan township. They have a family of two children.

Mrs. Glasgow is still living, aged 74 years, and resides in Knox township.

Catherine, the second daughter of Rob't. McCracken, Sr., married William L. Moore, of Ferguson township. See genealogy of the Moores.

Levi, eighth son, and Rachael, the third daughter of Robert McCracken, Sr., are unmarried. They have resided together

the homestead in Knox township almost all their lives, living alone since the death of their parents. Levi is aged 75 years and Rachael 69 years. The writer found these old people well posted on their family history and of valuable aid in securing much of the data.

James, third son of James McCracken, Sr., was born in 1779. We have been unable to secure his age. He married Mary Jordan, of Lawrence township and settled and made an improvement in Pike township where Levi Bloom resided, and afterward moved to the river above Lumber City. He afterward moved west. This family consisted of Sarah, Margaret, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, Nancy, Thomas and John P. H. Sarah, the oldest daughter, married Arthnr Hockenberry, an early settler of Ferguson township.

Margarett married Adam Wheeler and moved to Sinnemahoning. Mary married Gainor Passmore, of Pike township.

Ann married Daniel Brink, of Pike township. Of this union there is living one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Henry Yost. Henry Yost and family now reside in Missouri.

Elizabeth McCracken married Leonard Bumgardner, and resided in Goshen township until her death. Leonard Bumgardner's family consisted of Barbara Ellen, Mary Jane, Jordan, John David, Nora, Daniel and Margaret. Barbara Ellen married James Gourley, Mary Jane married Miles Miller. These families both moved to the west.

Jordan Bumgardner is married but to whom we have not learned.

John David Bumgardner is unmarried and resides on the homestead in Goshen township.

Nora Bumgardner married William Kittleberger and resides in Clearfield. Her husband is now dead.

Daniel Bumgardner married Miss Shirey, daughter of George Shirey. He resides in Girard township.

Margaret Bumgardner married John P. Kerins, of Clearfield. She is now dead. Their family is Michael, Edward, Paul, Frederick and Mary. John P. Kerin next married Catherine Lynch. Of this union there are living Joseph and Frances.

Nancy McCracken married Robert Bumgardner, of Goshen township. They are both dead. Of this union there is living one daughter, Margaret, who married Hugh Krise and resides in Goshen township. The family consists of three sons and one daughter.

Thomas McCracken died when a young man.

John P. H. McCracken is yet living near Richmond, Indiana county. We were un-

able to secure the genealogy of this family.

Thomas McCracken fourth son of James McCracken, Sr., married Rebecca Bell, daughter of 'Squire Arthnr Bell, of Pike township, and lived for a short time on the William Price farm, in Pike township. He purchased the land now owned by Alfred McCracken, Philip McCracken and the W. Grier McCracken estate. He settled here sometime in the early part of the '20s, and built a one-story building with what is called a half window in one end. It is said he shot and killed seven bear from this window. He lived on this place until his death in 1847, aged 66 years. His family consisted of ten children, James, born 1809, Mary, 1811, Greenwood (Long Green) 1812, Arthur, 1813, William G., 1814, Nancy, 1816, David S., 1823, Philip, 1830, Elizabeth, 1834, and Sarah, 1818.

James McCracken, oldest son of Thomas, married Christy Ann, widow of John Barton and daughter of John Rishel, and settled on and improved a fine farm in Knox township, where he lived until he died in 1876, aged 67 years. His family consists of John Ira, Jefferson L., Mary and Mintie. Jefferson L., a prominent citizen of Kerrmoor, married Effie Peoples. His family is Minnie Ellen, Marl B. and Alma Grace.

Mary married William Potter, of Luthersburg, and they have living two sons and three daughters.

John Ira, a prominent farmer, and Mintie, a successful teacher, are unmarried and reside on the homestead with their mother, who is still living, aged 65 years.

Greenwood, second son of Thomas McCracken, married Elizabeth High, and cleared out a farm in Ferguson township where he lived until a short time before his death. His family consisted of John, Thomas, Sarah, Rebecca, Alfred, Elizabeth and Mary.

Greenwood McCracken died in 1880, aged 68 years. Elizabeth, his wife, died in 1892, aged 78 years.

John married Caroline Bloom, daughter of Peter Bloom, of Jordan township, and moved to Oregon. Of this union there are living one son and three daughters.

Thomas married Hannah, daughter of Peter Mays, and lives on his farm in Knox township. Of this union there are living Mark Benton and Rillie. Rillie married James Read, son of Milton Read, of Lawrence township.

Sarah, daughter of Greenwood McCracken, married Robert Hunter and have a family of three daughters, Clara, Ada and Annie. Clara married Curtis Peterson and has one girl. Ada married Peter Nolen and has two daughters. Annie is unmarried.

Rebecca married Amos Bloom, son of Abraham Bloom. They moved to Kansas. Of this union there are living four sons and five daughters.

Alfred, son of Greenwood McCracken, married Frances, daughter of W. A. Bloom, and resides on the homestead in Ferguson township. Of this union there are living two sons, Greenwood B. and William A.

Elizabeth married Thomas Lewis, a prominent citizen and farmer of the township. Of this union there are living Ella, Alvina, Eliza, Mardy and Mary. Alvina married Walter Bloom, son of John Bloom. The remainder are all unmarried.

Mary married John W. Yonng, a prominent farmer and respected citizen of the township, and have a large family.

David, son of Thomas McCracken, Sr., first married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of Brady township, and lives near the old homestead in the township. Of this union there are living Frampton, Jonathan, Harriet, Elizabeth, McClellan, Rebecca, Amanda, Susan, Ida and Louise.

Frampton married Mary Bonsall and lives in Penn township. They have six children living.

Jonathan married Henrietta, daughter of Jacob Fink. He is now a widower and has two sons living. He lives in the township.

Harriet married A. Milton Bloom and lives near New Millport.

Elizabeth married J. H. Lose and is now dead.

Daniel McCracken, 5th son of James McCracken, Sr., was born in 1784 and died in 1856, aged 72 years. He was married to Elizabeth Ann Corrigan in 1807, by 'Squire Arthur Bell. She was a daughter of David Corrigan and was born in Nittany Valley in 1790 and died in 1864, aged 74 years. Her father was born in Lancashire, England, and her mother, whose maiden name was Smith, was born in Wales. She was brought to Clearfield county in 1801, aged 11 years, by a Mr. McClure. Soon after coming here she went out in search of a cow and some sheep. The wolves being very plenty at this time it was necessary to fold the sheep each evening. While searching for the lost sheep she lost her way and wandered around in the wilderness for three days and nights. She started from somewhere near the McClure cemetery, probably where 'Squire McClure lived, as he is supposed to have been the McClure she accompanied to this country. The whole community turned out in search for her. She was found at what is known as "Sloans," on the river below Hoyt's mill, now in Greenwood township, by her future husband, Daniel McCracken. During the first night she was laying out some wild

animal came to her and sniffed around her. She was at that time lying close to a fallen tree. The animal, however, left. She spent the second night in a clump of willows on the bank of the Susquehanna. When she awakened next morning she saw through the willows a band of Indians crossing the river below her. She kept still until they passed away.

Daniel McCracken, Sr., lived for a short time near Curwensville, Pa. He afterward lived in Ferguson township, moving around considerable until in 1834 he purchased a tract of land in Ferguson township, now owned by F. C. Bell.

Daniel McCracken's family consisted of Greenwood, 1809, James, 1811, John, 1815, Samuel, 1813, Ross, 1815, Thomas, 1821, and Ellen, 1823.

Greenwood, oldest son of Daniel McCracken, married Mary Rowles, widow of Wm. Rowles, and daughter of John Henry, of Ferguson township. He first improved a small farm in Greenwood township, near where James Wiley's farm now is. He moved from there to Ferguson township and cleared up the farm now owned by E. E. Owens and until recently occupied by Wm. Caldwell. He lived there until his death in 1864, aged 55 years. His wife died in 1867, aged 68 years.

Of this union there were Elizabeth Ann, born 1837, Mary Ellen, 1839, Susanna, 1841, and David Webster, 1843.

Elizabeth Ann married J. W. McCullough, a prominent farmer and respected citizen of Knox township. Of this union there are living John, Mary, Benjamin, Ida, Verne and Ollie.

John McCullough married Belle, daughter of Philip McCracken.

Mary McCullough married Philip Dotts, Jr., and lives in Pike township.

Ida McCullough is married to Harry Rowles, son of Samuel Rowles, a respected citizen of Lawrence township.

Ollie married David Smith, of Pike township. Benjamin and Verne are unmarried.

Mary Ellen McCracken married John McCanna, a prominent lumberman and respected citizen of Penn township.

Of this union there are living Elizabeth, Mary, Frank, William, Lewis, Martin Clinton, Edith and Myrtle.

Susanna McCracken married John B. Campbell, son of (Jacker) John Campbell, an early settler of the township.

Daniel W. McCracken is a prominent resident of this township. He has always been identified in politics of the county, being a prominent Democrat. He has filled many positions of trust in the township, and was a prominent candidate for the office of County Commissioner in 1892. He has mostly been engaged in lumbering,

being considered one of the best hewers in the township. He married Eliza Jane Lewis, daughter of Reuben Lewis. This family consists of Flora, Mary E., Odessa, Asbury, John, Mattie, Alphonzo, Verne and Roe. Flora married John Tubbs, Mary E. married Lee McCracken, Odessa married James Tubbs, Asbury married Eva Chapman, of Belsena, and resides in Vanormer, Cambria county. The remainder of this family are unmarried. John W. is a Baptist minister.

James McCracken, second son of Daniel McCracken, Sr., married Susan Frantz. Of this union there are living Daniel, Jacob, Mary Ann, George W. and Elizabeth. Daniel married Ella, daughter of Isaac Kester, of Greenwood township. and lives in Lumber City. Of this union there are living Franklin.

Mary Ann married Isaac Curry, son of James Curry. They live in Oregon.

Jacob Married a Miss Bell, of West Clearfield, and resides in Lawrence township. At one time he filled the position of High Constable of Clearfield.

George W. is unmarried and takes care of his aged mother, and resides in Union township.

Elizabeth McCracken married Wesley Curry, of Lumber City.

Samuel, the third son of Daniel McCracken, Sr., never married.

John D., fourth son of Daniel McCracken, Sr., married Nancy, daughter of Isaac Bloom, of Pike township. He, with his brother Greenwood, purchased a tract of land where Friendship school house now stands, and he improved the part of the tract where Harrison Straw now lives. John McCracken died in 1892, aged 77 years. His wife, Nancy, is still living with her children in the township, aged 81 years.

John McCracken one day went out for a hunt when he came upon a large (buck) male deer. He shot the deer but only wounded it. The deer became mad and attacked Mr. McCracken, when a great struggle took place between the deer and the man. It was a question as to who would come out victorious. Finally they came close to a large tree, when Mr. McCracken sprang behind the tree. The deer gave him a lively chase around the tree until he became almost exhausted, when Greenwood McCracken, a brother of John's, who lived near, came upon the scene and soon dispatched his deer, thus ending the engagement.

John McCracken's family consisted of Eliza Jane, born 1839, George, 1841, Frampton, 1843, Philip, 1844, Ann, 1846, Phoebe, 1848, Fred, 1850, Bigler, 1852, Harriet, 1854, Hannah, 1856, John, 1857, and Caroline, 1859.

Eliza Jane married George Bailey, a prominent citizen of Pike township.

George married Agnes Hullihan, daughter of Anthony Hullihan, of Greenwood township. Of this union there are living Malinda and Emma. Malinda married Jared Bell, of Bell's Landing. Emma is unmarried. George was a prominent lumberman and resides in Bell's Landing.

Frampton McCracken married Mary Jane Ferguson, daughter of David Ferguson, and resided in the township until his death in 1890. He served for a time in the rebellion.

Philip McCracken went to the rebellion and was taken prisoner. After being released he came home and soon died.

Ann McCracken first married Daniel Bloom, son of Matthew Bloom. Of this union there are living Abbie, Jennie, Terressa and Harriet.

Abbie Bloom married James Conlter.

Jennie Bloom married George King, of Burnside township. They have five children.

Terressa Bloom married Edmund Barrett, of Ferguson township.

Harriett Bloom married C. S. Schrnbb, a respected citizen of Ferguson township. Of this union there are living Bessie, Nina, Edna, Florence and Walter.

Ann McCracken next married Amos Wing and resides in DuBois.

Phoebe McCracken married George Michaels, son of John Michaels, and they reside on their farm in Ferguson township. Mr. Michaels is a prominent citizen, and very active in church work and other public affairs. He was a candidate for County Commissioner a few years ago. He is and always has been an active Democrat. This family consists of John, Mintie, Emery, Martin, Bernard, Frederick, Dorsey and Charley.

John Michaels married Catharine Taylor, daughter of Mark Taylor, of Bradford township, and resides in Ferguson township. Of this union there are living one son and one daughter.

Mintie Michaels married George Taylor, son of John Taylor, of Bradford township. Of this union there are living three sons and one daughter. The remainder are unmarried and reside at home with their parents.

Frederick McCracken married Mary Michaels, daughter of John Michaels, and resides on his farm in this township. He has been quite prominent in politics and public affairs of the township. His wife is very active in church work. Their family consists of Edward and Ida. Edward is unmarried. Ida is a successful teacher in the public schools and married Samuel Bair, of Glen Hope.

Bigler McCracken married Malissa Hockenberry, daughter of Josiah Hockenberry, a miller by trade. Bigler lived in the township until his death in 1890, which was caused by a limb falling from a tree and striking him, causing instant death. He was aged 40 years. This family consists of Lulu, Ralph, Clarence, Jennie, John, Bertha and Guernsey.

Lulu is the only one married. She married Riley Benson and has one child.

Harriet McCracken married Ellis Michaels, a prominent citizen of Jordan township and present postmaster at Gazzam. Of this union there are living Seymour, William D. and Ella. Seymour is unmarried. William D. married Hannah Gardner, of Elk county, and resides in Gazzam. His family is two sons.

Ella married Robert Patterson, son of George Patterson, of Jordan township. This family consists of one son and one daughter.

Harriet Michaels died in 1881, and Ellis Michaels afterwards married Martha Wheeler, of Sinnemahoning.

Hannah McCracken married Peter Sloppy. Of this union there is living one daughter, Della, married to Mr. Cable, of DuBois. Of this union there are living one son and two daughters.

John McCracken married Phoebe Straw, Jr., and resides on his farm in the township which he has cleared out and improved. Of this union there are living George, Nellie, Allen, William, Leslie, Isaac Bloom.

Caroline McCracken married Emanuel Hise and resides in Greenwood township. Their family consists of Harry, Rosa, Myrtle, Roger, Eliza, Maud and Fred.

Ross McCracken, fifth son of Daniel McCracken, Sr., never married. He was the first inhabitant of Kerrmoor.

Thomas McCracken, the sixth son of Daniel McCracken, married Elizabeth Henry, daughter of Thomas Henry, an early settler of the township. He improved the farm now owned by the Emberson Read heirs, near Kerrmoor. He was also a prominent merchant of Lumber City, and an extensive lumberman. He was the first postmaster in Lumber City, in which place he died in 1862, aged 41 years. This family consisted of Laura Ellen, Blake W. and Keturah. Laura Ellen, the oldest daughter, married John S. Johnson, a prominent farmer of Greenwood township, and son of James Johnson. Of this union there are living ten children, Gertrude, Sarah, Elizabeth, Garrison, Hannah, Jessie, Roxie, Bernice and Mary. Gertrude is married to John F. Mitchell, and lives near Bell's Landing. The others are unmarried.

Blake W. married Annie I. Richards,

daughter of Christian Richards, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, but now a resident of Mahaffey, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He has been prominent in public affairs of the borough, and is now Justice of the Peace. His family consists of Thomas R., Ivan H., Blake D. and Nellie Atha.

Keturah married J. Ace Johnson, a prominent farmer of Greenwood township, a son of James Johnson. Of this union there are living Azesta, Wayne, Blake, Harriet, Earl, Christina, Emma and Annie, all unmarried.

Ellen McCracken, daughter of Daniel McCracken, married Joseph Wilt and has no family.

McClelland McCracken married Etta Helsel and lives in Grampian. Of this union there are living two sons and three daughters.

Rebecca McCracken married Van Luce, and lives in Clearfield. Of this union there are living two sons.

Susan McCracken married A. A. Derrick, a prominent citizen of Kerrmoor. Of this union there are living two sons and four daughters.

Amanda McCracken married George Derrick and lives in West Clearfield. Of this union there are living one son and one daughter.

Louisa McCracken married Jefferson Zortman, and resides in DuBois.

Ida McCracken married George Long and lives in Cambria county. Of this union there are living two daughters.

David S. McCracken next married Susanna Yocum. He has no family of the second marriage.

Philip, son of Thomas McCracken, married Mary Jane Swaney and resides on the homestead in the township. He is a prominent farmer and a staunch Democrat. His family consists of Charley, Mintie, Emma, Ella, Belle and Mand.

Charley married Mary K. Coder, of Knox township, and farms the homestead.

Mintie married Samuel Williams, a prominent citizen and leading Democrat of the township. He is a son of the late William Williams, of Jordan township. Of this union there are living one son and four daughters.

Emma married Al Durst and soon died. Of this union there is living one son.

Ella married Lynn Bell, son of Greenwood Bell, and resides in Jordan township. They have four daughters.

Belle married John, son of J. W. McCully, of Knox township. Of this union there is one son living. Maud is unmarried.

Nancy McCracken married Daniel Siford but is not now living. Of this union there are living two sons and one daughter.

Elizabeth married John McDivitt and lives near Lumber City. Of this union there are living Mary, Ida, Laura, Verne, Zamena, Nina, Myrtle. Mary married William Heitzenrather. Ida married John Gearhart. Laura married Henry Hepfer. Verne married Miss Teeples. Nina married Frank Hepfer. Zamena married Charley Caldwell. Arthur and Sarah both died young.

William Grier McCracken lived on part of the homestead. He died in 1897, aged 83. He never married. He was known as "Stillier Billy."

John McCracken, the sixth son of James McCracken, Sr., married Mary Bell, daughter of 'Squire Arthur Bell, and moved to Iowa with his family. This family consisted of Letitia, William, Arthur, Isaac, Hannah, Mary and James. As these all married after going west we cannot give their biography.

William McCracken, seventh son of James, Sr., married Rachael, daughter of 'Squire Arthur Bell, and cleared out and improved the farm now owned by James Lucre, in Greenwood township. He died in 1851. We are unable to give his age. This family consisted of Sarah, Mary, Cynthia, Elliott and Harvey. Sarah and Cynthia married respectively John Wagner and Charley Williams, and moved to the west.

Mary is dead. Elliott married Jane Hulihan, and lives in DuBois. This family consists of Grier, William, Ross, John, Ann, Adeline and Hiram. Ross married Emily Dixon, and William married Mary Dutra. They both reside in Sabula, this county. John is married and resides in Elk county. Adeline married George Smith and resides in Elk county. The remainder are unmarried.

Harvey McCracken married Mary McCarthy, and lives on his farm in Ferguson township. He is a veteran of the late rebellion. His family consists of Belle, Emma, Cora, Thurman, Pearl, Rexford and Ward. Of these Belle is the only one married. She married John Fillian. They reside in the township. Harvey was born in 1838.

The daughters of James McCracken, Sr., married as follows: Mary married William Hepburn, of Penn township; Margaret married John P. Dale, of Pike township; Nancy married James Clark.

Greenwood, eighth son of James McCracken, Sr., died when a young man.

THE GLENN FAMILY.

In May, 1790, James, Andrew and George Glenn left Londonderry on a sail vessel named "Happy Return," (no steamers having then been invented) and landed in port of Philadelphia. They were brothers and of Irish descent. From Philadelphia they went into Chester county, Pa. Here the brothers separated, Andrew and George going somewhere into the western frontier, and so far as the living members of the Glenn family in this country are concerned no trace of them has ever been learned. James Glenn, however, remained in Chester county, and married a lady by the name of Catherine Curry in 1795. She was of Scotch descent but was born in this country.

After marriage James Glenn resided in Chester county for a time. Later he moved to near Julian Furnace, Centre county, and here engaged in farming and the hotel business, the hotel being on the farm, both of which were run in conjunction, until his death, which occurred sometime between 1814 and 1826.

His wife resided on the old farm for a number of years after his death, when she came to Clearfield county and resided with her daughter, Mrs. David Williams, of Jordan township, until her death. She was buried in the John S. Williams cemetery, in Ferguson township, in 1858, aged about 90 years.

James Glenn, Sr's., family consisted of Andrew, Mary, James, George, John, Robert, Charles, William and Eliza.

Andrew Glenn, eldest son of James Glenn, Sr., married Catherine Hall, a daughter of John Hall, of Chester county. He being of English Quaker descent. Andrew Glenn resided most of his life in Bald Eagle Valley, Centre county, until his death in 1829, aged 31 years. His wife died in 1826, aged 34 years. He was manager of Wasnington Furnace, Nittany Valley, up to the time of his last illness. His family were Hannah, born 1819, Eliza, 1821, Catherine, 1822, Margaret, 1824, James, 1826.

Hannah Glenn married Samuel Baker, of Howard, Centre county, where she resided until her death in 1847. Of this union there are living Webster, who resides in Illinois, and Albert, who resides in Dakota.

Eliza Glenn married Franklin Glenn, of Howard, where she lived until her death. She left one daughter who married James H. Muffley, of Howard, and moved to Sumner, Iowa.

Catherine Glenn married George L. Peters, of Unionville, where she died without descent.

Margaret Glenn married James M. Bloom, son of Abram Bloom, of Pike township. She died in 1870, aged 46 years. For gene-

aology see Prof. John A. Dale's history of Pike township.

James Glenn, only son of Andrew Glenn and progenitor of the family in Clearfield county, married Ellen Rankin, a daughter of Anthony Rankin, of Huntingdon county. He came to Clearfield county when a boy 10 years of age, along with his uncles Robert and William Glenn, who located in Pike township, near New Millport. When James Glenn was 15 years of age his uncle Robert died. He stayed in Clearfield county and has since been a resident of Ferguson township. He is one of the land marks of the township as well as the county. After his marriage he moved on a tract of land which he purchased from Josiah Smith, on which he had erected a house and commenced a clearing, which his good wife assisted in completing the next season. Here he cleared up and improved a fine farm, on a portion of which he now resides. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, Mr. Glenn, at his own expense, went to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg and enlisted in the Union cause on the 13th day of Nov. 1861, in Co. K, 42 Reg't., Pa. Vols., or otherwise the 13th Reg't. Pa. Reserve Vol. Corps, and otherwise the 1st Pa. Reserve Rifles, Volunteer Corps of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, in Captain E. A. Irvin's company. He reported for duty at Camp Pierpont, Fairfax county, Va., at roll call on evening of Nov. 19, 1861, having had Government transportation from Harrisburg to Washington.

On the 20th of November he was ordered to Bailey's Cross Roads to attend grand review and was inspected by the President, Cabinet officers and other dignitaries of the war. On the 20th day of December, 1861, before daylight, his company was called into line and started on a scout and foraging expedition. They met the Confederates under General Winder, at the village of Drainsville, Va. The Confederates were composed of one battery of six pieces of artillery, six regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. The Union forces consisted of the Bucktails, 6th and 9th regiments, Pa. Reserves, and 1st Pa. Reserve Cavalry. The fight was opened by the Bucktails, who kept a continuous fire for sometime, when they were reinforced by the 6th and 9th Regiments. The firing from the Confederates was then directed upon the regiments for a time. The Union forces, however, compelled the Confederates to retreat. Although this engagement was called a skirmish yet it is claimed by many participants to have been one of the best fought battles they had been in during the rebellion.

The loss on the Union side was 5 killed and 67 wounded, and Confederate loss was 160 killed and the wounded was estimated

to be from 200 to 300. Mr. Glenn was one of the wounded, having been shot through the right leg by a rifle ball. He was carried to a house in the rear of the battlefield by John Hazelett, Harry Frantz and Woodside Ross. He was moved to camp, a distance of 14 miles that night on an ambulance and placed in a regimental hospital, where he lay until the middle of January, when he was moved to the division hospital under the care of Dr. Shippen, and R. G. McCracken as nurse, when his leg was amputated about 4 inches below the body.

On April 4, 1862, Mr. Glenn was moved to Union Hotel Hospital, in Georgetown. On May 8, 1862, he was moved to Seminary Hospital. He was discharged from this hospital on May 16, but was unable to leave until May 26, and was brought home on May 29, having to be carried from one train to another. He was met at Tyrone by Jno. S. Williams and J. L. Rex, who brought him home in a conveyance.

After he became able he engaged in traveling, trading woolen goods and other merchandise for wool. Mr. Glenn is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He has always been a great reader and well informed on the current events of the day. He is also a great conversationalist, and is known by the older people all over the country. He is yet living, aged 72 years. Although blind and having suffered for a number of years from other infirmities his memory and conversational powers are well preserved.

James Glenn's family consisted of Ahner, Martha C., Harved, Hannah E., Samantha, William H., Emma J., Edward I. and Maria M.

Ahner Glenn, when a young man, went to Ohio and there married an Ohio lady. She soon died leaving one daughter. He, with his daughter, came to Houtzdale. Here he married Nettie Walker. They reside in Woodward township.

Martha C. Glenn married Joseph Wiley a respected citizen of the township. They reside on the Glenn homestead, of which Mr. Wiley is owner. This family consists of two sons and three daughters, all unmarried.

Harvey Glenn married Susanna Bloom, daughter of Samuel Bloom. He is a successful merchant and lumberman of Houtzdale, where he has resided most of his life. He has but one daughter living.

Hannah E. Glenn first married George Arnold, of New Millport. Of this union there are living Gust, Harvey and Edna, who live with their grandfather, Jacob Arnold, in New Millport. After the death of George Arnold, Hannah Glenn married Robert Pennington, of Chest township. They at present reside in Hastings, Can

nty.

Samantha Glenn married William L. Wise, a leading farmer of Knox township. She is now dead. There is living one daughter, Vada.

William H. Glenn married Mary L. Dnnlap, of Knox township, and resides in New Millport. Of this union there are living two sons and two daughters.

Emma Glenn married Enos Curry, son of R. R. Curry. Of this union there is living one son, Orvis. Mrs. Curry and her son are staying with and taking care of their parents.

Edward I. Glenn married Mary Gilbert, of Brisbin. He resides on part of the home stead. Of this union there are living two sons and one daughter.

Maria Gledn married Frank Shuggarts, of Knox township. They reside at Hastings.

Mary Glenn, daughter of James Glenn, Sr., married David Williams, of Jordan township. The genealogy of the Williams family will be given by the gentleman who will write the history of Jordan township.

James, George, John and Charles, sons of James Glenn, Sr., all resided in Centre county until their death. James and Charles never married.

Robert Glenn, son of James Glenn, Sr., married Jane Steel, of Centre county, and moved to Clearfield county in 1836. This family consisted of Wesley, Harriet, James and Martin, and all returned to Centre county after the death of their father, which occurred in 1841. Eliza Glenn married Lemuel Carey. They lived and died in Jefferson county.

William Glenn, son of James Glenn, Sr., married Eliza Williams, of Bald Eagle Valley, Centre county, and came to Clearfield county in 1835, and settled near New Millport, where he resided until his death. His family consisted of Elizabeth, Catherine, David, Austin, George and Theodosia. Elizabeth Glenn married John T. Williams, of Pike township, where they reside. Of this union there are living one son and three daughters. Of these one daughter, Cora, is married to Jeff Pierce, of Luthersburg.

Catherine Glenn married John L. Wise, of Pike township. They reside near Bloomington. Of this union there are living two sons and one daughter. Of these the daughter, Louella, is married to Frank Bloom, son of John I. Bloom, of Pike township.

Theodosia Glenn married John B. Campbell. They reside near Kerrmoor. Of this union there are living four sons and two daughters.

William Glenn's sons are all dead. None of them married.

THE STRAWS.

Early in the 18th century Jack Stroh and his wife left their native home in Germany, crossed the Atlantic and settled among the American colonists. We do not know where he lived until 1750, when he with his family made a settlement near the present site of Greensburg, Westmoreland county. His sons were Jacob, Michael, Nicholas and Philip. These sons all served in the revolutionary war, fighting for independence.

We have been unable to definitely locate the families of Michael Stroh (Stroh.) Some of his descendantt, however, live in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, while others remained in Westmoreland county.

Jacob Stroh (Straw) left Westmoreland county in 1796 and moved with his family to the present site of Venango, Crawford county. Philip Stroh also moved to the same place a few years later. There are now living 13 male descendants of the above families in Crawford county and reside within three miles of Venango. They are all married and have families. They are all farmers and own good farms.

Many Germans after coming to America for some reason changed their German name to other suitable names. The name Stroh was changed to that of Straw sometime previous to the revolution. Why the name was changed is not known by the present generations. The name Stroh is yet retained by some of the descendants who live in the western States.

Nicholas Straw, the progenitor of the Straw families of Centre and Clearfield counties, left Westmoreland county about 1774, and went into Penn's Valley, Centre county. Here he married Catherine, a daughter of Christian Dale, a German who lived in Penn's Valley. Soon after his marriage the revolutionary war broke out and he joined with the patriots, serving almost the entire time the war continued. He was a pensioner of the war until his death. He was with Washington's army at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-8. After the war he lived in Centre county until 1803, when he came to Clearfield county, locating on the bank of the Susquehanna where Richard Humphrey now lives. Here he cleared a small farm and followed his trade, that of Potter. He furnished the early settlers with all kinds of crockery ware.

During the war of 1812-14 some Indians were lurking near his place for a few days. He became suspicious of their actions and kept clear of them by staying close to the house and keeping close watch. Becoming impatient he finally concluded to drive them away. He accordingly procured his rifle, went to the window of his shanty and fired several shots in the direction of the

intruders. The Indians disappeared without molesting any of the settlers. He died in 1834, age not definitely known. He was buried in the McClure cemetery, in Pike township. His grave is unmarked.

His family consisted of Christian, born 1780, Nicholas, 1794, Catherine, 1798, Elizabeth, 1800, and Mary, 1802.

Christian Straw came to Clearfield county with his father and settled near Bloom's bridge, in Pike township, where Thomas Humphrey now lives. He cleared out a small place here and followed the trade of potter along with his father. In 1834 he moved to Ferguson township on the farm which was partly improved by George Tubbs. He resided here until his death. He cleared out a good farm and also followed his trade. He died in 1870, aged 90 years.

Christian Straw was first married to Elizabeth Curry, daughter of John Curry, of Centre county, and a sister of Richard, James, William and Samuel Curry, who were early settlers of the county and the progenitors of the Curry families of this county. She died in 1813. Of this union there were three sons and one daughter, Joseph, born 1805, Nicholas, 1810, Mary, 1811, and John, 1812. Christian Straw next married Jane Lytle, a daughter of Charles Lytle, of Lawrence township. Of this union there were 13 children, Hiram, born 1822, George, 1825, James, 1828, Christian, 1831, Henry, 1837, William, —, Elizabeth, 1829, Mary Jane, 1833, Rachael, 1835, Margaret, 1839, Ann, 1842, and Catherine, 1845. These children all grew to manhood and womanhood except William H., who died when young.

Joseph, the oldest son of Christian Straw, was born near Bloom's Bridge, Pike township, and was married in 1828 to Ann, daughter of Ignatius Thompson, of Lawrence township. He resided in Lawrence township until 1836 when he moved into Ferguson. He lived for a time and made some improvements on the farm owned by Lewis B. and Jno. N. Hile. He moved from here to a tract of land near Marron. Here he cleared out and improved a fine farm on which he made his home until his death in 1877, aged 72 years. His wife, Ann, died in 1859, aged 50 years.

He afterwards married Margaret Garrison, widow of Mason Garrison, of Curwensville. Of his first marriage his family consisted of Margaret, born 1830, John T., 1833, Amanda, 1838, Enoch I., 1836, Mary, 1842, Hester A., 1845, Harriet, 1847, and Joseph N., 1850, who grew up and were married, and Isaac and Maria, who died when young. Of his second marriage his family were George W., Harvey and Alice. Margaret Straw, oldest daughter of

Joseph, married David Michaels, of Chest township. Their family consisted of Joseph, Robert, John S. and David. Margaret died in 1858, aged 28 years.

Joseph Michaels married Adeline, daughter of William Wagoner, of Chest township. He engaged in the lumber business for a number of years, when he became proprietor of a hotel in Irvona borough, which business he followed for a few years. After selling his Irvona property he moved on his farm in Chest township, where he has since resided. His family consists of Rosa, Margery, William, Lizzie, Alexander, Myrtle and Maggie.

Robert Michaels married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Bloom. He resided in Ferguson township for several years after marriage, and later moved to Arkansas, where he engaged in the lumber business. He has a large family.

John S. Michaels has been a prominent lumberman, having followed that business from the time he was old enough until the present. He is identified in politics, having twice been a prominent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Clearfield county. He married Lucinda Curry, daughter of James Curry, of Lumber City. His family consists of five children.

David Michaels is a prominent citizen and Justice of the Peace of Chest township and is a leader in the politics of that township. He has been frequently urged by his friends to become a candidate for high positions in the Democratic party, but has declined the honors. His wife is a daughter of Wilson Wood, of Ferguson township. His family consists of John, James and Edith, all single and successful teachers of the county.

John T. Straw, the oldest son of Joseph, resides on his farm in this township which he purchased from Nicholas Tubbs 40 years ago, when but a few acres were cleared. He has resided here ever since with the exception of three years, when he lived on the farm now owned by C. J. Shoff. Besides clearing up and improving his farm, which is one of the landmarks of the township, he was extensively engaged in the lumber business. He has always been active in school work and other township affairs. He took an active part in organizing the schools under the present system. He taught one term of school, served as Secretary of the School Board for 14 years, besides filling many other positions of trust in the township. He was elected County Commissioner in 1881, and served one term of 3 years. He has been thrice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Albert Young, an early settler of the township. Of this union there were 5 sons and 1 daughter, Jeremiah, Albert Y., Har-

risson, William E., Franklin and Annie M. Jeremiah and Franklin died when young.

Albert Y. resides in Kerrmoor. He married Margaret, daughter of Abram Bailey, of Pike township. Of this union there are living 2 sons and 4 daughters.

Harrison Straw resides on his farm in Ferguson township. He has followed farming for a number of years. He was a teacher in the public schools. He married Emeline, daughter of David Read, of this township. Of this union there are living 3 sons and 3 daughters.

W. E. Straw resides in Clearfield where he is engaged with the Clearfield Lumber Company. He married Catherine, daughter of Hezekiah Patterson, of Jordan township. His wife soon died. Of this union there is living one daughter.

Annie M. married Amos C. Read, of Lawrence township, where they reside. Of this union there are living one son and three daughters.

After the death of his first wife, John T. Straw married Mary E., daughter of Luther Barrett, of Ferguson township. Of this union there are living Perry, Lottie and Ida.

Henry Straw married Belle, daughter of William Williams, of Marron, and resides on his farm in Greenwood township. Of this union there are living two sons.

Lottie married Blake Summers, of Jordan township, where they reside. Of this union there is living one daughter.

Ida is unmarried. She is a teacher in the public schools.

After the death of his second wife John T. Straw married Priscilla, daughter of Hiram Barrett. Of this union there were Rosetta, Cora, Blanche, Perry, John, Iva Bell, Jerushia. Susie and Jerushia are dead. Rosetta is the only one married. She married James Lang, of Gazzam, where they reside. Cora is a teacher in the public schools.

Amanda, second daughter of Joseph Straw, married Alexander Ferguson. She died in May, 1897, aged 59 years.

Enoch I. Straw married Mary Hannah, daughter of George Williams, of this township. He is a prominent farmer of the township and is owner of the largest and finest farm and occupies the most handsome residence in the township. His family consists of Eliza, Isaac, Patience, Belle and Harriet living, and Sarah who is dead.

Isaac Straw is a prominent citizen and leading merchant of Westover borough. He married Mary Walls, a daughter of a respected citizen of Burnside township. Of this union there is living one son.

Patience Straw married Harry E. Rowles, Prothonary of Clearfield county, and John Rowles, of Greenwood

township. Of this union there are living two daughters.

Belle Straw married John McKeehen, a prominent citizen of Jordan township. Of this union there is living one son. Eliza and Harriet are both single.

Mary Straw, third daughter of Joseph Straw, married Matthew Henry, son of Thomas Henry, an early settler of the township. They now reside in Lawrence township.

Hester A. and Harriet P., daughters of Joseph Straw, married respectively, Isaac, son of Joseph Moore, and R. H., son of William L. Moore, of this township.

Joseph N. Straw was twice married. His first wife was Annie Holt, of Curwensville. Of this union there was no issue. After the death of his first wife he married Emma, daughter of Lewis McCracken. Of this union there are living four sons and one daughter. After the death of his father Joseph N. purchased the estate from the heirs and resided on the homestead until his death in 1894, which was caused by a log jumping from a slide and striking him, causing almost instant death. The widow resides on the farm, of which she is owner. For further genealogy of these families see the biographies of the Henrys', Moores' and Fergusons.

George W., Harvey and Alice are all dead, neither having been married. Geo. W. was killed in a wreck of a coal train while braking on the P. & N. W. R. R. Harvey was scalded to death by pulling over a pot of boiling coffee. Alice died in Iowa.

Nicholas Straw, second son of Christian, married Sarah Lytle, daughter of Charles Lytle, of Lawrence township. In 1834 he improved part of the farm now owned by John Moore, in this township. He lived here for a few years. Later he moved to Ansonville where he resided a short time. He moved from here to a piece of land which he purchased about two miles from Ansonville. He built a house in the wilderness as it was then, and with the assistance of his sons cleared up and improved the farm now owned by William and Reuben Straw, which is one of the best farms in that township. He died in 1879, aged 69 years. His wife died in 1877, aged 64 years. His family consisted of Samuel, born 1835, William, 1836, Eliza, 1837, Matilda, 1839, Carolina, 1840, Reuben, 1842, Alfred, 1846, and John, 1849.

Samuel Straw married Clementine Egler, daughter of William Egler, of Jordan township. He is a respected citizen of Chest township. He cleared up a fine farm upon which he resides. His family consists of one son, Dean; he is single.

William Straw married Letitia, daughter of William McGarvey, of Chest township.

He is a respected citizen and practical farmer of Jordan township, and resides on part of the homestead. He, as well as all of his brothers, engaged for a number of years in the square timber industry. His family consisted of Catherine Lydi, Heber H., William N., Logan, Margaret and Steward.

Lydia Straw married Calvin, son of Samuel Witherow, a respected citizen of Jordan township. Of this union there is living one son. The remainder are unmarried. W. N. Straw is a successful teacher in the public schools.

Matilda Straw married David Jones and resides at Tyler Station. They have no family.

Eliza Straw lives in Missouri.

Caroline Straw married Peter Summers, of Armstrong county, in 1858, and resides in Jordan township, where they have lived since their marriage. Of this union there are living Lizzie, Sarah, Emma, Blake, Reuben, Calla and Minnie.

Lizzie Summers married Milton Moore, of Ferguson township. Sarah Summers married A. J. Barrett, of Marron. Emma married Sherman Smith, of Marron; they have one son and one daughter. Blake married Lottie Straw. Calla married Charley Rainey, son of James Rainey, a prominent farmer of Jordan township. Reuben and Minnie are unmarried.

Reuben Straw married Eliza Leonard, widow of Robert Leonard, of Jordan township, and daughter of William Elder. They have no family. Renben Straw is a prominent citizen of Jordan township and has always taken an active interest in public affairs of the township and county. He has served 18 years on the school board, having been Secretary of the board for 15 years, besides filling many other positions of trust. He served one term of 3 years as County Auditor from 1881 to 1884. He resides on part of the homestead.

Alfred Straw first married Jane, a daughter of Basil Diamond. Of this union there is living one son, Porter, who married Ollie, daughter of John McGarvey, of Chest township. He has a family of one son and one daughter.

Alfred Straw next married Catherine, daughter of John Robison, of Chest township. Of this union there are living William, Harry, Blanche, Margaret, Clayton, Alfred, Catherine, Myrtle, Martha and Edith.

John Straw married Fannie Eagler. She is now dead. He resides on his farm in Chest township which he has cleared and improved. He has three children, Sarah, Harvey and Ella.

John Straw, third son of Christian, mar-

ried Mary Ann Smith, of Beccaria township. He has always resided in Beccaria township, and at present lives near Irvon borough in his 86th year, being the oldest person of his connection living. His family consists of Jasper, Allen, Charley, Annie, and Josephine. Jasper married Amanda Bratton, and lives in Irvona borough. Of this union there are living three sons. Charley married Emma Sutton and lives in Belsena. Of this union there are living two daughters.

Annie married John Bodle and lives in Irvona. Of this union there are living two children.

Josephine Straw married Isaac Goon, of Glen Hope, where they reside. Of this union there are living Jennie, Annie, Lizzie, Bertha, Blanche, John B., Percy A. and Nellie. There are four children dead.

Jennie Goon married R. W. Gifford and resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Annie Goon married George H. Mellotte and resides in Glen Hope. They have two children, Henry and Alice.

Lizzie Goon married Charles Kline and resides in Akron, Ohio. The remainder of Isaac Goon's family are unmarried.

Mary Straw, daughter of Christian Straw died when young.

Hiram Straw, son of Christian, married Anna Margery Caldwell, daughter of Samuel Caldwell, of Pike township, in 1741. In 1842 he purchased a tract of timber land from Wm. Wiley, Sr., in Ferguson township. Here he built a log house and cleared about 50 acres. In 1855 he sold his improvement to George Williams and E. I. Straw and purchased land near Ansonville, where he has resided since. Besides clearing his farm he has also been a prominent lumberman. His wife died in 1891. He is living, aged 76 years. His family consists of Arthur B., J. Wilson, Samuel P., George H. and Martha Jane.

Arthur B. and J. Wilson enlisted in the late rebellion in 1861, and served until they received their final discharge in 1865.

Arthur B. has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Jacob Arnold, of New Millport. Of this union there are living Carl, Mattie, Jacob and Annie.

His second wife is Ella, daughter of Samuel Bloom. Of this union there are living Blanche, O. B. and Henry Clay.

J. Wilson Straw has been thrice married. His first wife was Phoebe, daughter of Henry Swan, of Ansonville. Of this union there are living Clare and Harry. Clare married James Mitchell and resides in Patton. Harry is a popular conductor on the B. C. R. R. and is unmarried.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

J. W. Straw next married Mina, daughter of Samnel Bloom. Of this union there are living Lenore, Pearl and Stella. Lenore married Edward Miles, of Ferguson township. Pearl and Stella are unmarried.

J. W. Straw next married Sarah, daughter of John Fowler. Of this union there is living one daughter.

Samuel P. Straw married Lissie, daughter of Samuel Bloom. She is dead. Samuel resides in the west. Of this union there are living in this county Jesse, Hiram and Retta. Jesse married a Miss Alexander and resides in Madera. He is a prominent teacher in the county.

Retta Straw married Grant Ball, of Bigler township. Hiram is unmarried.

George H. Straw married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilson, and resides on his farm in Jordan township. Of this union there are living Myrtle, Alice, Annie, Bessie and Bertha. Myrtle married John Heise, and Annie married David Leathers. They both reside in Jordan township. The remainder are single.

Martha Jane Straw married Jack Dillon. They resided for a number of years in Ansonville. They now reside in Clearfield. Of this union there are living Wilson R. and Mardie. Wilson married Della Owens, of Clearfield, and resides in New York city. Mardie Dillen married Joseph Dunsmore, son of Alex. Dunsmore, Superintendent of the Bloomington coal mines, at Glen Richey. Joseph Dunsmore is also a resident of Glen Richey.

George Straw, fifth son of Christian, was born 1825. He resides near Kerrmoor and has been a resident of Ferguson township nearly all his life. He has always been a good citizen and respected by all his neighbors. He has served the township in many positions of trust. He was Justice of the Peace for many years. He was at one time a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff at the Democratic primaries, but was defeated. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong, of Juniata county. His family consists of Willimina, Mable, Ida, George B. and Corda. Willimina married W. B. O'Harra. They have one son living. Ida married A. W. Hile, of Lumber City. He died in 1889 leaving a family of six children, who are all living.

George B. Straw married Maggie Maloney, of Glen Richey. He is a resident of Kerrmoor and has a family of one son. Mable and Corda are single.

James, the 6th son of Christian Straw, never married. He was killed in 1894 by being run down by a railroad train. He was aged 66 years.

Christian, the 7th son of Christian Straw, was born in 1831, and has always re-

sided in the township and has filled many local offices. He lives on his farm, known as the "Jacker Campbell place," which he has improved. He is an invalid. He married Julian, daughter of ex-County Commissioner Wm. McCracken. His family consists of eleven children living.

Martha Straw married Stewart McCully. They live on their farm in the township. This farm was formerly owned by Matthew Bloom. Their family consists of six children.

Phoebe married John McCracken, and Delila married Charley Olson. The remainder of this family are unmarried and consist of Jefferson, William, Allen, Harry, Mary, Amanda, Fannie and Bernice. Harry is a teacher in the public schools.

Henry Straw, eighth son of Christian, died in February, 1897, of cancer. He was a prospector for minerals and consequently roamed around a great deal. He married Emeline, daughter of Matthew Bloom. This family are Merritt, Cameliar, Sarah, Elmer, Alsa, David, Bruce, Maggie, Teresa and Ruth.

Cameliar Straw married William Boyce and resides in Brisbin. Of this union there are living four children.

Sarah Straw married George Copeland and lives in McCartney. The remainder of Henry Straw's family are unmarried.

Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Straw, Sr., married Lewis Erhard, a prominent farmer and respected citizen of Knox township. For genealogy of this family see history of Erhard's.

Mary Jane Straw married Christian Tubbs, of Ferguson township. See Tubbs' history.

Margarett Straw married Lewis Bogner, a prominent citizen and Justice of the Peace of Allport, Morris township. They have two children living, Orrin and Stella, both unmarried.

Ann Straw married James Heiron. They have no family. She died recently, aged 55 years.

Rachael Straw died in 1858, aged 23 years.

Catharine Straw married James Jefferson Dillen in 1869. They reside on their farm near the Broadway school house. Of this union there are living Belle, Howard, Blanche, George, Ella, Maggie, Erie, Merrill and Carl. Of these Belle is the only one married. She married Elmer E. Hagan, a prominent lumber manufacturer of the township. They have two children, Florence and Ward.

Nicholas Straw, second son of Nicholas Straw, Sr., always lived in Centre county, where he left a large line of descendants. John Straw, a prominent blacksmith of Blue Ball, is a grandson of Nicholas Straw.

Rachel Straw, oldest daughter of Nicholas Straw, Sr., married Robert McCracken,

son of James McCracken, Sr.

Catherine Straw married George Tubbs.

Elizabeth Straw married Daniel Dale, of Pike township. They moved to the State of Indiana, where they have a large line of descendants.

Mary, fourth daughter of Nicholas Straw, Sr., married a Mr. Brown, but did not live long. They had no descendants.

There are 30 male descendants of Nicholas Straw, Sr., living in the county who are married and have families. Their descendants and connections living in the county number about 1,000.

THE YOUNGS.

Albert Young was born in Union county, Pa., in 1809. He was the son of Albert and Sophia Straw, who came to Union county some time prior to 1800 from Holland.

Albert Young, Sr., was a veteran of the war of 1812. When a Young man, Albert Young, Jr., went to Centre county. In 1831 he married Mary, a daughter of Adam Wagoner, a Hollander, of Penn's Valley, Centre county, and a sister of Eliza Williams, of this township, Catherine Brown, wife of Abram Brown, of Kylertown, and Laiah, wife of Andy Root, of Kylertown. Mrs. Young is the only one of these four sisters living.

Albert Young with his family moved into this township from Centre county in 1852, and along with George Williams farmed the Jacker Campbell farm for about two years, after which he purchased the farm now owned by his son, John W. Young, from "Printer" James McCracken. He cleared up this farm and resided here until his death in 1881, aged 72 years. His wife, now in her 86th year, is the oldest person living in Ferguson township. His family consisted of Catharine, born 1832, William, 1835, Sarah, 1837, Nancy, 1839, Mary Jane, 1843, Margaret, 1845, John W., 1848, and Sophia, 1850, who all grew to manhood and womanhood and married, except Catharine and Nancy.

William Young has been twice married and has resided since his first marriage at Port Matilda, Centre county. His first wife was Emma, daughter of Philip Williams, and sister of Aaron Williams, of Centre county. Of this union there are living Foster, Philip and Snsie, all married and residents of Centre county. Philip is clerk in the Sheriff's office. He next married Mary ————. Of this union there were four children, one of whom was drowned in Bald Eagle creek.

Sarah Young married John T. Straw, of Ferguson township.

Mary Jane Young married Ellis Kester, who now resides on his farm in Bloom township. He formerly followed the trade of miller at Lumber City, Grampian, Bridg-

port and other points in the county. Of this union there are living Albert Y., Ida and Emma. Albert Y. married Maud Tate, daughter of W. P. Tate, of Cnrwensville, and resides on the farm with his father. His family consists of two daughters.

Ida Kester married George Underwood, of Grampian. They have a family of one son. Emma is single.

Margaret Young married R. G. McCracken, of Ferguson township.

John W. Young married Mary, daughter of Greenwood McCracken, of Ferguson township, and resides on the homestead, of which he is the owner. He has always been active in township affairs, having filled many positions of trust in the township. His family consisted of Lizzie, Eliza, George, Mintie, Albert, Mollie, Sarah, William, Earle, Dove, Leslie, Ruth and Nino. Lizzie married Charley Strong, of Ansonville. She is now dead. Of this union there is living one son.

Georgé Young married Bertha, daughter of Shannon Witheright, and resides in the township.

Mintie Young married John Lang, of Gazzam. Of this union there is living one son. The remainder of this family are unmarried.

Sophia Young married Alexander McMurray, son of John McMurray, late of Jordan township. They reside in Ramey, where Mr. McMurray is engaged in the agricultre business, having previously been engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business. Of this union there are living Mollie, John, William, Emma, Maggie, Bertha, Sadie, Pearl and Ruth. Of these there are married Mollie, who married Blair Eckard, of Ramey, and William, who married Lizzie Washing, of Ramey.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

THE FERGUSONS.

John Ferguson, Sr., the pioneer Ferguson of the county and progenitor of the present Ferguson families of the county, was born in Ireland in 1754, and in company with his brother came to this country in 1775. They both enlisted in the revolutionary service and served under General Sullivan. They were at Freeland Fort when it was captured by the Indians and British forces under Captain Butler. They were also engaged on the frontier guarding against Indian depredations. During these engagements the brothers became separated and John Ferguson never heard of his brother. He was probably captured by the Indians.

John Ferguson, Sr., settled on the north side of the river, just below the site of Lumber City, in the year 1803, but did not bring his family until the next year. On

his place he lived and died. He was totally blind for a number of years previous to his death.

He was the father of thirteen children and many of his progeny are now living in the county. His death occurred on the 19th of October, 1846, aged, therefore, 92 years.

His wife, Sarah, a daughter of Mr. Hannah, of Lock Haven, died in 1844, aged 79 years. Her remains were interred on the farm, in what is now known as the Ferguson cemetery, where the remains of a large number of his descendants and connection are buried.

John Ferguson's family who grew to manhood and womanhood were: David, born 1788, Polly, born 1790, John, 1801, Betsy Margaret, —, James, 1803, Jane, —, and William, —.

David Ferguson, the oldest son of John Ferguson, Sr., came into the township in 1839. He had previously lived near Lumber City. He served in the Legislature in 1837-8. He was also Commissioner of Clearfield county in 1817-18-19, and Commissioners' Clerk 1821-22. He was a civil engineer and did most of the surveying in this neighborhood at that time, and also taught school occasionally. He located on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Alexander. He married Miss Rachael McKee, of Cumberland county, Pa. He died in 1865, aged 77 years. His wife died in 1853, aged 52 years. His family who grew to manhood and womanhood consisted of Alexander, born 1830, Capt. John B., 1832, Mary Jane, 1835, David Luther, 1839, James H., 1841, and Eliza, 1845.

Alexander Ferguson married Amanda, daughter of Joseph Straw, of this township, and resides on the old homestead. His wife died in May, 1897, aged 59 years. Of this union there are living Murray, Oscar, Alice, J. Newton and Jennie. Murray married Alice, daughter of William Henry. Of this union there are living one son, Alexander.

Murray Ferguson next married Effie Patterson, daughter of the late Robert Patterson, of Jordan township. Of this union there are living Robert and James. Murray resides on his farm adjoining that of his father.

Alice Ferguson first married Edward, son of William Cathcart, of Olanta. Of this union there are living one son and two daughters. Alice next married William Wendt and now resides in California.

Oscar Ferguson married Laura, daughter of the late Thomas Norris. They reside in California and have a family of two sons.

Newton Ferguson is unmarried and resides in Colorado. Jennie Ferguson mar-

ried James Stevens, of Gazzam.

John B. Ferguson resides on the farm along the river, once owned by his grandfather. He married Ada, daughter of Samuel Kirk, of Lumber City. He enlisted in the late rebellion and was instrumental in raising a company of volunteer infantry. He was Major in Company, I, 84th Regt. Pa. Vols. He served until the close of the war. His family consisted of Byron, Josephine, Florence, David, John, Grace and Kirk, all unmarried.

Mary Jane Ferguson married Frampton McCracken, who is now dead.

Eliza Ferguson has been twice married. Her first husband was Edward Mills. She next married Charles Guernsey, who was drowned a few years ago near Shawsville while on a fishing excursion. These sisters have no families and live together at Murray.

David Luther Ferguson married his cousin, Eliza, daughter of James Ferguson. He was for a number of years an extensive lumberman and merchant of Lumber City. Meeting with business reverses he moved to California, where he died a few years ago. His wife and two sons, Frank and Chester, reside in California. Their only daughter, Maud, died after going to California.

James H. Ferguson enlisted in Co. I, 84th Regt. P. V., in 1861, and was transferred to Co. K. in 1861 and discharged in 1865. He resides on his farm near Kerrmoor. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Owens. Of this union there is living one son, Ralph, unmarried.

Polly Ferguson, oldest daughter of John Ferguson, Sr., was twice married. Her first husband was Alexander Reed, of Lawrence township. After his death she married Thomas Campbell, of Bell township. She is now dead and leaves no progeny.

John Ferguson, for whom the township was named, and second son of John Ferguson, Sr., married Elizabeth Wiley, a sister of William and Joseph Wiley, who were early settlers in the county. He located on the land now owned by his son, J. C., in 1823. He lived on this place for a number of years. Besides clearing and improving his farm he built a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business. He did his first plowing with a plow having a wooden mould board of his own manufacture, and a steel point made by a blacksmith. He was somewhat of a mechanic and made many of the useful articles needed by himself and neighbors. Among these which are held as relics is a wind mill for cleaning grain, and is in possession of his son, John C. Also a loom for weaving carpet, which is owned by Annt Katie Moore, of Kerrmoor, and is a

times used by her yet.

John Ferguson later moved to Lumber City, where he engaged in the grocery business for a few years. From Lumber City he moved to Lockport, near Lock Haven, where he died May 1st, 1874, and his wife died in 1883, aged 80 years. Their remains were brought to the county for burial and placed side by side in the McClure cemetery, near Curwensville.

His surviving children are Mary Hannah, Debbie, Elizabeth and John C. Mary Hannah Ferguson married J. M. Ross, M. D., who practiced medicine for many years in the vicinity of Lumber City, and also engaged in the mercantile business. They now reside in DuBois. This family consisted of Mead and Tacie. Mead is unmarried. Tacie married W. C. Pentz, Esq., a prominent attorney at the Clearfield Bar and resident of DuBois.

Debbie Ferguson married Archibald Jamison, a former resident of the township. They moved to Kansas.

Elizabeth Ferguson married Lewis Hoover, son of Peter Hoover, of Pike township. They live in Lock Haven, where Mr. Hoover has been engaged for a number of years in the hotel business. He was recently elected and served one term as Sheriff of Clinton county.

John C. Ferguson, the only son, is a respected citizen of his native township and owner of the homestead of his father and several fine properties in Kerrmoor. He married Ann, daughter of Wm. Price, of Pike township. His wife died in 1896, aged 57 years. Since her death Mr. Ferguson has resided with his son, E. W., in Kerrmoor.

John C. Ferguson's family consisted of Robert, Abbie, Edward W. and H. F. Robert and Abbie died when children. Abbie, while playing near a burning brush heap, her clothes caught fire, from which she was so badly burned that she died soon after.

Edward W. and Harry F. constitute the well known hardware firm of Ferguson Bros.

Edward W. has been twice married. His first wife was Unice, daughter of the late Henry Swan, of Ansonville. Of this union there is living one daughter, Loraine. He next married Bertha Hile, daughter of the late John P. Hile, of Lumber City.

Harry F. Ferguson married Ruth McGaughey, daughter of John McGaughey, of Clearfield. They have one son, Herman.

Betsy Ferguson married Joseph Wiley, an early settler and progenitor of the Wiley families of the county.

Margaret Ferguson married Thomas Read, an early settler of Lawrence township.

James Ferguson, third son of John Ferguson, Sr., married Constantina Gould, and resided mostly in what is now Lumber City borough. He served as Sheriff of the county from 1835 to 1838. He died in 1863, aged 63 years. He improved the farm now owned by James M. Caldwell, of Lumber City. His family consisted of John H., born 1834, James, 1836, Mary Ellen, 1838, Sarah Jane, 1839, Eliza, 1841, William B., 1842, Isabella, 1844, Margaret, 1846, Louisa, 1847, and Emma, 1850.

John H. Ferguson married Jane Laura, daughter of Thomas Henry. After which he went to the war. After he came from the war he moved to Iowa. His family was three sons and three daughters. He died in Iowa.

James Ferguson first married Lavina Wise. She soon died. He next married Margaret, daughter of John J. McCracken. He was a resident of Ferguson township for a number of years, but is now a resident of Beccaria township, residing on the John J. McCracken homestead. His family consists of Minnie, Emma, Elverta, Paul, Aura, Wade and Clark.

Minnie married Hile Wisner and resides in Lumber City.

Emma married W. H. Rea, and resides in Ansonville.

Elverta married Orvis Erhard and resides in Knox township. The remainder are unmarried.

Mary Ellen Ferguson married John Henry, son of Thomas Henry, and moved to Arkansas.

Sarah Jane Ferguson married Lorenzo Price, of Pike township. See history of the Price family.

Eliza married D. L. Ferguson.

William B. Ferguson married Emily Kirkwood, of Clarion county. He resides in Lumber City. He served in the rebellion. His family is Nellie, Gussie, Laura, Gertrude, Ernest and Mildred.

Nellie Ferguson married Geo. M. Bilger, Esq., a prominent attorney of Clearfield.

Gussie Ferguson married H. S. Buck, a fireman on the B. C. R. R. They reside at Gillingham.

GILBERT TOZER.

About the close of the war Gilbert Tozer moved into the present limits of the township (at that time Chest township) from what is now Newburg borough, where he had been engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business. He made an improvement and proceeded to clear out a farm in the western end of the township. He was appointed Commissioner of the county in 1872 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of David Buck. At the following election he was elected to the same office and served until 1876. He was drowned in the Sus-

quehanna river, at a place known as the Wood Bock, in 1878. Mr. Tozer and two men named Lee Bush and Scott Wyler were on a half raft when they were overtaken at this point by a large raft piloted by a man named Farrier. The river is very rapid at this point and a larger raft gains very fast on a smaller one. This caused the larger raft to force the smaller one against the rock and caused it to sink. Mr. Tozer was washed into the current and drowned. Messrs. Bush and Wyler ascended the rock and escaped.

Gilbert Tozer's wife was Margaret Weaver, who is yet living, aged 59 years. His family consisted of Isabella, Mary, William E., Sarah, Jacob, Ada, Ashley and Hugh.

Isabella married Alonzo Hurd, of LaJose, but soon died. Mary married Jeff Trostle, of New Washington, where they reside. William E. Tozer married Maggie, daughter of James W. Johnson, of Jordan township. His family consists of Roy, Orrie, Alice, Wilson, Bessie and Sarah. Sarah Tozer married Daniel Curry. They reside in Gazzam. Their family consists of Gertrude, Willis, Jeffie and Guy. Gertrude married Thomas Robinson, of Gazzam. Jacob Tozer married Miss Prudie Jackson. They live on the homestead and have a family of three children.

Ada Tozer married John D. Coon, of Coalport, where they reside.

Ashley Tozer married Effie, daughter of Emberson Read. She is now dead. Ashley is engaged in the livery business at Gazzam and enjoys a good trade.

Hugh Tozer is unmarried and resides with his mother.

THE THURSTINS.

Cyrus Thurstin came to Clearfield county about 1822 from Tioga county. His wife was Mary Schoonover. He lived for a while along Chest Creek, but afterwards became a resident of Ferguson and later of Jordan township. His ancestry has been traced back to the Massachusetts Colony. He died in 1866, aged about 70 years. His wife died in 1887, aged 78 years.

In the early history of Ferguson township, as well as other neighboring townships, all able-bodied men under 45 years of age were required, under the martial laws of the Commonwealth, to meet and drill one day in the year or be subject to a militia fine of one dollar. Many of these militia men would take their families with them to enjoy the sight and have a "good time." There was always on the ground plenty of gingerbread, cider, beer and often something stronger to suit the tastes of the crowd. Often disturbances would arise from an over indulgence in refreshments.

Cyrus Thurstin was commissioned Captain, he having seen some service in the war of 1812-14 near Lake Erie. He was a very small man; when marching his sword trailed on the ground. He had the Yankee drawl in his speech, and was full of conceit in his military ability. One of his remembered expressions which he often used was "W'aas my glory, by thundaw, boys." He needed all his glory for he had a very unmanageable lot of men to train. Some of these men had rifles, but most of them had only sticks for guns. They would get badly mixed and tangled up. The Captain's command "as you were" would be given, but they often did not know "how they were." Captain Thurstin's patience was often greatly tried and his "by thunder" often heard. Captain Thurstin was succeeded by Captain John McQuilken.

Cyrus Thurstin's family consisted of Jane, Phoebe, William, Orange, Albert, Cyrus, Moses, Jacob, David and Hulda.

Jane Thurstin married Jacob Linafelt, of Chest Creek. Of this union there lived and were married John, William, Christy Ann, Jacob, Hulda and Catherine. John and William Linafelt are married and reside at LaJose. Catherine Linafelt married Robt. Pennington, Jr. Hulda Linafelt married Robt. Pennington, Sr.

Phoebe Thurstin married David Michaels, Sr., of Chest township. Of this union there are living Orange and Cyrus.

Orange Thurstin was born in 1842. He served in the late war for over three years. He has been twice married. He first married Miss Sarah Cathcart. Of this union there are living William, David, Nettie, Annie and Ellen. William married Cora White, and resides in Elk county. David married Addie Caldwell and resides in Curwensville. Nettie married Jacob Barger and resides in O'Shanter. Annie married Harry Johnson and resides in Blair county.

Orange Michaels next married Laura Sunderlin, of Burnside township. He at present resides in Chest township, near Westover.

Cyrus Michaels resides in Mahaffey borough.

William Thurstin married Martha Jane Pitterington, of Indiana county. He cleared out and improved a farm in Jordan township, where he died in 1886, aged 67 years. His wife died in 1876, aged 44 years. His family consisted of John, Catherine, Ellen, Samantha, Hannah, Wallace, George, Briah and William. John Thurstin is unmarried. Catherine married Henry Pennington, a prosperous farmer of Chest township. Of this union there are living two daughters. Renie married Wm. Michaels, of Chest township.

Samantha Thurstin married Aaron Pennington, of Chest township. They have

one son, Harvey, who married Miss Nora Ferguson, of Chest township.

Ellen Thurstin married David Michaels, son of John Michaels, Sr. She is now dead. Of this union there are living John, Earn and Harry.

Hannah Thurstin first married Robert Wiley. Of this union there are living one son and one daughter. After the death of her first husband Hannah married William Harkins, of Gazzam. Of this union there is living one son.

Wallace Thurstin married Rose Neeley, of Indiana county, and resides on the homestead in Jordan township. He is a prosperous farmer. His family consists of five daughters.

George Thurstin married Vinnie Passmore, daughter of Hiram Passmore, of Ferguson township. He is a carpenter by trade and at present proprietor of the White House, at Gazzam. His family consists of one son and one daughter living.

Briah Thurstin married Julia Williams, of Peale, and resides in Gazzam.

William Thurstin married Lillie McQuilkin and resides in Kerrmoor. They have two sons and one daughter.

Orange Thurstin, Sr., married Mary Ann Green. He improved a farm in Jordan township, on which he resided until a short time before his death. He died in 1897, aged 75 years, his wife having died several years before. His family consisted of Phoebe, Harriet, Sarah, Louisa, Delila, James, Calvin and Orange, Jr. Phoebe Thurstin married Daniel Bailor. They reside in Ferguson township. Of this union there are living William, John, Bert, Calvin, Leslie, Clyde, Lloyd, Mintie, Belle and Phoebe.

Harriet Thurstin first married Timothy Lumado, of Cambria county. Of this union there are living two sons and three daughters.

After the death of her first husband Harriet married James May, and they reside in Glasgow, Cambria county.

Sarah Thurstin married Oscar D. Shoff, of Bigler township, where they reside. They have one son and two daughters.

Louisa Thurstin married Easton Lewis, of Ferguson township. They have one son.

Delila Thurstin married James Griffith. They reside on the Orange Thurstin homestead. They have two sons and one daughter.

James Thurstin married Nancy Bailey and resides on his farm in Ferguson township. Of this union there are living Clark, Oscar, March, Effie, Mary, Alice and Sallie.

Orange Thurstin, Jr., married Minnie Moore and resides on the Isaac Moore farm in Ferguson township. This family consists of Robie and Rue.

Albert Thurstin first married Ellen Evans. Of this union there are living Martha Ann, Rebecca, Eliza and Ebon. Martha Ann married Andrew Barrett, of Jordan township. Rebecca married George McFadden, of Greenwood township. Eliza married Benjamin Mingling, of Burnside township. Ebon married Mr. Schoonover, of Westover.

Albert Thurston next married Mary Templeton. Of this union there is living one son, John.

Cyrus Thurstin married Matilda Wolf and resides near Clearfield. His family consists of Lorenzo, Harry, Irvin, Oscar, George, Rebecca, Eliza, Alice and Blanche. Lorenzo married Flora Stoutt, and lives in Ohio; Harry married Cora Wilson and resides in Curwensville; George married May Norris and resides in Clearfield. Eliza married E. G. Ogden. Blanche married Jacob Painter. Rebecca married Robert Murphy and Alice married J. H. Cole.

Moses Thurstin married Mary Jane McCrystal. He lived for a number of years in Ansonville and was well known throughout the upper end of the county. He and his wife are both dead. His family consisted of Cyrus, Craus, William, Grant, Sarah, Maggie, Media and Annie.

William Thurstin married Nancy Wood, daughter of William Wood, of Chest township. He is a farmer and resides on his farm in Chest township. His family consists of Agnes, Earle, Berlie, Maud and Nancy.

Craus Thurstin married Jennie Cole and resides in Patton.

Grant Thurstin married Cora Cole and resides in Jefferson county.

Sarah Thurstin married Robert Lewis and they reside in Chest township. Their family consists of Lola, Maggie, Thomas, Irvin and Virgie. Lola Lewis married Calvin Strong, of Ansonville.

Maggie Thurstin married Harvey Clark, of Ansonville. She is now dead.

Media Thurstin married William Williamson, of Patton.

Annie Thurstin married Aaron Barr, of Burnside.

Jacob Thurstin married Margaret McCrystal. Of this union there are living Clara, who married Miles Flegal and resides in Ansonville; Minnie, who married Frank Pelton and resides in Allport; Addie, who married William Norris and resides in Grampian.

David Thurstin married Melia Palmer, of Indiana county, and moved to Iowa.

Hulda Thurstin married James Riddle and moved to Illinois.

Peter Erhard came to Clearfield county in 1803, when he located land on Little Clearfield creek, where new Millport now stands, but did not improve the land until 1816. At this time he and his sons commenced clearing a farm out of the wilderness, which has since been divided up in lots and contains the well known peaceable little village of New Millport. He also erected a distillery on this land. He was of German decent and a follower of Martin Luther. We were unable to learn the date of his immigration to this country.

He married Mrs. Eve High, widow of ——— High. She was a daughter of Christian Dale, of Centre county, and a sister of the wife of Nicholas Straw, Sr.

Mrs. High's family of her first marriage consisted of Susanna and John. Susanna married John Bloom, of Pike township. (See John A. Dale's history of Pike township).

John High's family consisted of Abram, who is dead, David and Philip, who live in the west, John, who is dead, Rebecca, who married William Cathcart, Mary, who married David Wise, Susanna, who married Levi Bloom, Sophia, who first married Samuel Stronp and after his death married Mr. ——— Maddy, of Lawrence township, and Leah, who married Jacob Gibson. Peter Erhard was drowned in 1829 while attempting to cross the Susquehanna river near Curwensville. His family consisted of Christian, born 1801, David, 1807, Philip, 1809, George, 1804, and Margaret, ———.

Christian Erhard was born in Centre county. He married Jane Patterson. He cleared out and improved the farm now owned by the heirs of Enoch Erhard, deceased. Besides improving this farm he, with his brother, David, built a saw mill and grist mill, from which the village of New Millport was named. They operated these mills for many years. He also engaged in the lumbering business. He died in 1857, aged 56 years. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters. Elizabeth, born 1830, Lewis, 1832, John, 1836, Rachael, 1838, Enoch, 1841, Mary Jane, 1843, Peter, 1846, Philip, 1848, Martha, 1850, Alfred T., and a daughter who died in infancy. Elizabeth died when a young woman. Lewis is a prominent citizen and farmer of Knox township. He is also owner of a large amount of coal lands in different sections of the county. He was drafted during the late rebellion in February, 1865 and served until July, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He has always been one of the most substantial and influential citizens of Knox township, honored and respected by all his neighbors. He married Elizabeth, daughter

of Christian Straw, Sr., in 1854. Of this union there were six sons and four daughters, Alvin, Mariab, Emma, Edith, Erastus, Clement, Wallace, Bigler, Addison and Maud. Mariah married George Boyce. She died in 1890. Of this union there are living four children.

Emma married David Bright. She died in 1891. Of this union there are living three children. The remainder are unmarried. Wallace and Bigler were twins, and named in honor of Ex-U. S. Senator William A. Wallace and Ex-Governor William Bigler. Bigler Erhard is dead.

This family has taken an active interest in educational matters. Wallace and John Addison Erhard attended the State Normal at Lock Haven, Pa., for two terms. They taught three successive terms of school in the county. Wallace attended State College one year and Addison attended Selinsgrove College one year. They both have been in attendance at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, from which institution they will graduate in June, 1898.

Maud is a successful teacher in the schools of Knox township. Clement is a woodsman, Alvin is a carpenter. Erastus and Edith assist their parents on the farm.

John Erhard, second son of Christian, married Elizabeth Patterson, a daughter of Robert Patterson, of Knox township, and resided for a number of years on a farm now owned by Will McDonald, in Bigler township. He sold his farm and purchased a property about one mile below New Millport, on which he erected a saw mill in 1831, and has successfully operated the same since. His family consists of Robert and Alice.

Robert married Laura Marks, of Somerset county. He assists his father in the lumber business, and lives near the mill.

Alice married William Fink and resides in Knox township.

Rachael Erhard married G. W. Rex, of Pike township. He was a prominent carpenter and a former teacher in the public schools of Clearfield county. He, with his family, lived in the State of Illinois for 2 years, in Glen Hope 4 years, in Mapleton, Huntingdon county, for 2 years. From the latter place he moved to Irvona, where he died in 1853. Of this union there were Orlando, who married Nettie Cooper, of Glen Hope. He is dead. Emma J., who married William Metz, yard foreman and book keeper of the Irvona tannery.

Enoch Erhard married Nancy Jane, daughter of Samuel Rea, of Jordan township. He resided on the Christian Erhard homestead until his death in 1893, aged 54 years. He engaged in farming and lumbering during his life. His family consisted of Orvis, Annie, Ida, Elvira, Elmer, Matilda, Sara and Dora. Orvis Erhard mar-

ried Elverta Ferguson and resides on the John High homestead, in Knox township. Annie Erhard married Will McGonigal, of Centre county, and resides on the Thomas Rea homestead, in Jordan township. Matilda married L. Z. Pierce, of Jordan township. The remainder of this family are unmarried. Elmer is a successful teacher in the public schools.

Mary Jane Erhard first married Harry Williams, of Centre county. He died while in service in the late rebellion. Of this union there is living one son, Frank C., of Lawrence township. She next married J. D. Wright, the nurseryman, of Centre, Lawrence township. Of this union there are living Junie, Willie, Arthur, Cloyde and Bessie. Junie Wright married Paul Conklin, of Clearfield.

Peter Erhard, Jr., is a resident of New Millport, where he enjoys his life in single blessedness. He is a prominent and respected citizen. He is Justice of the Peace in Knox township, which position he has held for 16 years, having been Constable previous to his election to the office of Justice.

Philip Erhard married Mary Sheoning, of Jordan township. He is a practical carpenter, at which trade he worked for a number of years. He for several years engaged in the mercantile business at New Millport, where his building, together with a large stock of merchandise, was consumed by fire in March, 1897. He is now a resident of Altoona, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He was postmaster at New Millport during both terms of Cleveland's administration, and also has filled many local positions of trust. His family consists of Ernest L., Mattie, Alma, Nellie, Cecil, Arthur and Leela. Mattie and Alma married, respectively, Sylvester High and H. E. Strunk, of New Millport. Ernest L. is a rising young physician of Cherry-tree.

Martha Erhard married John Hunter, of Irvona. She is dead. Of this union there are living Elizabeth, Alfred, Ira, Emma and Dora. Elizabeth married Lee Roberts, of Mahaffey.

Alfred T. Erhard first married Nina Norris, daughter of Thomas Norris, deceased. After her death he married Dora Herdman, of Utahville. He is at present engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Philip, in Altoona.

David, second son of Peter Erhard, Sr., never married. He died in 1855, aged 48 years.

Philip Erhard, third son of Peter Erhard, Sr., married Mary Curry, daughter of Richard Curry, of Pike township. He was a lumberman, farmer and carpenter. He was also a noted hunter. He resided in

Knox township about all his life. His family consisted of Eliza, Hosea, Eli, Sarah, Patience, Ezra and Edward.

While Philip Erhard and John Curry were cutting some timber for a building they fell a tree which struck Martha, Philip's oldest daughter, who was a small child and bringing them a drink. She was killed by the tree and was the first person buried in the New Millport cemetery, in 1846. This cemetery now covers an acre of ground almost filled with the graves of the departed friends of the residents of the community.

Eliza married Samuel Tobias, of Ferguson township. Of this union there are living Clara, Cornelia, Emma, Gertrude, William, Orpheus, Enis, Alfred and Chauncey. Clara married Wade Norris, of Ferguson township; Cornelia married Allen Bloom; Orpheus married Cornelia Curry. He resides in O'Shanter. William and Enis are teachers in the public schools.

Hosea Erhard married Martha Jane Bloom and has always resided in Knox township. His family consists of Allie, Bert and Kenzie. Allie married Elizabeth Mays.

Sarah Erhard married Enos Bloom, of Knox township. Of this union there is living one daughter, Gertrude, who married Dr. W. C. Park, of New Millport. Of this union there is living one daughter May. Dr. Park is a prominent and practical physician and enjoys a lucrative practice.

Eli Erhard married Loretta Evans and resides in Centre county.

Patience Erhard married John Rea. See Prof. Korabough's history of Jordan township.

Ezra Erhard married Molly Yohe, of Jefferson county, where he resides. Of this union there are living Samuel, Ollie and Enos. Samuel married Maggie DeArmott.

Edward Erhard married Annie DeArmott. Of this union there are living five children. He resides in Ferguson township.

Margaret Erhard married Joseph Patterson, an early settler in Jordan township, and for many years a citizen of Ferguson township. Of this union there are five sons and three daughters, David, Peter, Robert, Hezekiah and George. See history of Jordan township.

George Erhard was born 1804 and died 1888, aged 84 years. He married Susannah Peoples, of Washington Furnace, Nittany Valley, Centre county, June 10, 1830. She is yet living, aged 86 years, and resides in Knox township. He was always a resident of Knox township. He served as County Commissioner 1853-61. His family consisted of Belinda, Sabina, Catherine, Margaret E., Sarah Jane, David, Joseph, Mary and Cortes.

Belinda married Lewis I. Bloom, of Pike township. Of this union there are living Cortes, Calvin, Emma and Kate. See history of Pike township.

Sabina Erhard first married Jesse Griffith, of Indiana county. Of this union there is living one daughter, Mrs. Geo. I. Thompson, of Clearfield.

After his death she next married John Owens, of Pike township. Of this union there are living Geo. E. Owens, editor of the Clearfield Republican, Frank, Edith, Bertha and Ollie.

Catherine Erhard died unmarried.

Margaret E. Erhard married James M. Bloom, of Ferguson township. Of this union there is one daughter, Lola. She died September, 1881.

Sarah Jane Erhard married John Dale, of Centre county. To them five children were born, viz: Felix, David, Susan, Jennie and Laona.

David Erhard married Jane Patterson. He died July 12, 1895. They had no family.

Joseph Erhard married Carrie Read and resides in Davis county, West Virginia. To them four children, two boys and two girls, were born, Ralph, Lloyd, Venna and Erma.

Cortes Erhard died in infancy, Oct. 20, 1867.

Mary Erhard married M. R. Lewis, a prominent blacksmith of New Millport. Of this union there are living Blanche, Zanie, Mollie and Paul.

THE HENRYS.

John Henry, Sr., was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1761, and married Miss Elizabeth McBride, of the same place. They, with their family, came to this country and located first in Huntingdon county. Later they moved to Centre county where they lived for some time. They afterwards moved into Clearfield county, locating for a short time on the place now owned by the heirs of William H. Smith.

John Henry and his son Thomas purchased a piece of land and improved the farm now owned by Anthony Hile, Jr., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1856, he was, therefore, 95 years of age.

His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1856, aged 83 years. She had one brother who came to this country a short time after their arrival and made them a visit. He disappeared shortly after and they have not heard of him since.

John Henry's family consisted of Thomas, Mary, Susannah and Joseph.

Thomas Henry was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents and resided on the farm he and his father had improved until his death, which occurred in 1866. He married Margaret, a daughter of John Moore, Sr., and a sister of William

and Joseph Moore, whose genealogies have been previously published. He died in 18—, aged — years. Thomas Henry's family consisted of Elizabeth, born 1827, Josiah, 1829, John, 1831, Jane, 1833, William, 1835, Matthew, 1838, Mary Hannah, —, Margaret, —, and Harriet, —.

Elizabeth Henry married Thomas McCracken, of Ferguson township. See genealogy of McCrackens.

Josiah Henry married Sarah Barrett, daughter of Hiram Barrett, and resided for a number of years on the Thomas Henry homestead. He is now a resident of Patton. His family consists of Hannah, Lyde, Margaret and Samuel. Hannah married Clempson Davis, son of Branson Davis, an early settler of the county. Of this union there are living Talford, Foster and Lydia.

Lydia Henry married William Klinger, a leading blacksmith of Ansonville.

Margaret Henry married Lewis Caldwell, of Pike township.

Samuel Henry married Gertrude Ross, daughter of Wesley Ross, of Greenwood township.

John Henry first married Mary E. Ferguson. He was for a number of years a resident of Ferguson township and served for a time in the late rebellion. He moved with his family to Arkansas, where he died. His first wife died after they moved to Arkansas.

Of his first union his family consisted of Eliza Jane, Sannessa, Gertrude (died in 1862) Constantina, Orlanda C., Margaret and Thomas.

Jane Henry married John H. Ferguson. See genealogy of Fergusons.

William Henry married Martha T. Garrettson, daughter of Joel Garrettson, and sister of Theodore Garrettson, of New Washington. He was a Justice of the Peace in Lumber City borough for 12 years. He moved to Osceola in 1890, where he at present resides. His family consisted of Lavina, Theodore, Alfretta, Charley and Louisa. Lavina married Jacob Neff, of New Washington. She is dead.

Theodore married Virgie Laudaker, of Dallas, Ill. He now resides in Iowa.

Alfretta married Murray Ferguson, of Ferguson township.

Charley married Ida Brown, of Osceola. He resides in West Clearfield and is associate editor of the Clearfield Monitor.

Louisa died when a child.

Matthew Henry married Mary, daughter of Joseph Straw, of Ferguson township. He was a prominent lumberman for a number of years and resided in Ferguson township on the farm now owned by the heirs of Emberson Read and improved the same by clearing up the land and erecting good buildings on the same. He is now a

resident of Lawrence townshp. His family consisted of nine children, three of whom died when young. Those living are Edith, Alice, Joseph, Emma and Pearl. Edith taught school for a number of years. She married George Glenn, of Elk county, where they reside.

Edward is also a teacher in the public schools of Elk county. He married Elvina Goss, of Elk county, where he resides.

Joseph married Grace Weed, of Elk county, where he resides. The remainder are unmarried, Alice and Emma are teachers in the public schools.

Margaret Henry married Lorenzo Hile, of Lumber City. They moved to Nebraska where they now reside. Their son, Budd, is a member of the State Legislature of Nebraska.

Mary Hannah Henry married James Hile, a respected citizen and Justice of the Peace of Lumber City borough.

Harriet Henry married James S. Read, ex-County Commissioner.

Mary Henry, daughter of John Henry Sr., married William Rowles, an early settler of what is now Greenwood township. After the death of William Rowles she married Greenwood McCracken, of Ferguson township.

Susannah Henry married Harmon Rowles, an early settler and resident of Lawrence township. They are both dead.

Joseph Henry married Harriett Woods, of Ferguson township, where he resided until his death. His wife is yet living, aged about 80 years.

From, *Friend*

Altoona Pa

Date, *July 24 '98*

THE TOWN OF KARTHAUS.

Something Concerning the History of
an Old Place.

WAS LAID OUT IN THE YEAR 1830

It is in the Midst of a Very Rich Iron Ore
Region Which Has Now Lain

Idle for Over Half a
Century.

MANY MURDERS COMMITTED THERE

Special to the TRIBUNE.

KARTHAUS, Pa., January 23.—Considerable interest has been stirred up here by the announcement that local capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the rich iron ore mines of this locality, which have lain idle now for over half a century. Though considerable secrecy has been observed in the dealings, enough has been learned to know that the deal is being made in the interest of eastern capitalists, and if the parties are successful in obtaining all the land, it will mean the development of the mines, and the most prosperous times for Karthaus the village has ever known. The great drawback to the development of these mines in the past was that the only outlet is over the Keating branch of the Philadelphia and Erie to Keating, from whence shipment would have to be made over the Philadelphia and Erie, and west over the same road to Driftwood, and thence over the Allegheny Valley to Pittsburg. But now the growing scarcity of native ores as rich as the Karthaus mines, which are regarded as among the highest in per cent. of any hematite belt in the country, doubtless makes the matter of outlet a minor consideration.

The history of Karthaus, which is known to but very few people now alive, is so unique as to be unequalled by any other locality in the commonwealth. Located in the very heart of the Allegheny mountains, along the West branch of the Susquehanna river, it was up until 1830 only a spot in the wilderness. In the year 1829 Porter Karthaus came to this country from Germany, and after a short stay in Wilmington, Del., started up the Susquehanna river in an old flat boat, his main object being one of exploration with a view of locating at any point he found most favorable. He journeyed through all the southeastern tier of counties, and choosing the West branch of the river, continued his journey until he arrived at the point in the Alleghenies now marked by this place. Here his journey was interrupted by a twenty foot fall in the stream which, from the frothy condition of the water as it rippled over the walls, he at once named the "Buttermilk Falls." Karthaus had been interested in iron manufacture in the old country and his practiced eye at once discerned the presence of iron ore hereabouts. Being possessed of a considerable fortune he at once secured a large tract of land from the government and proceeded to build a town. A number of unpretentious

houses were built, and as a basis for the maintenance of the place the man imported workmen and at once opened up ore mines.

A furnace was built and also one of the first burr grist mills in the county, but the latter was short-lived, as Karthaus never had any grain to grind save that brought there by himself, a fact he might have known beforehand, as there was not a farm at that time within twenty-five miles of the place. However, he operated his furnace some eight years. The pig iron was at first packed to market on the backs of horses, and later transported down the Susquehanna river in boats and arks built specially for the purpose. But in this enterprise Karthaus was also unlucky, as so many of his boats and arks were wrecked going down stream as to render the work of carrying on the operations a losing venture. Shortly after Karthaus had firmly established the town, he returned to Wilmington and married the belle of that city, a Miss Marston, and brought her to his solitary mountain home. They had one child, Peter Karthaus, jr.

In addition to its wild surroundings, Karthaus became one of the most outlawed localities in the state. Upwards of a dozen murders were committed there inside a dozen years, and, strange as it may seem, not one man arrested for the crime was ever convicted. The younger Karthaus was found one morning with his throat cut, and the last of the notorious crimes was the murder of a man named Babb. Just two months prior to this murder, John Agar had been killed in mistake for James White. For the murder of Babb three men were arrested, namely, Daniel Moore, James Curley and John Leonard. They were all tried separately in the quarter sessions of this county, but there being no direct evidence against them, all three got off, although public opinion condemned the trio. Later, James Curley was shot while committing robbery in Oil City; Leonard died in the western penitentiary, where he was serving a term for counterfeiting, and Moore still lives, a farmer in the wilds of this county, now past 80 years of age and regarded quite wealthy. This ended the array of crime in this locality for a period of thirty years, until in 1890 when the beautiful Clara Price was murdered by the fiend Andrews, who was convicted in Bellefonte and hanged April 17, 1891. A monument in the shape of a broken shaft was erected to the memory of Miss Price on the spot where the body was found, and now stands the one thing to first attract the attention of the traveler on his way here from Snow Shoe.

About ten years ago a fervor of excitement was created here by the announcement of the discovery of gold on the adjacent mountains. The report soon spread and every day brought hundreds to the scene to dig for gold. The excitement

kept at fever heat for several weeks, but soon died out when the fact became known that the gold-bearing quartz was very scarce, and what there was of it contained such a small per cent. of gold that it would not pay any to spend their days hunting for it. However, a company was formed for the purpose of developing the quartz mine, but after spending considerable money, for which no return was received, the scheme fell through, and since that time Karthaus has known only a humdrum existence, as all the coal mines of the Allegheny mountains are located too far from this place to bring any degree of prosperity here.

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

Carefully Compiled and Entertainingly
Written by a Corps of Special Correspondents.

[The SPIRIT will give a complete history of the county. It will be written up by Townships and Boroughs and will carefully cover the development of the County, and also give short biographical sketches of the Pioneer Families.]

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

BY A. Y. STRAW, OF KERRMOOR.

MILITARY RECORD.

As the formation of Ferguson township came during the time of the military drill, or "muster day," is previously noted in connection with some of the genealogies of the families, many of the early settlers were enrolled in the drill and participated in the muster day exercises. Yet none of the settlers gained higher honors than private, with the exception of Captain Thurstin.

Though these militia men were ready to be called into service during the Mexican war yet none ever saw a battle except, possibly, a few who were young men at that time, may have been called into service, or enlisted, as the case may have been, during the late rebellion.

When the late unpleasantness occurred between the north and south the citizens of Ferguson township were very much divided in opinion as to the necessity of the war and as to the rights of being called upon to take up arms against their southern neighbors, many looking upon the declaration of war as being unnecessary, and that the questions of difference between the two sections of country could be settled by other means than by taking away the husbands and able-bodied young men from their

families. Many of these families had suffered untold privations and hard work in clearing up a small home, and were just commencing the enjoyment in a small way of the fruits of their labor and privations. Many pictures might be drawn as to what motive they may have had for remaining at home, there was possibly some, as there would be to-day if called upon to protect and defend their country, who would rather let the other fellow fight, but mostly these were men who were conscientiously convicted as to their snpossed rights to oppose the war movement, and would have given up their lives on the altar of their country for its defense or protection against a foreign foe. They have exceptionally proved to have been law-abiding, peaceable, liberty loving citizens, whose lives are monuments for the emulation of their posterity.

Others, however, were just as strong in their opinions as to the necessity of the war and responded to the call by enlisting in the canse.



A. Y. STRAW.

In making up this record three points appear before us in order to make it complete. First, those who enlisted and were drafted from this township. Second, those who came into the township after the war and have passed away. Third, those who are now residents of the township and who moved here since the war, the following record has been arranged accordingly:

J. H. DeHaas volunteered May 6, 1861, from Girard township in 34th Regt. 5th Reserves; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., on May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 11, 1864. He is now a

respected citizen of Kerrmoor.

Robert G. McCracken enlisted May 29, 1861, in Co. K. 42d Bucktail Regt.; recruited in Curwensville, Clearfield county, by Captain Edward A. Irvin. He was promoted to Corporal; mustered out with company June 11, 1864; resides in Soldiers' Home, in Erie.

David M. Glenn enlisted May 29, 1861, in Co. K. 42d Bucktails; mustered out with company June 11, 1864; resides in Centre county.

James Glenn enlisted November 18, 1861, in Co. K. 42d Bucktails; wonnded in action at Drainsville, Va., December 20, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862. He is yet a resident of the township. See biographical sketch in issne of Nov. 26, 1897.

John Henry enlisted October 3, 1861, from this township; transferred to Co. B. 149th Regt. Bucktails, Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilneress, Va., May 6, 1864; promoted to Corporal Feb. 27, 1863; to Sergeant Jnne 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865; moved to Arkansas after war where he died.

John B. Campbell enlisted 1861, in Co. I. 84th P. V. I.; transferred to Co. K. 1862; came home on furlough in fall of 1862; went back to service in spring of 1863; lost at Bristo Station Oct. 19, 1863; supposed to have been killed.

John B. Ferguson enlisted 1861 in Co. I. 84th Regt., Pa. V. I.; promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lietenant Feb. 15, 1862, to First Lieutenant; resigned Nov. 15, 1862. Resides in Lumber City borough.

A. G. Jamison enlisted 1861, Co. I, 84th Reg't, Pa. Vol. Inf., Sergeant; discharged 1863; moved to Nebraska after the war.

Robert Jamison, enlisted 1861 Co. I, 84th Reg't, Pa. Vol., Co., I., Corporal; tansferred to Co. K., 1862; promoted to Sergeant; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d, 1863; transferred to Co. K., 57th, P. V. Jan. 13, 1865; Veteran; resides in Lumber City.

John H. Ferguson enlisted 1861, Co. I, 84th Reg't, Pa. Vol., wounded at Port Republic, Jnne 9, 1862; transferred to Co. K. in 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate; moved to Iowa, where he died.

Joseph Wilkenson drafted from Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Nov. 16, 1864, and assigned to the 149th Regt. Pa. Vol.; discharged May 5, 1865, by general order of Secretary of War. He is a respected citizen of Kerrmoor.

Ellis Lewis enlisted August 26, 1862, in Co. B. 149th Regt. Bucktails; promoted to Corporal; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Conrad Barrett enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at North Ann River, Va., May 22, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order June 29, 1865. Resident of Ferguson township.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M'CRACKEN.

Orange Michaels enlisted 1861 in Co. I. P. V. I.; transferred to Co. K. 1862; discharged after 3 year's service; a resident of Chest township.

Frampton McCracken enlisted 1861 in Co. I. 84th P. V. I.; was injured in a line of march which caused white swelling; discharged from Philadelphia hospital. He died in Ferguson township.

Philip McCracken enlisted 1861 in Co. I. 84th P. V. I.; transferred to Co. K. 1862; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, and Wilderness May 6, 1864; taken prisoner Aug. 16, 1864, near Richmond, Va.; transferred to Co. K. 57th P. V. Jan. 13, 1865; veteran; died soon after returning from war.

James H. Ferguson enlisted Sept. 28, 1861, in Co. I. 84th P. V. I.; transferred to Co. K. 1862; promoted to Corporal Aug. 1, 1863, to Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; captured at

Chancellorsville, Va.. May 3, 1863; wounded in same battle by having a piece shot from his right ear; discharged Dec. 6, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; resides in Ferguson township.

John Shimmel enlisted Oct. 24, 1861, in Co. K, 84th Reg't Pa. Vol. Jan. 13, 1865; veteran; died in Kerrmoor March 1, 1897.

Isaac Solly enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, Co. D. 105th Reg't; discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 4, 1862; died in Burnside township.

Eli Erhard enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, Co. B., 149th, Bucktails; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 27, 1863; died in Knox township.

Harvey McCracken Aug. 26, 1862; Co. B. 149th, Bucktails; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order July 17, 1865; resident of Ferguson township.

John C. Ferguson drafted Oct. 3, 1864, in Co. F. 57th Reg't Pa. Vol; discharged by general order July 17, 1865; resident of Kerrmoor.

Ed. Shaffer enlisted in Co. I, 16th Pa. Cavalry, from Perry County, 1862; wounded; taken prisoner; discharged. He was a citizen of Ferguson township from the close of the war until his death which occurred a short time since.

Jacob Dutra enlisted from Elk Co., 1864, in Co. A. 16th Pa. Cavalry; transferred to Co. C., in 1865; discharged Aug. 13, 1865 by general orders; resident of Kerrmoor.

John H. Smith enlisted in Co. B. 149th Reg't. Bucktails. Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to



JOHN FERGUSON.

Corporal Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out with the Company June 24, 1865; resident of Ferguson township.

Isaac Wolf enlisted March 8, 1864, at Holidaysburg in Co. K. 13th Cavalry; wounded in action at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 24, 1864; discharged March 18, 1865, by general order; resides in Kerrmoor.

John Dolph, 1862, from Centre county in Co. H. 148th Reg't., discharged 1865; resides in Kerrmoor.

Alexander Reed enlisted 1861, Co. K. 84th P. V. I.; wounded at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 28, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, Co. H. May 12, 1864.

There are \$600 paid quarterly to pensioners of Ferguson township.

MILES', FINKS AND W. H. SMITH.

In 1835 John Miles, a brother of the Rev. Samuel Miles, late of Ansonville, Pa., located on the farm now owned by A. J. Smith. He was married to Elizabeth, sister of John S. and George E. Williams, of this township. John Miles died in 1857, and his wife in 1853, on this farm. Previous



CHRISTIAN STRAW

to their death the farm was purchased by William H. Smith, who was married to their second daughter, Sarah.

John Miles' family consisted of Mary, Sarah, Catherine, George W., John Q. and Samuel Scott. Mary married George Washington Fink, who died February, 1897, at his home near New Millport. Of this union there are living Elmer E., who is engaged in the mercantile business at Clearfield, Pa.; George G., a prosperous farmer of Huston township, Centre county; William M., living in Knox township, and Minerva, who lives in Ansonville.

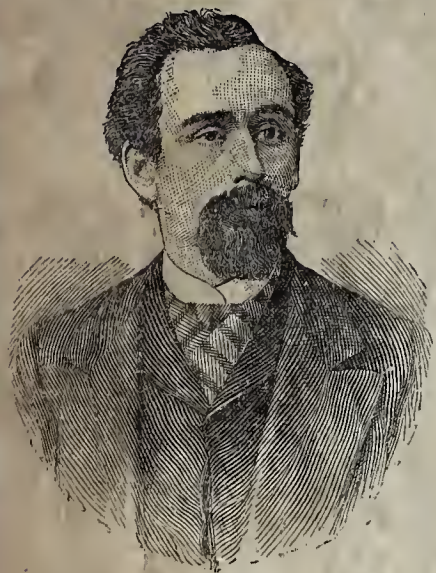
Elmer E. Fink married Martha Jane, daughter of Levi Bloom, of Pike township. Of this union there are living Eunice, Eulala, Merrel and Flora.

George G. Fink married Lina Williams, of Centre county, Pa. Of this union there are living six children.

William M. Fink married Alice, daughter of John Erhard, of Knox township. Of this union there are living two children. Minerva Fink married Harvey Strong, of Ansonville, where they reside. Of this union there are living two children. Emma, who married George W. Bratton, of Woodland, and who died in 1889.

Sarah W. Miles married W. H. Smith, of York county, Pa., who was for a number of years a respected citizen of Ferguson township. He was born in York county, Pa., in 1828. He came to this county as a

carpenter. After marriage he purchased the farm above mentioned and during the balance of his life he resided thereon. Clearing up and improving one of the finest in the township, on which his widow, an aged and respected lady, still resides. He died in 1889. He will be remembered by the entire community as a successful farmer, an upright citizen and a kind neighbor, leaving to his memory a noble christian character. His family consisted of A. J. andson, Julian, Mira, Florence, Elmeda and Emma L., of these A. J. and E. L. are the only ones living. A. J. Smith married a daughter of James Hagerly, and is the owner of the well known Winimore farms. His family consists of Bessie, Millie, Bethel, Morral and Winifred.



A. J. SMITH.

George W. Miles, John Q. Miles and S. Scott Miles moved to Centre county, Pa., where they have been prominent and respected citizens, having filled many positions of trust. John Q. Miles has just retired from the office of County Treasurer after a successful term of three years.

George W. Fink, previously referred to in this chapter, was a son of Jacob Fink, of Indiana county, who spent his declining years in this township. He died about two years ago, aged 86 years. The remaining members of the family of Jacob Fink who live in this community are: Leah, who married B. D. Williams, and resides in LaJose; Robert, who married Belle, daughter of Philip McCracken, and resides in the township, and Henrietta, who married Jona. McCracken, of this township. She died several years ago.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

BY J. E. RORABAUGH, OF ANSONVILLE.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Jordan township was formed from Beccaria, September 4, 1834. Alexander Irvin, David Ferguson and Robert Ross were appointed commissioners to view, lay out and fix the lines of the new township. They did their work and reported favorably November 18, 1834. Their report was confirmed February 5, 1835, and the township was named Jordan, in honor of Hugh Jordan, an Associate Judge.

The first election was held in the house of James McNeel, Sr., in 1835. The early settlers were of Scotch and Irish descent, and were pious, frugal and industrious people who left to their descendants a lasting monument in the shape of a model character.

At an early day Jordan township was covered with a vast forest of timber, principally pine, oak and hemlock. Some places they were so thick that you could not see the sun except when looking straight up through the trees. The lumberman's axe and saw have laid low these vast forests until now there is hardly a tree to be found for the sun to make a shadow of. The only timber standing in the township is that owned by James McKeehan.

The citizens are devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits, there being some of the richest and most beautiful farms found anywhere in the county. The soil being fertile and under the skillful tillage of the live and progressive farmers produces excellent crops of hay and grains of different kinds. Also in regards to fine stock Jordan township will compare favorably with any other township in the county.

The coal fields are another industry of this township. Throughout the southeastern part of the township the coals are elevated by the uplift of the first anticlinal axis, but the prevailing dip is to the northwest towards Ansonville. On the road from Glen Hope to Gazzam the Mahoning sand stone is seen capping the summits of the hills. In the vicinity of Ansonville this rock does not crop prominently, but is about 200 feet lower down, which shows a dip towards the northwest. Going northwest into Ferguson township we find the sand stone 125 feet higher on Campbell Run, and in the extreme western corner of Jordan it lies 150 to 175 feet higher than on Campbell Run. From these facts we find that the central line of the second basin is located near Ansonville and is known as the "E" vein, and varies in thickness from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet. The coal is clean, bright, shining and with an almost inap-

preciable amount of sulphur, and is low in ash.

The township has a population of about 2,000, with a total valuation of about ——. At the last election it polled 376 votes and McKinley had a majority of them.

The first saw mill in the township was built on Potts' Run in 1842 by James McKeehan and a Mr. Quail, of Hollidaysburg, on land belonging to Morgan, Peters & Rawle, of Philadelphia. Conrad Baker and James Patterson did the first sawing on this mill.

The next saw mill built was by John Swan, on Little Clearfield Creek in 1843. Shortly after Mr. McNeel built one on McNeel's Run, and in 1843 David McKeehan built another on Little Clearfield Creek. The only saw mill in the township to-day is operated by J. E. Hoover & Co. at Berwindsdale.

The first grist mill was built by David Williams in 1834, Joseph Michaels and Silas Solly being the millrights. There are no grist mills at present in the township.

On December 19, 1822, James Rea, Sr., and Robert Patterson were appointed viewers to lay out a road from Gallagher's mill to Turner's mill. This was the first petition for a road presented to the first court held in the county.

The first nine settlers who accepted the proposition made by Morgan, Rawle & Co., giving 50 acres gratis to those who bought 50 acres, are the following:

James McNeel, Sr., who settled near Fruit Hill; James Rea, who settled near May Hill, in what is now Knox township; Hugh Carson, who settled where Joseph Thompson now lives; John Swan, Sr., who settled where Anson Swan lives; Joseph Burge, who settled where Thomas McNeel lives; Truman Vitz, who settled where Wise brothers lives; Larie Munnihan, who settled where Hiram Straw lives; John Hagerty, who settled where William Witherow lives; Robert Patterson, who settled where Peter Patterson lives. William Feltwell came here at an early date and was agent for Morgan, Rawle & Co., who owned the land.

In 1807 Jordan was a part of Beccaria, and it, in connection with Bradford township and a part of Half Moon township, of Centre county, formed an election district and held their elections at the house of John Gearhart, in Bradford township. In March 24, 1817, the election place was changed to the house of John Cree, in Beccaria township. They continued holding their elections there until 1832, when Jordan was made a separate district and the elections were held at the house of James McNeel,

Sr. In 1854 or 1855 the place of voting was changed to Ansonville, where it is is now held.

The following citizens of Jordan township, were among the incorporators of the Glen Hope and New Washington Turnpike, which was to extend through the township: David McKeehan, Joseph Patterson and Alfred D. Knepp. It was incorporated April 22, 1856. We also find Robert Patterson, Henry Swan and Robert Johnson among the incorporators of the Madera and New Washington Turnpike and Plank Road Company, which was incorporated March 4, 1862, and was to extend through this township, but neither was ever built.

The present township officers are: Assessor, Ross Swan; Collector, George F. Black; School Directors, Reuben Straw, President, J. M. McDowell, Secretary, James Wiley, Samuel H. Witherow, James Johnson and Abram Pearce; Township Clerk, C. A. Stevens; Auditors, C. S. Strong, Jack Wise and W. D. Wise; Treasurer, J. C. Johnson; Supervisors, Peter Summers and Samuel Bloom; Justices of the Peace, J. C. Davison and Isaac Bloom; Overseer of Poor, Joseph Thompson; Judge of Election, James Rainey; Inspectors, Abram Pearce and Wm. McNeel.

To show how the ministers of an ear date disposed of their property we present the will of James V. A. Anderson, a form minister of Fruit Hill church:

The last will and Testament of James V. A. Anderson, of Jordan township, Clearfield county: I, James V. A. Anderson, considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being of sound mind, (Blessed to God Almighty for the same) do make and publish this my last will and testament in the manner and form following, that is to say: First, I give and bequeath all my property unto the Domestic Missionary Society and their successors forever, on the following conditions: After all my dues are collected and my debts paid and other charges paid, then the principal be put on interest. Then I will and bequeath the said interest to the Fruit Hill church, in Clearfield county, to pay their pastor their part of his salary for the first ten years. Then I will and bequeath to Sarah, wife of Wm Dunlap, my concordance of the Holy Scriptures I will and bequeath to David Erhard my sponder buckles. I will and bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Murphy all my manuscripts on religious subjects. I will and bequeath my friends sincere thanks for the many favors I have received from them. I will and bequeath John Thompson and Benjamin Roberts, of Jordan township, to be my executors to this, my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set in hand and seal this 15th day of March, A. D. 1847.

JAMES V. A. ANDERSON. (SEAL)
Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named James V. A. Anderson to be the last will and testament in the presence of us at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses.

JAMES REA,
JOHN MORGAN.

The above will was recorded in Clearfield June 4, 1847, by William C. Welds, Register of Wills.

The following is a memorandum of personal property of James V. A. Anderson made 11th June, 1847;

Wheat per bu.	90	1 pair of scales	25
Oats per bu.	33	2 books	6½
Rye per bu.	37½	1 pot rack	50
1 ton of hay	500	6 shirts, 1 towel	1.62½
Bacon per lb.	08	1 hap	1.25
1 pot	75	1 quilt	1.00
1 skillet	51	1 blanket	50
1 tea kettle	75	1 handkerchief	12½
1 wooden bucket	6½	1 Cassanet	75
Lot of tinware	12½	Lot of clothes	37½
Lamp oil can and candlestick	25	1 axe	15
Teapot, sugar bowl	12½	1 corn broom	1½
Sugar	62½	1 chest	62½
1 copper kettle	2 00	2 chairs	1.50
1 valise	62½	1 tub	25
Looking glass and razor	20	1 meat vessel	75
		1 barrel	25

Thomas Jordan made a settlement on the Maj. Wise farm about 1821. He was married to Betsey Patterson and lived at above place until 1826, when they moved to Turkey Hill, in Knox township. From there he went to Clarion county. Some time afterwards he returned and lived with Isaac Dnnlap until his death.

Nicholas Schening was born in Germany, emigrated to this country and settled in this township, at an early date, where Wm. Scheoing now lives. He was a tailor by trade in Germany, but worked at shoe-making here.

Joseph Burge settled where Thomas Mc Neel lives, previous to 1821. He was married to a Miss O'Shall.

Ezra Algiers came from York State at an early date and improved the farm now owned by Mr. Patterson. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Michael Sears came from York State and married Mrs. Eliza Chase, daughter of Revolutionary John Swan, and made an improvement where Wilson Straw now lives. He served in the war of 1812. He died July 25, 1863, at an advanced age. His wife died April 8, 1865, aged 78.

Thomas Jenkins came here with Mr. Swan in 1819 and made an improvement on what is now the Maj. Wise farm. He died in 1842 and was the first person buried in Zion cemetery. Rev. Samuel Miles preached the funeral sermon.

The storm of 1857 was the most severe storm that ever visited this section. It destroyed and blew down a great amount of timber, unroofed many barns, blew down many houses and did a great amount of damage in general. It was during this storm that a peacock was blown from Samuel Widemire's farm, in Penn township, to John Shoff's farm, near Janesville, in Gulich township. The Fruit Hill school house was blown down, and John F. Bloom's house, which stood near by, the family only escaping by seeking refuge under a bed in one corner of the room; the logs falling on and around the bed. It is claimed that part of the roof was carried a distance of 2 miles.

The following story is told of James Rea, Sr., and Judge Burnside, of Centre county.

The friends of Judge Burnside presented him with a barlow knife for being the homliest man in Centre county. He was to carry it until he found a homlier man than he was. He carried it for some time when he met his friend James Rea, Sr., in Clearfield, he presented the barlow to him, explaining to Mr. Rea how he (the Judge) got it. Mr. Rea was to carry it until he found a homlier man than he was. He kept it about two years when he returned it to the Judge, who had to keep it.

In regards to Price Mays' gold dust mine, an account of which appeared in the papers a few years ago, I have failed to gain admission to it, and as Mr. Mays is a free silver man he does not desire to discuss the gold business at present.

Ansonville base ball team consists of the following players: Robert Arrow, catcher; Thomas Russell, pitcher; Scott Norris, Campbell Witherow, Harvey Clark, Arthur Coulter, Biah Thurstin, John Mitchell and William McLaughlin, have been meeting with good success since they organized. During the season just closed they have only lost one game. They are always ready to play any club for the championship, money or fun.

Gazzam foot ball team consists of the following players: Henry Clark, Robert Clark, John Cheatam, Stephen Methven, George Hickock, Albert Oldham, John Harkins, Paul Kantner, Robert Arrow, Archie Clark and Andrew Watson. Robert Graham acting as Referee. This team never takes a back seat playing foot ball and is always ready to play any team who desires to be beaten.

Jordan township has had the honor of having the first prize fight ever fought in the county. On Thursday evening, Oct. 13, 1897, a special train brought about 150 sporting men from Altoona and Pottsburg to Mariposa Park to witness a fight between Frank Reeder, of Altoona, who was a light-weight champion, and a Mr. Buck, of Pittsburg, both colored. They used 6 oz. gloves and fought 20 rounds to a finish for a purse of 500 and the light-weight championship. Mr. Buck was declared the winner. About 200 persons witnessed the fight.

ANSONVILLE.

The village of Ansonville (nick name "Flat Foot") is beautifully situated on a high elevation dividing the head waters of the south fork of Little Clearfield Creek and Potts' Run. The land where the town stands was formerly owned by the Swans, and was named in honor of Anson Swan, eldest son of John Swan, Sr. He was a deaf mute and died in 1893 and is buried in the Zion cemetery.

The first improvement made where Ansonville now stands was by Jacob Myers in 1832, who built a log house near where the Baptist parsonage now stands. The second house was built about 1849 by Isaac Haines. It was a frame building and is still standing, although it has been greatly remodeled and enlarged until at present it is one of the finest residences in town and is owned and occupied by J. C. Johnston and son.

The first merchant of the place was John Miles, eldest son of Rev. Samuel Miles. He married Ellen Wright, of Pike township. He went west and died there.

About the year 1853 Henry Swan built a store room on the corner opposite where the present drug store stands, and kept store in it until 1874. A few years after the building was burnt, and in 1884 Dr. A. E. Cresswell purchased the lot and built a dwelling house and store room upon it. In 1886 C. D. McMurray bought it from Dr. Cresswell. Enlarging it he now occupies it as a dwelling house and store room, where he carries a large and selected stock of general merchandise.

In 1885 William T. Bloom erected a large building for a hardware store. Robert L. Miles, son of Rev. Samuel Miles, was the first hardware merchant and continued the business until October, 1882, when he was succeeded by Davison & McDowell. This firm managed the business until March, 1892, when J. M. McDowell bought his partner's interest. Since that time Mr. McDowell has conducted the business with the assistance of Mr. John Ames as chief clerk, and at present you can find anything usually kept in a first class hardware.

J. C. Davison, contractor and builder, has opened a furniture store in the rink building, formerly owned by Bloom Bros, but now owned by Mr. Davison. In 1893 he succeeded Mr. Wm. T. Bloom in the undertaking business and now keeps a full line of coffins, caskets, etc., doing a general undertaking business. Since he took charge of it, four years ago, he has attended 103 funerals. In 1886 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he fills at the present time.

The present blacksmith shop was built by Peter Wimer, who followed smithing until the Spring of 1879, when John Klinger bought the property and followed his trade until 1885, when he was succeeded by his son Williem, who is the accommodating blacksmith at present and enjoys a large trade.

The only hotel, since the Central closed its doors, is kept by George Norris. The house was built by Peter Bloom in 1859. In 1884 W. W. Norris bought it and built a large addition to it in order to accommo-

date his guests. At that time Sanford McNeel bought it from W. W. Norris and entertained the public until 1889, when he sold it to George L. Norris, who has had charge of it ever since.

Geo. Bollinger, the stone mason and brick-layer of Ansonville, has worked at his trade for 29 years, 23 years of this time he has spent in Clearfield county, where he has built walls for some of the finest buildings in the upper end of the county.

Dr. H. G. Purnell, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, located here in 1892 and associated himself with Dr. S. J. Miller in the practice of medicine. In 1894 Dr. Miller moved away, since then Dr. Purnell has been attending to the wants of suffering humanity and has gained for himself a large practice, one in which few doctors excel.

The town has two secret organizations. In April, 1886, the Patriotic Sons of America organized a lodge and meets every Saturday in Leonard's hall. It has about forty members at present. Following are its officers at present: President, W. A. Bloom, Vice President, David Decker; Master of Firms, J. B. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Frank Scheoing; Financial Secretary, W. D. Wise; Treasurer, W. K. Johnson; Conductor, Geo. L. Norris; Trustees, Lynn Witherow, G. L. Norris and J. B. Thompson.

On March 6, 1897, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows instituted Ansonville Lodge, No. 1005, with 22 charter members. Its first and present officers are: N. G., C. D. McMurray; V. G., James Rainey; Sec., Geo. F. Black; Ass't. Sec., Chas. W. Rainey; Treasurer, Dr. H. G. Purnell; Conductor, J. C. Davison; Warden, M. L. Long; R. S. N. G., J. M. McDowell; L. S. N. G., John Heist; R. S. S., Chas. Stevens; L. S. S., Taylor Glasgow; O. G., G. W. Bollinger; I. G., Lloyd Stevens; R. S. V. G., John A. McKee; L. S. V. G., John Pearce; Trustees, C. D. McMurray, J. C. Davison and Reuben Straw. The lodge meets every Saturday evening in McMurray's hall, where a cordial welcome is extended to all visiting members.

The postoffice, when first established, was called Fruit Hill, and was located near Fruit Hill church with James McNeel, Sr., as first postmaster. Afterward it was moved to where William Scheoning now lives, with Frederick Scheoning first postmaster. About the year 1857 the name was changed to Ansonville, and it was moved here with Miss Eliza Chase, now Mrs. Bloom, as postmistress. The following persons have since served as postmasters: Henry Swan, Joseph Thompson, A. B. Straw, J. C. Johnston, C. D. McMurray, Chas. S. Strong, J. C. Wise and A. B. Straw, who was lately appointed.

The office is now located in the Leonard building.

Jordan Grange, No. 723, was organized Sept. 13, 1881, with the following charter members: Reuben Straw, Master; James G. Williams and wife, George F. Black, George DeWitt, Parker Strong and wife, Wm. Scheoning, Isaac Bloom, Dr. Creswell and wife. The Grange meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Joseph Thomas is Master and Geo. F. Black is Secretary at present.

The Ansonville Water Company was organized in 1890 with a capital stock of \$2,000, with the following stockholders: J. C. Davison, C. D. McMurray, J. C. Johnston, J. C. Wise, W. D. Wise, John Klinger, George Norris, Thos. Stronn, J. M. McDowell, Samuel Witherow, Abram Pearce and Mrs. J. C. Johnston. The water is obtained from springs on the Wise farm and is piped a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and is tapped by about 75 spigots. It has a gravitous source with a pressure of 30 pounds to the foot.

GAZZAM.

Gazzam, a mining town, was built in 1884, by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co., and named in honor of Joseph M. Gazzam, of Philadelphia, and is located on the B. C. R. R. Fred Naugle, who now lives in York State, the contractor, built 22 dwelling houses, a boarding house and a store room for said company. The mines are located near Ansonville and the coal is hauled to Gazzam on a narrow gauge road by means of a small engine.

The company owns about 4,300 acres of coal in the township, valued or assessed at \$334,219, and employ at present about 200 men, chiefly Americans, Scotch and Swedes. The coal is low and hard to mine but is pronounced a good quality for steam purposes.

The company have a large store under the efficient management of A. F. Kelly.

The first improvement where Gazzam now stands was made in 1872 by Lewis Bees, who bought a piece of Land from Warren Bell and built a small house.

The Gazzam postoffice was established during Cleveland's first administration and opened to the public January 8, 1886, with Robert McGarvey as postmaster. He was followed by Mrs. Almira Hoover, William Dunsmore, Wm. Strong and Ellis Michaels, who took charge of it May 1, 1896.

The town supports two hotels. The Gazzam House was built in 1885-6 by Z. L. Ardary, who kept it for five years, when Jacob Truby took possession and continued the business for three years. He was followed by A. Y. Straw in 1893, and in 1894

Ardary again took possession and retained the house throughout and is the

present proprietor. The house is close to the B. C. R. R. station and enjoys a fine trade.

The White House was built by C. D. McMurray for a store room. He never occupied it but sold it to John E. DuBois, who remodeled it and built an addition to it, made a large and commodious hotel, which was managed by Jacob Truby until June 9, 1896, when George Thrustin leased it and is the present proprietor, who keeps a first class house and looks after the weary traveler's welfare.

W. C. Strong, one of the leading merchants of the village, commenced business when the town was in it's infancy, and by pluck and energy has succeeded in building up a fine trade, and now keeps a well selected stock of general merchandise.

In connection with the above the town has a livery stable, owned by Ashley Tozer, millinery store, by Mrs. Curry, pool room and store by Lee McCracken, and station and freight office under the efficient management of Mr. Kantner.

Gazzam supports two schools, two churches, Methodist and Swedish. It has a population of about 350.

BERWINDALE.

Berwindale is located at the head of North Whitmer run, on the Pennsylvania and North Western railroad, which was built in 1886.

The first improvement made at this place was a sawmill built by David McKeehan in 1847. The property was afterward successively owned by Joseph Patterson, Sr., Wm. Irvin, Henry Swan, Hezekiah Patterson, Swan Bros. and John Patton, who sold it to the present owners. The first mill built was an old fashioned up and down saw mill (up to-day and down to morrow) which they continued running for a number of years, when it was torn down and a large steam saw mill was erected in its place by Swan Bros. The mill was burned in —, when they built the present one which is used in sawing shingles.

The town proper started in 1883, when Swan Bros. took possession of the property and commenced operating on the timber which covered the land. A postoffice was established in 1883 and Anson Swan was appointed postmaster. He was followed by Michael Smith, E. A. Edwards and W. C. Spackman.

Besides a number of fine dwellings the town supports one store owned and successfully managed by W. C. Spackman, a blacksmith shop, sawmill, owned and operated by J. E. Hoover & Co., who manufacture all kinds of lumber and gives employment to a number of men; shingle mill operated by A. L. Pearce, who manufactures 24-inch shingles; two churches,

Presbyterian and Methodist, school house and one hotel.

The history of the village would not be complete without a description of the fine park which is located here and is familiarly known as "Mariposa Park." A. L. Pearce, the proprietor and manager of the park bought about 300 acres of land and began operations on it in April, 1894, and after spending many thousands of dollars in improvements he has made it an ideal resort for picnic parties and persons desiring a summer outing.

One of the chief attractions is a beautiful lake, dotted with 11 small islands. The entire lake is surrounded by a fine drive and bicycle path. Numerous small boats are at hand for the use of those who desire to row and sail on the lake.

On one side of the lake there is a fine grove where may be found hammocks stretching from many of the trees, and settees and artistically arranged stump seats where the weary pleasure seeker may find rest. The park has a boat house, a music and dancing pavilion, a merry-go-round, a fine band stand and a restaurant.

The entire lake and grounds are lighted by electricity. The park was opened to the public July 4, 1894.

In connection with the park Mr. Pearce has erected a thoroughly modern hotel which is equipped with all modern conveniences and luxuries for its guests and is known as the "New Atlantis." It also is lighted throughout by electricity.

1500 shade and ornamental trees have been planted around the park and hotel during the last two years. During the winter of 1896-7 Mr. Pearce shipped 4500 tons of excellent ice which he cut off the lake, shipping it to different cities.

Berwindsdale has a population of about 100.

M'CARTNEY.

McCartney is situated in the northeastern part of the township at the terminus of the Houtzdale branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. McCartney Ridge, as that section of the township was called, was named in honor of Daniel McCartney, who built a log cabin and lived where David W. Johnson now lives. When Mr. McCartney first located here I am unable to find out, but he left the township about the time the Reas and McNeels came here. He went to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, where he died.

In 1889 and '90 the Berwind-White Coal Co. leased the coal in this section, and in 1891 opened the mines for shipping coal. In 1892 David Johnson began selling lots to parties who wanted to build houses, and thus started the town of McCartney.

This company continued operating the coal until a short time ago, when John Tyler leased the coal from said company

and is the present operator.

The first store opened in the town was by Lloyd Stevens in 1892, who still continues the business. In 1892 a postoffice was established here with Mr. Stevens as postmaster, which position he has held ever since.

Mr. Tyler also conducts a store in connection with his many interests.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

BY J. E. RORABAUGH, OF ANSONVILLE.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in 1820, near where Fruit Hill church now stands. It was built of logs and was fitted up with the furniture of that day, namely: Wooden flues, windows made by cutting one or two logs out at the side of the building, using greased paper instead of glass. The desks and seats were made of slabs, which were considered very comfortable in their day. David Cathcart was the first teacher of the school. A few years later another log school house with the same kind of furniture was built near where Wise Brothers now lives, with Asil Swan as teacher. The school facilities have been greatly improved since that time. Instead of the log school house we have fine wooden structures, furnished with improved patent furniture. To meet the requirements of the district it now has ten schools, viz: Ansonville, (2 schools) Fruit Hill, Johnston's, Patterson's, McCartney, Gazzam (2 schools), Green Run and Berwindsdale, and in addition to this a night school is kept open at Gazzam for those who cannot attend the day school. The following teachers were employed last winter, 1896-7: J. E. Rorabaugh, Kate Ardary, Lewis Johnston, H. M. Pentz, W. N. Straw, Jennie DeWalt, W. S. Bloom, Bessie Johnston, Venie Maxton, Miss Methven and W. F. Conley. The district had an attendance of 526 pupils during the term.

The present school board consists of Reuben Straw, President; J. M. McDowell, Secretary; Abram Pearce, James Wiley, James R. Johnston and Samuel Witherow.

The following teachers have been employed for the term of 1897-98: W. E. Tobias, Libbie McNeel, W. S. Bloom, H. M. Pentz, W. N. Straw, Lewis Johnston, Venie Maxton, Eugene Curry, A. Y. Straw.

CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN, FRUIT HILL.

During the summer of 1835 Revs. David McKinney and Samuel Wilson at their own suggestion and by appointment of Presbytery preached here about four weeks in the year, preaching in barns and private dwellings as opportunity afforded. For some time on the people in the vicinity of Fruit Hill held their meetings and Sabbath schools in a big barn belonging to James McNeel, Sr., he being the Superintendent

of the latter.

In the spring of 1839 application was made to Presbytery for a church organization, which was granted. Thus Fruit Hill church was organized in the above log barn August 23, 1839, with 30 members, by Rev. Hill and Elder John Owens.

On several occasions the members met and discussed the matter of building a church, but after discussing the matter they would conclude it was an impossibility and go home. At last at one of these meetings Robert Johnson picked up an axe and commenced to cut down a tree, remarking "that if they never commenced they would never get a church built." They went to work and it was completed by the fall of 1841, having cost the members only \$15 in money. This was paid by Mr. Betts, of Clearfield.

For a period of 17 years the church had been served with preaching, in connection with Mt. Pleasant church and others. On October 6, 1856, they concluded to go it alone. This was one of the most memorable events in the history of the church. Rev. Geo. W. Thompson, who had been preaching for them and had fired the hearts of the people that they at once raised by subscription eight hundred dollars for that purpose.

On March 26, 1860, they raised four hundred and fifty dollars and bought a property in Ansonville for a parsonage.

In 1876, finding that the old church was entirely too small for the congregation, they decided to build a new one, which they did, and it was dedicated May 29, 1878, during the pastorate of Rev. David H. Campbell. Its entire cost was seven thousand four hundred dollars. It is a large brick and stone building with seating capacity for six hundred people, and a basement for a lecture and Sunday school room. On account of other churches being built near drawing largely from this church the attendance is not so large, yet they have a membership of 215.

The following ministers have served the church: Rev. F. G. Betts, 1840-43; Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, 1844-7; Rev. Alexander Boyd, 1848-52; Rev. Jas. J. Hamilton, 1853-55; Rev. N. S. Conklin, 1858-9; Rev. Thos. Stevenson, 1859-61; Rev. Wm. Burchfield, 1863-69; Rev. N. G. Newell, 1870-2; Rev. John McKean, 1873-4; Rev. D. H. Campbell, 1875-84; Rev. Wm. W. Wooden, (6 mos. supply) 1885; Rev. Wm. Anderson, 1886; Rev. E. P. Foresman, 1886-93, and Rev. Robert G. Williams, who is pastor at present.

The first Elders were John Thompson, James McNeel, Sr., Robt. McCracken, Herbert Patterson, who were installed Aug. 1839, followed by Joseph Patterson,

John Thompson, Jr., Benj. S. Roberts, Jno. Hunter, Sr., Roht. Liddell, Wm. Bloom, John G. Wilson, John Witherow, Roht. M. Johnson, Reuben Caldwell, John G. Glasgow, John M. Hunter, Reuben J. Rex, Wm. Witherow, Conrad Bloom, Samuel H. Witherow, J. Newton McCord, Abram Bloom and Hezekiah Patterson.

The first person buried in the Fruit Hill cemetery was Elizabeth McNeel, first wife of James McNeel, Sr., who died June 8, 1819, aged 33 years; second was John Rowles, in 1820 or 21, then Wm. Cathcart. Among those buried there we find the following:

John Hunter, Sr., born in Parish of Herriot, Scotland, June 12, 1810, died May 6, 1892, aged 81 years, 10 months, 24 days.

Ellen, his wife, died April 26, 1875, aged 90 years and 24 days.

John Witherow, died June 16, 1884, aged 65 years and 7 days.

John McCord, died May 19, 1882, aged 79 years, 9 months and 7 days.

John Hunter, died Nov. 13, 1877, aged 35 years.

Mrs. John G. Wilson, died July 20, 1882, aged 62 years.

David Smith, died April 23, 1833, aged 65 years.

Anna M., wife of Hiram Straw, died Apr. 28, 1891, aged 70 years.

William Sloss, died July 17, 1863, aged 63 years.

Jacob Bauman, died Sept. 29, 1844, aged 84 years.

John Patterson, died March 8, 1892, aged 78 years.

Robert McCracken, died May 10, 1852, aged 74 years.

Rachina, his wife, died December 31, 1857, aged 72 years.

John J. McCracken, died Aug. 15, 1881, aged 72 years.

Priscilla, wife of Robert M. Johnston, died Dec. 18, 1891, aged 66 years.

Robert Johnson, died July 25, 1872, aged 71 years.

Mary, his wife, died Oct. 15, 1874, aged 64 years.

David Wise, died April 6, 1854, aged 80 years.

Mary, his wife, died April 24, 1871, aged 81 years.

Enoch Wise, died March, 3, 1891, aged 79 years.

Elizabeth, wife of George Evert, died Dec. 8, 1898, aged 73 years.

James McNeel, Sr., died Feb. 12, 1862, aged 85 years.

Mary C., his second wife, died Oct. 30, 1883, aged 88 years.

Richard Hutchings, died July 18, 1892, aged 57 years.

Anna E. Hutchings, died Dec. 7, 1893,

aged 72 years.

Robert Rea, died Aug. 4, 1888, aged 64 years.

Mary, his wife, died Feb. 7, 1875.

Samuel Rea, died Jan. 1, 1887, aged 78 years.

Lydia, his wife, died Feb. 8, 1888, aged 78 years.

Thomas Witherow, died Jan. 4, 1875, aged 83 years.

Elizabeth Kennady, died Nov. 15, 1845, aged 83 years.

David McKeehan, died June 8, 1869, aged 63 years.

Mary A., his wife, died Feb. 14, 1886, aged 74 years.

Geo. B. Mays, who was killed on the P. & N. W. R. R., near Mays' Summit, March 25, 1892, aged 53 years. A fine monument has been erected to his memory.

Joseph Patterson, died March 11, 1883, aged 73 years.

Robert Patterson, died Aug. 28, 1855, aged 77 years.

Isabella Johnson, died Oct. 18, 1888, aged 89 years.

James Johnson, died Sept. 26, 1868.

John Thompson, Sr., died June 1, 1872, aged 96 years.

Mary, his wife, died May 13, 1889, aged 84 years.

John Thompson, Jr., died June 31, 1883, aged 76 years.

David Lewis, died June 13, 1880, aged 75 years.

Thos. Rea, died Sept. 6, 1888, aged 74 years.

Hannah A., his wife, died April 28, 1887, aged 74 years.

First Odd Fellow buried there was Geo. W. Dotts, who died Aug. 25, 1882, aged 35.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BERWINDALE.

This church was built during the pastorate of Rev. E. P. Foresman and was dedicated Nov. 19, 1893. Its entire cost was thirteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents. It has Elders and Trustees and regular services of its own but all connected with and a part of the Fruit Hill church.

The following is a copy of the original subscription for the first church built at Fruit Hill in 1841:

The names of the subscribers to the Fruit Hill meeting house and the amount subscribed:

James McNeel, Sr.....	\$ 12 00
Robert Patterson, Sr.....	12 00
Robert McCracken.....	12 00
John Thompson, Sr.....	6 00
William Feltwell.....	10 00
Thomas Witherow.....	10 00
John Thompson.....	6 00
William McCracken.....	6 00

Robert Johnston.....	5 00
Robert Patterson, Jr.....	5 00
James Dickson.....	5 00
Benj. S. Roberts.....	5 00
James Kennedy.....	6 00
James Johnston.....	5 00
Joseph Patterson.....	10 00
Robert McCracken, Jr.....	5 00
James McCracken.....	5 00
Joseph McCully.....	5 00

Total amount.....\$ 129 00

The above subscriptions were all paid in work and material.

The members enrolled at the organization of this church were: John Thomson, Wm. W. Feltwell, Esther Feltwell, Isaac McKee, James Johnston, Isabella Johnston, Thos. McNeel, Nancy McNeel, James Rea, Mary McNeel, Robert McCracken, Jr., James Dickson, Jane Dickson, Rebecca High, John Orr, Catherine Patterson, Hannah McKee, Margaret McCullough, Robert Johnston, Mary Johnston, Donald McDonald, Elizabeth Patterson and Rachel McCracken.

The first physician who located in the township was Dr. Morehead, in 1867. Previous to this time the sick were taken care of by Drs. Barrett, Hoyt, Schryver, Rhule, Fetzer and Caldwell, who were located in adjoining districts. Dr. Morehead was followed by Dr. A. E. Cresswell, Dr. Wrigley, Dr. Murray, Dr. Miller and Dr. Purnell. Dr. Purnell is a son of ex-Sheriff Purnell, of Georgetown, Del. Graduating at Jefferson Medical College. He located at Ansonville in 1892. By careful study and prompt attention he has met with great success and has gained for himself a large practice, one in which few physicians excel.

In — Dr. B. F. Coe opened an office at Gazzam, where he is employed by the Coal Co. He also is employed by the County for this district.

ANSONVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

This is a fine wooden structure and was built in 1889, during the ministry of Rev. Trach, at a cost of \$1200. J. C. Davison, J. M. McDowell, C. D. McMurray, E. C. Goodman and M. F. Campbell was the building committee. The present Board of Trustees is J. M. McDowell, John Klinger, J. C. Davison, C. D. McMurray, E. C. Goodman and Frank Scheoning. Previous to building the church the services were held in J. W. Leonard's hall. They report a membership of about 50 at the present time. Since its organization the following ministers have occupied the pulpit: Rev. Trach, Rev. G. P. Sarvis, Rev. C. W. Rishel, Rev. Glover and Rev. Truax, who occupies the pulpit at present.

Berwindale M. E. church was built about 1892, during Rev. Rishel's ministry. The

membership is small, numbering only 15 at present. Heber Straw, J. C. Davison and C. D. McMurray constitute the present Board of Trustees.

Gazzam M. E. church was built in 1893. It is a neat and comfortable building, but on account of its small membership and large debt contracted they are liable to lose their property. Its present board of trustees are M. H. Haines, M. E. Kantner, and E. C. Goodman.

The Roman Catholic church was built the year 1845, on the Edward Gilligan farm. It is a frame building and is still standing and in fair condition. They hold services in it about once a month, Father O'Sullivan, of Coalport, officiating. The membership at present is very small and includes the Smiths, McCallisters, Farrens, Coxes and others. The first person buried in the Catholic cemetery was John Smith, who died in 1856. It is said that the snow was drifted so deep that they drove over tops of apple trees in getting to the cemetery. Among others buried there we notice the following: Kate, wife of John Smith; Ann, wife of Bernard Farren; Emeline, wife of Dorsey DeWitt; Mary E., wife of Sylvester Wimer; Andrew Winner, Martin Gilligan and Patrick McCardle, who was killed by the cars on the P. & N. W. R. R., August 26, 1896, aged 85 years. He was generally known as "Paddy, the tailor." His many friends erected a fine monument to his memory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first meetings were held in private houses as early as 1835, and were conducted by Rev. Samuel Miles. Afterwards they held services in the old log school house, which stood near where the Zion church was built. In 1841 Rev. Miles organized the society with the following members: David Williams, Thomas Davis, Hannah Davis, George W. Peters, Mary Peters and Harriet Swan. This small organization at once began to grow, and soon arrangements were made to build a church, which was completed about 1844, and was located about two miles from Ansonville and was known as the Zion church. They continued their worship here until 1870, when by a when by a vote of the congregation the place of worship was changed to Ansonville.

In 1871 they erected a large and substantial brick building which, when completed, cost over twelve thousand dollars, of which George G. Williams contributed over two thousand dollars. It was built during Rev. Thomas Van Scoyoc's pastorage. The old church at Zion was torn down about 1893.

Rev. Samuel Miles, who organized the church, remained with them for 24 years without intermission. In 1862 Rev. Run-

yan preached six months. He was followed by Rev. Lovell, who preached about the same length of time. He afterwards united with the Swedenborgian denomination. He was followed by Rev. Van Scoyoc, who served the congregation from 1865 to 1875. E. C. Beard preached for them from 1876 to 1880, when Rev. Miles again took charge and served as pastor until 1889, when he was compelled to resign on account of old age. Rev. E. C. Houck accepted a call May 1, 1889, and was with them for two years, being followed by Rev. Bisphan, who also remained two years. Rev. N. O. Patterson came November 1, 1894, and preached for them two years, when he accepted a call at Patton. On June 1, 1897, Rev. Joseph Plush, of Orbisonia, Pa., took charge of the congregation and is their present minister.

The first person buried at the Zion graveyard was Thomas Jenkins, who died in 1842. Among others buried there we notice the following:

Thomas Strong, died July 16, 1895, aged 74 years.

Albert Young, died Dec. 18, 1881, aged 72 years.

Mary Tubbs, died Nov. 22, 1887, aged 68 years.

Wm. Thurstin, died July 7, 1885, aged 63 years.

Martha, his wife, died Jan. 31, 1876, aged 44 years.

John Scott, Sr., died July 9, 1851, aged 91 years. He at one time served in the Revolutionary war.

George Scott, died Feb. 20, 1846, aged 50 years.

John Green, died May 2, 1859, aged 68 years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Susannah Green died January 4, 1858.

David Williams died December 27, 1853, aged 50 years.

William Williams died August 17, 1869, aged 53 years.

Janet, his wife, died July 16, 1865, aged 47 years.

Margaret, wife of W. T. Bloom, died Dec. 9, 1862, aged 42 years.

Robert Stodart died Dec. 31, 1853, aged 58 years.

John Curry, died March 18, 1875, aged 66 years.

Jane, wife of Thomas Jackson, died March 26, 1866, aged 77 years.

Sarah J., wife of G. W. Davis, died June 1, 1852, aged 22 years.

Hiram Barrett, died Jan. 26, 1892, aged 81 years.

Isaac Moore, died March 25, 1833, aged 40 years.

Sarah, wife of A. D. Knapp, died June 18, 1857, aged 42 years.

Cyrus Thurstin, died Nov. 4, 1866, aged 72 years. He was a revolutionary soldier.

Mary, his wife, died in 1886, aged 87 years.
Robert W. Leonard, died May 17, 1892, aged 49 years.

John Williams, died March 23, 1885, aged 71 years.

Margaret, wife of Jacob Leonard, died March 4, 1882, aged 75 years.

William Williams, died Nov. 27, 1852, aged 81 years.

Mary, his wife, died May 6, 1855, aged 70 years.

Jesse Williams, died June 28, 1870, aged 62 years.

Caroline, his wife, died Dec. 10, 1884, aged 66 years.

Mary C., wife of D. W. Wise, died June 11, 1853, aged 46 years.

Sophia, wife of N. Tubbs, died May 12, 1852, aged 28 years.

Michael Sears, died July 25, 1863, at an advanced age. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Eliza, his wife, died April 7, 1865, aged 78 years.

Thomas Crawford, died April 21, 1855, aged 37 years.

Joseph Straw, died June 3, 1877, aged 77 years.

Ann, his wife, died July 27, 1857, aged 50 years.

John Swan, Sr., died Dec. 30, 1850, aged 70 years.

Phoebe, his wife, died Feb. 24, 1895, aged 76 years.

Lucinda, his wife, died Sept. 4, 1884, aged 60 years.

Rev. Samuel Miles, died March 5, 1895, aged 89 years.

Phoebe, wife of Wilson Straw, died Jan. 12, 1874, aged 26 years.

Mary Ann, wife of Reuben Straw, died Dec. 12, 1870, aged 53 years.

Margaret, wife of Charles H. Lewis, was born in Scotland, died Nov. 20, 1881, aged 56 years.

George Williams, died Nov. 30, 1888, aged 72 years.

John A. Cross, died June, 1869, aged 25 years. He was the first Odd Fellow buried here.

Anson Swan, died in 1883, aged 66 years.

MILITARY RECORD.

Under the old laws of Pennsylvania all the able-bodied men under 45 years were required to meet and drill at least one day each year or be subject to a fine of one dollar. In 1837 the Beula Militia company, which was organized at Beula, near Ramey, met in camp on Maj. D. W. Wise's farm for the purpose of drilling, with Captain George McCullough as Captain. I am unable to give the names of the other officers.

In June, 1851, a regimental encampment of volunteers, consisting of four companies, viz: One horse company, one volunteer company, one artillery company and one light horse company, also met on Mr. Wise's farm for a three day's drill with the following officers: General, John Patton;

Colonel, George R. Barrett; Major, D. W. Wise; Adjutant, John L. Cuttle; Captain, William Smiley. The boys had a good time at these encampments playing soldier, and everybody far and near gathered to see them drill. It was here, it is said, that General Patton made his first and only appearance on the tented field in uniform.

In 1861, when our last civil war broke out, Jordan township promptly responded to the call for men, and many of her brave boy enlisted in the Union army, while others remained at home sympathizing with the other side.

Among those who enlisted and was credited to Jordan township we find the following, with name of company in which they served:

Thomas J. Thompson, Co. K. 1st Bucktails; wounded.

Ellis Lewis, Co. K. 1st Bucktails; dead.

Arthur Conner, Co. K. 1st Bucktails; dead.

George W. Knapp, Co. K. 1st Bucktails; dead. He died Sept. 23, 1862, on board transport from Richmond.

Charles M. Clark, Co. K. 1st Bucktails.

John Moyer, Co. K. 1st Bucktails.

Samuel Gunsallus, Co. B. 149 Bucktails; wounded.

Thomas Liddle, Co. B. 149 Bucktails.

Conrad Barrett, Co. B. 149 Bucktails; wounded at North Ann River, Va.

Abram T. Bloom, Co. B. 149 Bucktails. He was wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Samuel Conner, Co. B. 149 Bucktails.

John Wimer, Co. B. 149 Bucktails.

Robert Dixon, Co. B. 149 Bucktails.

Augustus Barrett, Co. C. 132 Vol. Inf.

Robert Gilligan, Co. C. 132 Vol. Inf.

William Scheoning, Co. C. 132 Vol. Inf.

Weaver Scheoning, 22 Wisconsin Inf.; he was wounded in knee.

Edward Knapp, Co. C. 132 Vol. Inf.

O. P. Ball, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.

J. C. Bloom, Co. C. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.; wounded Oct. 10, 1862, while cleaning his revolver.

William R. Haines, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.; he was wounded at Tonkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862. He carries the bullet yet.

J. A. Dillon, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.; wounded at Tonkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862.

William Thompson, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.; dead.

Francis Scheoning, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.; died at Nashville, Tenn.

Crawford Rea, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.; died at Wilmington, N. C., a prisoner.

Joseph McCracken, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.

George Gregory, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.

James Findley, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.

J. W. Straw, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.

A. C. Straw, Co. M. 9th Pa. Vet. Cav.

James McNeel, Sr., was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1777, emigrating to this country when about 21 years of age, locating in Siuking Valley, where he married Miss Elizabeth Crawford. He remained there a few years when in September, 1806, he moved to Jordan township and purchased 300 acres of land near where Fruit Hill church was afterwards built. Here he erected buildings and cleared a fine farm, now owned by his sons. The children to this wife were Nancy, who married James Ramsay and moved to Illinois; Thomas married Miss Russell and died in Illinois; Ann married William Atleman, and died in Centre county; Ellen married William Speer and lived in Johnstown until her death; Marshall died in California in 1883.

Mrs. McNeel died June 8, 1819, and was buried where Fruit Hill cemetery now is, she being the first one buried there.

Sometime afterward Mr. McNeel married Mary C. Ricketts, daughter of Isaac Ricketts, of Mt. Pleasant, and to them eight children were born. Eliza married John Hunter and lives near Ansonville; John married Mary Jane Glasgow. She being dead he lives with his son Taylor. James G. married Mary Jane Lynch, of Pike township, and lives on a part of the homestead. Joseph married Mary Jane McCreight and lives on part of the old place. Mary married Frank McCormick. Lydia married Lance Root; she is dead. Isaac married Mary Jane Davis, of Mt. Pleasant, and lives near where he was born. Caroline died when 12 years old.

You will notice that Mr. McNeel's sons had a liking for the name of Mary Jane, as the four brothers married ladies by that name.

Mr. McNeel died Feb. 12, 1862, aged 85 years, 1 month and 21 days. Mr. McNeel represented his district on the first grand jury held in this county, which was held December, 1822. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Shultz, and held the office until Justices were made an elective office. He was then elected for three successive terms, making 35 years that he served as a dispenser of justice.

James Rea, Sr., was the only son of Samuel Rea, who came from Ireland and settled in York county, Pa., at an early date. The subject of this sketch was born in York county in 1784, and located in what is now Knox township, then Beccaria township, near where May Hill school house now stands, in June, 1805. He lived here 13 years, when in 1819 he moved to Jordan township and located on the land now owned by his son James, near the Catholic church.

Mr. Rea married Jane Brannan, who

lived near where Glen Hope now stands. His family consisted of 8 children, namely: Samnul, Nancy, Thomas, James, Crawford, Helen and Robert. One died in infancy.

Samuel married Lydia Micketts and located first in Beccaria township. afterwards locating in Knox township, where he died in 1887, aged 78 years. His wife died Jan 1, 1887, aged 78 years.

Nancy married John Patterson and lived in this township, where they both died.

Thomas married Hannah Bloom and lived in the township until his death, Sept. 6, 1888, aged 74 years.

James first married Jane Dillon, of Mt. Pleasant, who died. He then married Mrs. Eliza Corrigan, of Columbia. She died March 3, 1889, aged 74 years.

Crawford died when 19 years old. Helen died when young.

Robert married a Miss Ames and lived on a part of the old homestead until his death, which occurred August 4, 1888, aged 64 years.

Thus it will be seen that James Rea, Jr., is the only one of this family living at the present time. He lives on his farm at the advanced age of 81 years, having lived there continually for 77 years and has never been outside of the State. He has a remarkably good memory for a man of his age, recalling facts of an early date as if it happened yesterday.

When Mr. Rea first settled here it was nothing but a wilderness. The nearest settlement being William Dunlap's, who lived about five miles away. He used to go to the Conemaugh salt works, a distance of about 75 miles, and buy salt at \$5 per bushel, and pack it home on horse back, having nothing but the blazes on the trees to guide him.

There being no grist mills in this section he had to go to Birmingham to mill on horseback, a distance of 26 miles.

There were plenty of deer, wolves and other wild animals to keep him company. At one time a wolf chased his son, Crawford, about a mile and a half. The boy only made his escape by his dog keeping the wolf back until the boy got into the house.

He did a great amount of trapping, and by taking the scalps to Bellefonte he received \$12 for each wolf scalp.

Mr. Rea was a large, bony man, measured 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighed 244 pounds. It is said that he never found anyone who could outlift him.

At one time he went west as far as Iowa to view the country, but returned, concluding that Clearfield county was good enough for him.

Mr. Rea was noted for his hospitality and his house was a general stopping place for many years for the people who traveled back and forward over the mountain. He

served as traverse juror for the first court held in the county December, 1822.

Mr. Rea died in 1861, aged 77 years and 17 days and is buried in the Edminston grave yard, near Glen Hope. His wife died in 1860, aged 72 years, and is buried at the same place.

David McKeehan was born near Carlisle in 1806, and moved with his parents to Newton Hamilton. He married Mary Ann McCoy, of Cambria county, and located at "the Summit," in Cambria county, where he worked at his trade, blacksmithing, for three years, when in 1837 he moved to this township, locating on the land now owned by his sons, Samuel and John. In connection with farming he also kept store for a period of 23 years. He at one time owned about 500 acres of fine timber land, where Berwindale now stands.

In 1847 he built a sawmill on his property on the headwaters of Little Clearfield Creek and operated it for 8 or 9 years when it was abandoned. Nothing remains of it at present.

His family consisted of 8 children, viz: Margaret, James, Isabella, Samuel, John O. and three that died in infancy. Margaret married Lorenzo Bloom and lives in Chest township. James married Mary Jane Glasgow, of Cambria county, and is one of the progressive farmers and business men of the township. Isabella married Michael Gilligan and lived near Berwindale. She died in 1885, aged 33 years. Samuel married Susan McQuilken, daughter of John McQuilken, and lives in the township. John is not married and lives with his brother on the old homestead.

Mr. McKeehan peddled notions through this section for a number of years and whenever he had any extra money he invested it in real estate. When he first came to this county deer was so plenty that at one time he shot at one and missed it, but killed another one which he did not see when he shot. He died June 16, 1869, aged 63 years. His wife died Feb. 14, 1886, aged 74 years.

John Swan, Sr., was born in York State in 1784, and married Miss Phoebe Tubbs, of the same place. Having concluded to settle in Ohio and make that their future home they started on their journey in 1817. When they arrived where East Tyrone now is their daughter, Sophronia, took sick and they were compelled to stop here. He remained here two years working at the forges, when he concluded to come to Clearfield county. There being no roads he was compelled to cut his way through the woods until he reached here, which was in the fall of 1819. He and Truman Vitz, who came with him, purchased between 400 and 500 acres of land, which now composes the farms owned by Wise Bros., An-

son Swan and John W. Leonard.

Here he began to clear a farm in order to supply his family with the necessities of life. In connection with farming he engaged in the manufacture of lye and potash and finally erected machinery for grinding rock oak bark, which he boxed and shipped to Philadelphia, receiving \$60 a ton for it.

His family consisted of Anson, Sophronia, Eliza, Harvey, John, Henry and Harriet. Anson, for whom Ansonville was named, never married, but made his home with his brothers. He was deaf and dumb and before he died became blind. He died in 1883, aged 66 years.

Sophronia married William Hartshorn and lived at Curwensville. She died Jan. 8, 1887, aged 83 years.

Eliza married Ebin Winsloe, of Sinnehoning. She died there.

Harvey married Sarah Webster, of Ohio. He became a sailor and at one time visited Cuba and on his way home became sick and died in 1857 and was buried in the Mississippi river.

John married Catharine Williams and lived where Anson Swan now lives. He died at the age of 79.

Henry married Lucinda Bloom and lived in Ansonville, where he died Feb. 24, 1895, aged 76 years.

Asil Swan married Nancy Irwin, of Lawrence township. He was drowned March 25, 1841, and would have been 48 years old the following day. His body was not found till some time in June following.

Harriet married Edmund Williams and lived in Iowa, where she died in 1867, aged 49 years.

Henry Swan married Lucinda Bloom and their family consisted of John, Phoebe, Benjamin F., Sallie, Edith, Harvey, Harriet, Ross, Eunice and Wayland.

John married Lizzie Wise, daughter of Major Wise, and lives in Tennessee.

Phoebe married Wilson Straw and lived in Ansonville. She died Jan. 12, 1874, aged 26 years.

Benjamin F. married Jennie Holton and lives in Ramey.

Sallie married Philip Wagoner and lives in Indiana county.

Edith married John W. Leonard and lives on the old homestead.

Harvey married Mary Wright and lives in Coalport.

Harriet married Benjamin S. Clark and lives in Ansonville.

Ross married Rebecca Stratton, of DuBois, and lives on the Enoch Wise farm. He is the present Assessor of the township.

Eunice married E. W. Ferguson, of the firm of Ferguson Bros., Kerrmoor. She died Nov. 9, 1892, aged 29 years.

Wayland died when 8 years old.

Mr. Swan was married Feb. 13, 1845, by Thomas Ross, a Justice of the Peace. He began life as a farmer, but in 1853 he built a store room in Ansonville and embarked in the mercantile business with John M. Chase.

Mr. Chase was succeeded in 1857 by Col. W. R. Hartshorn. This partnership was dissolved in 1861, and from then until 1874 Mr. Swan continued the business himself. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1860, and served continually for 35 years.

He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, becoming a member May 14, 1841, and continued until his death.

Mr. Swan was born near where Tyrone now stands, March 9, 1818, and died Feb. 24, 1895, aged 76 years. His wife died Sept. 4, 1884, aged 60 years.

Harvey Swan's family consisted of two girls, Sophronia and Harriet. Sophronia married Thomas Liddell and lived in Clearfield. She died in 1889. Harriet never married and made her home with her sister and with her mother, who married James Wrigley, of Clearfield. She taught school for a number of years in Clearfield. She died in 1883. aged 44 years

Revolutionary John Swan was born near Binghamton, N. Y., in 1745. He married Ann Mitchell, of Broome county, N. Y. She died in 1834 and is buried in her native State. In June, 1835, Mr. Swan came here and made his home with his children until his death, which occurred in August, 1839, at the advanced age of 93 years, and was buried in the Fruit Hill cemetery. He died at the home of Robert Biddle, on the farm now owned by Hiram Barrett estate. His family consisted of the following children: John, Asil, Eliza and Anna.

John married Phoebe Tubbs and settled in Jordan township in 1819 on the farm where John W. Leonard now lives, where he lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 30, 1850, aged 66 years.

Asil married a Miss Shaw and lived near where Ansonville now stands. He was married by James McNeel, Jr., J. P. He was drowned in the Susquehanna river near Rocky Bend, in the spring of 1841, and is buried there. He in company with Jonathan Pierce, John McQuilken, Unick Keiser, John Baker and Joseph Johnston were crossing the river at said place when their boat was capsized and all on board was thrown into the river. All succeeded in swimming to shore except Asil Swan and Unick Keiser who were drowned. Asil was one of the first school teachers in the township, having taught in the old log school house located on the Wise farm.

His family consisted of Mary, Aaron and Rhoda. Mary married James Dale and lives in Lawrence township; Aaron is dead and Rhoda is in the County Home at present.

Eliza first married Benjamin Chase. He died. She then married Michael Sears and lived where Wilson Straw now lives. She died April 7, 1865, aged 78 years.

Anna married Robert Biddle and lived where Ansonville now stands, near where A. B. Straw now lives. She died in 1864, aged 75 years.

Mr. Swan served in the Revolutionary War and was known as Revolutionary John.

John Swan's family consisted of Sophia, Harvey, Lucinda William, Emma, Harriet and Anson.

Sophia married Hezekiah Patterson and lives at Berwindale; Harvey married Mary strong and lives in Tennessee; Lucinda married Thomas Thompson, and lives in New Mexico; William died when 22 years old; Emma married E. C. Houpt, a Baptist minister, and lives in Reynolds, Illinois; Harriet married Jeremiah Thompson, and lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, Anson married Martha Holton, and lives on the old homestead, near Ansonville; Three children died in infancy.

Cyrus Thurstin was born in Orange, Orange county, Vermont, in 1794, and came to Clearfield county in 1834, locating first in Chest township, where he lived ten years, moving to Jordan township in 1844, locating on the farm now owned by Easton Lewis, where he lived until his death.

He married Polly Schoonover, of Pine Creek, Tioga county, where he lived for some years before moving to this county, and from this union they raised a family of ten children, namely: Jane, Phoebe, William, Orange, Albert, Moses, Jacob, Cyrus, Mary and David.

Jane first married Jacob Linefelter and lived in Chest township. She afterward married Crawford Gallaher, of New Washington. She died in 1891, aged 76 years. Phoebe married David Michael, who also lived in Chest township. She died March 7, 1846, aged 26 years. William married Martha Titterington and lived in the township. He died July 7, 1885, aged 63 years. Orange married Mary Green and lived here until his death, 1897, aged 74 years. Albert married a Miss Evans and lived near Berwindale; he died in 1894, aged — years. Moses married Sarah J. Rafferty, and located first in Chest township, afterwards moving to Ansonville where he died December 24, 1895, aged 71 years. Jacob married Miss Rafferty, locating first in Ferguson township. Sometime after he located in the western part of the State. He now lives in Grampian. Cyrus married a Miss Wolfe and lives in Clearfield. Mary married James Riddle, and lives in Illinois. David married a lady from Indiana county and lives in Iowa.

Mr. Thurstin served in the war of 1812 along with his father, eight brothers and one brother-in-law. One brother was killed at Shadatee Woods, and it is supposed that another one was killed as he was never heard of afterwards.

Cyrus Thurstin died November 4, 1866, aged 72 years. His wife died in 1886, aged 87 years.

In 1845 Cyrus Thurstin was commissioned Captain of a militia company that was formed near New Washington, and it is said that it was the most unmanageable lot of boys to train that an officer ever undertook, and that well known expression "Waas my glory, by thundaw boys" was often used.

In 1846 a large number of the boys rebelled against the authority of Captain Thurstin and trained under command of John McQuilkin. This enraged Captain Thurstin and his usual epithet "By thundaw" was often used. He was a very small man and it is said his sword would trail on the ground while marching.

Alfred Knapp was born in York State about 1814, and married Susan Hoover. In 1839 they moved to Chest township, located on the farm now owned by Henry Gurd. In 1849 they moved to this township and cleared the farm now owned by James McKeenan. In 1863 or 1864 he went west and lived near Sioux City, Iowa, where he died in 1887, aged 73 years. His wife died June 18, 1857, aged 42 years. His family consisted of Philinda, Martilla, George, Edward, Ingalls, Kenkade and John. Philinda married James Davis and lives in Florida; Martilla married James G. Williams and lives in the township; George never married and died in Indianapolis, Ind., September 23, 1862, on board transport from Richmond; Edward married Christina Weaver and lived in Iowa, where he was killed by lightning; Kinkade went west and died there; the whereabouts of Ingalls and John are not known. George, Edward and Kinkade served in the last civil war.

Edward Gilligan was born in Ireland in 1804 and located here in 1834 where the Catholic church now stands. His family consisted of eight children, three of which lives in the township. Nancy married Thomas Smith and lives on a fine farm; Joseph, who lives with Mr. Smith, and Michael, who lives at Berwindale. Mr. Gilligan died in 1869, aged 65 years. His wife died in December, 1896, aged 91 years. Both are buried in the Catholic cemetery on the land where they first settled.

John G. Wilson was born in Berkshire county, Scotland, where he married Elizabeth Hunter. They came to this country in 1848 and located in Jordan township, on the farm where he now lives. His family

consisted of nine children, Isabella, Agnes, Ella and Betsy—five dying in infancy. Isabella married George F. Black and lives near Ansonville; Agnes married Milton Mays and lives in Ansonville; Ella married David Henschberger and lives near Ansonville; Betsy married George Straw and lives in Breitzenville. Mr. Wilson's wife died July 20, 1882, aged 62 years. He afterwards married Mrs. Lawson, of Clarion county.

David Wise was born in Northumberland county in 1774, and came with his father to Centre county in 1810, where he married Mary M. Zeicely, of Dauphin county. He lived in Centre county 28 years, during which time he built the first court house in Bellefonte. He located in Jordan township in 1839 on the farm now owned by Major Wise's sons, and lived here until his death. Mr. Wise's wife died in 1839, aged 54 years. Afterwards he married Mary Moore, of Clearfield. His family consisted of six children, viz: Enoch, Susanna, Mary, David W., William and Priscilla. Enoch never married and lived with his brother, David W. He died March 3, 1891, aged 79 years; Susanna married George Sweeney and lived in Centre county. She died in 1893, aged 79 years. Mary married William Keller and lives in Centre Hall. David W. first married Mary Williams. She died in 1873, aged 47 years. He then married Sarah Ross and at present lives in Mahaffey. William married Elvina Hockenberry and lives near Berwindale. Priscilla married Robert M. Johnson; she died December 18, 1891, aged 66 years.

When Mr. Wise located in Centre county he built himself a log house of yellow pine logs, which is still standing. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker, working at the latter until he was 77 years old, and he claimed that he knew the night before that he would have a coffin to make for some one the next day. He built the first court house in Sunbury, Northumberland county, also built Potter's grist mill, in Centre county, and built many dwelling houses in that section. He died April 6, 1854, aged 80 years. His wife died April 24, 1871, aged 81 years.

Maj. David W. Wise helped to drive the wolves from where Berwindale now stands. He finally entered the teacher's profession and taught the Patterson school three terms of three months each during the winters of 1841, '42 and '43, receiving \$16 per month for first term, \$17 for second and \$18 per month for third term, and in connection with teaching he manufactured quill pens, as was the custom in those days. In 1873 he was elected County Treasurer on the Modoc ticket, on account of the great dissatisfaction that arose between the Democratic party and their own nominee.

had a majority of 155 votes over. Mr. Worrell, the Democratic nominee.

John McMurray was born in Lycoming county in 1809, and remained there until he grew to manhood. He first married Dorcas Runner, of Centre county. He lived in Centre county three years when he and his family moved to New Washington, this county, where his wife died June 7, 1845, aged 26 years. His children were John, Martha A., and one died in infancy. John died when two years old; Martha A. married Wm. S. Mahaffey and lived in Bell township. She died October 6, 1886, aged 42 years.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

BY PROF. JOHN A. DALE, CURWENSVILLE, PA.

THE CALDWELLS.

No family is more prominently identified with the early history and later development of Pike township than the Caldwell family. Being of Scotch-Irish ancestry, they fulfilled the well-known prerogative of that race by soon becoming leaders in both church and political affairs.

The first record we have of the Caldwells is when three Scotch lads, Hugh, Matthew and Alexander Caldwell left their native land and emigrated to the colonies some years preceding the Revolutionary War.

When that momentous struggle for liberty began Hugh and Matthew Caldwell joined the patriotic army under Washington. Matthew was killed in the disastrous battle of Long Island. Hugh escaped and fought on during the war, being again with Washington's army at the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. Alexander was drowned in the Susquehanna river, leaving Hugh the sole survivor.

In 1808 Hugh Caldwell with his wife whose family name was Jane Boyd, and several children came up the river from Cumberland county and located in the northern section of Pike township.

Hugh Caldwell's sons were Matthew, Samuel, Alexander and J. Baxter. His daughters were Elizabeth, Jennie, Margery and Mary.

Matthew, the oldest son of Hugh Caldwell, was born in Lancaster county on June 12th, 1787; removed with the family to Cumberland county in 1800, and on to Clearfield county in 1808. In 1811 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bloom, daughter of Wm. Bloom. Sr. After his marriage he located in the wilderness, where his youngest son James now resides. There being at that date no roads of any account he, in 1819, cut out through the forest the first road from Curwensville to Bloomington. This road has now become one of the principal roads of the county.

He was one of the founders and original members of the first church ever built in Clearfield county. This church was built

where the McClure cemetery now is. For many years he was one of the ruling elders of the church. In 1821 he organized the first Sunday school in this region, at an old log school house which stood where the late William Price lived. The early Presbyterian church in this vicinity owes much to Matthew Caldwell. He died April 24, 1869, aged 82 years.

He had in all a family of twenty children, several of whom died when young. His daughters, who lived to become women were Elizabeth, born 1812, Anna 1813, Jane 1814, Mary 1815, Margery 1817, Harriet 1837, and his sons Isaac, born 1819, Bishop 1836, Reuben 1828, and James R. 1835.

Elizabeth married John A. Clark; Anna, Thomas R. McClure; Jane, William Wise; Mary, Wilson McClure; Margery, John Owens, and Harriet, D. B. Reams. These family genealogies, so far as they relate to Pike township, have been given, excepting that of the Owens family, which will be given its proper place.

Isaac Caldwell was married to Susannah Smith. His eldest daughter married Andrew J. Cupples and now lives in Montana. His other four daughters, Anna, Alice, Lucy and Nora, are married respectively to Henry A. Addleman, John A. Ardery, Samuel S. Moore and John H. Meyers. These gentlemen are all residents of the Second Ward of Curwensville, where they are known as leaders in mechanics and business.

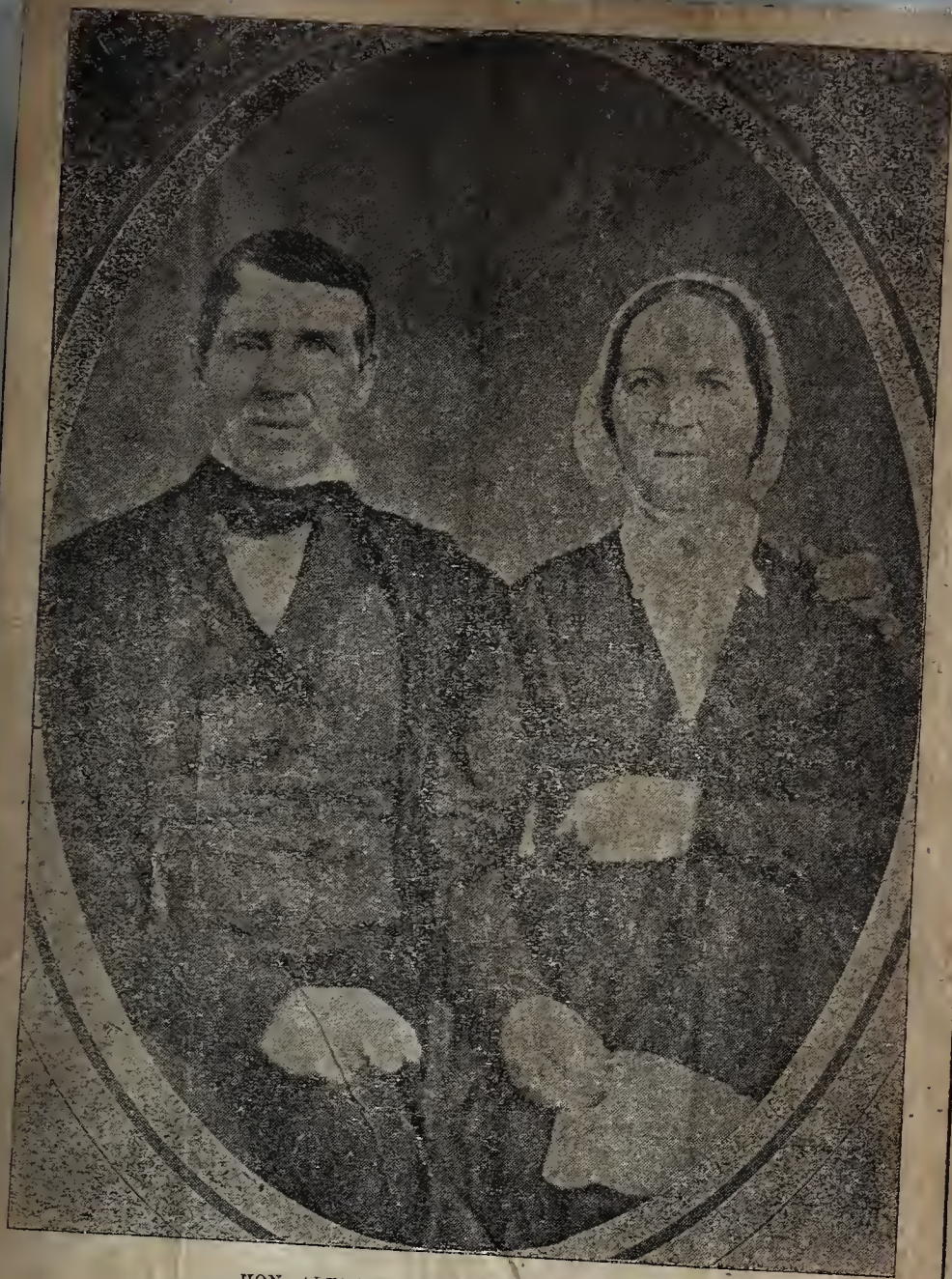
His first wife dying, Isaac Caldwell was again married, to Miss Catharine Froudy. Of this union there are living two sons and two daughters.

Isaac's sons were, David, who died young, John M., Lex and Pierce. John M. is a resident of Curwensville and is married to Miss Rosanna Bloom. Lex is married to Miss Bowman and resides in Knox township.

Reuben Caldwell, the third son, is married to Jane Read and is a prominent resident of Knox township, while Bishop, who married Mary Johnston, lives in West Virginia,

James R. Caldwell, the youngest son, who now owns the old homestead, is one of the most prominent citizens of Pike township. Soon after arriving at the age of 21 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held fourteen years. During his incumbency as 'Squire he united 45 couples in marriage, thus, perhaps, causing more happiness than any other man who ever was a citizen of Pike township. He was married to Harriet Cary, and has one son, Merritt A., married to Nora Gearhart, and one daughter, Rilla.

Samuel Caldwell, second son of Hugh, married Miss Price, and located on the river



HON. ALEXANDER CALDWELL AND WIFE.

farm, in this township, he being 79, and she 74 years of age. Their golden wedding was some time since celebrated.

William Caldwell's sons living are, James M., Samuel, Isaiah F., H. A. and Lewis. His daughters are Anna, Eliza and Polly. Samuel married Miss Ferguson. At the present time he is a citizen of Olympia, Washington, where he is Sheriff. James M., married Miss Belle Ferguson, and resides in Lumber City. He is one of the most prominent lumbermen in the county. His family consists of five sons and two daughters. Isaiah F., Married Miss Emma Ferguson, and resides at Grampian. H. A., is married to Miss Minnie Farewell, and Lewis to Miss Maggie Henry. They are

the only ones who are now residents of the township. Annie Caldwell married Isaac B. Norris, of Curwensville. Eliza is married to John H. Hagerty, and Polly to Howard Stevens, residing in Illinois.

James B. Caldwell has been thrice married, has a large family, and lives on his farm at the age of 76 years. Isaiah Caldwell married Miss Hockenbery. His family nearly all reside in the State of Michigan. Anna Margery Caldwell, married Hiram Straw, of Jordan Township. Betsey married Thomas Strong, also of Jordan township, Martha married Milton McClure, and Rebecca is unmarried.

Joseph Caldwell married Jane Bloom. His son P. A. lives in the West, and h'

daughter, Martha J., is married to James R. Norris.

Alexander, third son of Hugh, was married to Miss ——— Hartzhorn, and located in the Northern part of Pike township. He soon attained prominence in township and county affairs. As early as 1829 he was elected Commissioner. In 1853 he was elected Sheriff of the county by a large majority. A few years after the expiration of his term as Sheriff, he was twice elected as Clearfield county's Representative, in the State Legislature.

He also took active part in church work. In 1824, he organized, what some claim to be the first Sunday School in the county. This was at the present town of Curwensville. He and Squire Thomas McClure were elected the first Superintendents.

His family were named as follows: Hugh, Jr., Hartzhorn, Jr., Matthew, Jr., Samuel, Jr., William, Jr., Jonathan, Isabella, Jane, Anna, Nancy, Mary, Margery and Margaret.

Isabella Caldwell married Charles Matlock, Jane, Fletcher Lee; Anna, Moses Fulton; Nancy, Abram Bailey and Mary, Thomas A. Flemming, of Curwensville.

J. Baxter, the original Caldwell's youngest son, married Fiana Mullen. Although he was a citizen of Lawrence township, a brief genealogy of his family is given, in order to make the history of the family complete.

His children were four girls, Martha Jane, who married Jack Lanich, Elizabeth, married to Christian Lanich, Melissa M., who married Alex Stambaugh, and Mary Jane, who married Joseph Read.

He also has four sons married and living in this vicinity. Samuel A., married Eliza Barger; Jeff, Sarah Miller; Fred B., Bertha Graff and Hiram L., Lelitia Porter.

Hugh Caldwell's daughters were married as follows: Elizabeth, to John Fullerton; Jennie, to George Leech; Margery, to Abraham Bloom, and Mary, to Philip Antis.

THE SPENCERS.

In the early development of Pike township the Spencer family, both in clearing and improving lands, and in building mills of various kinds took prominent part. The family is of English origin. About 1750, the ancestors of the Spencer's, who now reside in Pike township emigrated from England to the colonies.

In 1808, Joseph Spencer Sr. came to Clearfield county, and bought 440 acres of land from Benjamin Fenton. This tract was all a wilderness, except two acres, which was cleared.

This tract was divided into four one-hundred acre farms. The father retained one farm, and gave each of his sons one, the remaining forty acres being held in com-

mon. Joseph Spencer's son, Joseph married Lydia Moore. Their family consisted of six sons and four daughters. Charles, James, Samuel, Joseph M., Miles S., Harrison W., Nancy, Martha, Lavina and Eliza, all of whom reached maturity and married except Charles, whose death resulted from an accident, while he was yet young. James married Mary Kirk, Samuel, Lydia E. Bell; Joseph M., Lydia A. Griest; Miles S., Lucy M. Griest; Harrison W., Amanda Garretson; Nancy, William S. Porter; Lavina, Amos Hill; Martha, L. D. England; Elizabeth, W. Moore.

In 1832, Joseph Spencer, Sr., purchased what was known as the Draucker woolen mill, located at Bridgeport, and at that time leased by Jacob Wilt and George Beatty, regarding it as a good opportunity for his sons to learn the business. Accordingly, his eldest son, Charles was apprenticed to learn the trade. In 1834, Charles took charge of the business and operated it for one year, when the accident occurred that caused his death. Joseph M. Spencer then took charge and in a few years had established an immense business, people coming with wool to be carded or spun from all sections of the country. Sometimes, for weeks, the mill would run night and day. In latter years, this mill passed into other hands, and was finally destroyed by fire.

The Spencer brothers also owned, and operated a saw mill at the same place. Later on, Joseph M. Spencer built a large grist mill which is still in operation. Joseph M. Spencer's family consisted of two sons, and two daughters, V. U., R. J., Lavina and Elmina. V. U. Spencer resides at Bridgeport, on the old homestead. He is married to Alice Bailey, and has a family of two daughters. R. J., is located in the State of Oregon, and is unmarried. Lavina died at the age of twenty, and Almina is married to J. J. Downing, of Veina, Ohio. His family consists of two daughters.

James Spencer owned and improved the farm his son Jason now occupies. James Spencer's daughter's were: Matilda, who married Spencer Whipple; Eliza, John Hill; Alice, W. B. Hile; Nora, J. B. Chambers, and Lydia who died young.

His sons are Jason, who married Miss Sykes, and has a family of three sons and two daughters, and Charles who is a bachelor.

John Thompson, Jr., came to this country in 1829. He was a carpenter and millwright and built many of the first buildings along the road to Clearfield as well as in this section, having learned his trade in Scotland where they were compelled to serve an apprenticeship for a term of seven years. When he came to this country he brought a complete set of tools with him which he used until his death, when his

son, Joseph, bought them and owns them at present. In 1854 he erected a large brick house, which was the first brick building in this end of the chunty. He burned the brick on his land, cut all the lumber for it on the place and sawed it on McNeel's up and down saw mill. In 1844 he built a large frame barn, which was the first frame barn built in the township. He sawed the lumber for it on Swan's old mill.

John Hunter, Sr., was born in Parish of Herriot, Scotland, June 12, 1810. He was married in Scotland to Ellen Johnson, sister of Robert and Jane Johnson. They came to this country July 16, 1848, and settled on the farm now owned by John Wilson, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 6, 1892, aged 81 years, 10 months and 24 days. His wife died April 26, 1875, aged 90 years and 24 days.

His family consisted of John, Robert, James, Belle, Elizabeth, Ellen and Margaret. John married Eliza McNeel and lived on the farm where his son James now lives until his death, May 6, 1892, aged 92 years. Robert was married in Scotland to Sophia Swanson and came to this country with his father in 1848, locating on the farm now owned by Lee Troxell. He died July 14, 1882, aged 70 years. James never married and lives with John H. Hunter at the age of 80 years. He came to this country in 1843. He was a carpenter, millwright and cabinetmaker, still working at the latter. Belle was married in Scotland to Robert Liddell and came here in 1843, locating on the farm now owned by George F. Black. Both are dead. Elizabeth married John Wilson, who lives near Ansonville. She died July 20, 1882, aged 62 years. Ellen married Anthony McGarvey and lives in Chest township. Margaret married John Patterson and lived near the Catholic church. She is dead.

Were all our people of the same disposition that Mr. Hunter and family were we would need fewer lawyers and less court, as none of them was ever sued nor sued anybody, never appeared before a court or Justice of the Peace as a witness.

John Smith came from Ireland and settled in this township in 1834. He married Catharine Killian and raised a family of eight boys and girls, viz: James, John, Thomas, Martin, Matthew, Frank, David, Michael and Mary Ann. James married Miss Isenberg and lived at Orbisonia, where she died. John married Lydia Lamey and lives at Renova. Thomas married Nancy Ellen Gilligan and is a prosperous farmer of the township. Martin married Eva Kragle and lives in Charleston, West Virginia. Matthew never married and lives with John at Renova. Frank lives with Martin at Charleston, W. Va. David

died when 12 years old, being kicked by a horse. Mary Ann died when 21 years old. Michael married Mary McAlister and lives at Berwindale. John Smith died in 1856, aged 54 years, and Catherine, his wife, died in 1885, aged 80 years.

Frederick Scheoning was born in Germany and emigrating to America in 1838 he located at or near Clearfield, and in 1843 he came to this township, locating where his son William now lives. He was married to Jane Moore, sister of Daniel and William L. Moore, of Clearfield. They raised a family of 5 children, viz: Weaver W., Robert A., William M., David W. and Mary E. Weaver W. married Kate Baker, of Kansas, and died in Missouri in 1832, aged 41 years. Robert died in 1859, aged 17 years. William M. married Lizzie Bloom and lives on the old homestead. David W. died in 1859, aged 13 years. Mary E. married Philip Erhard and lives in New Millport.

Mr. Scheoning was a tailor by trade. At one time he was awakened from sleep by hearing one of his pigs squealing and thinking that a bear was after it—a common occurrence—he awoke his wife, arming themselves with clubs in order to kill old bruin, proceeded to the pen, when to their disappointment or surprise they found the pig fast in a crack of the pen and no bear near.

Robert Patterson, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1778. He was a son of Joseph and Jane Patterson and came to this country with his parents when a child and lived first in Virginia; from there they moved to Maryland, then to Centre county, coming to Clearfield county in 1803 and located in Lawrence township where they lived 18 years, locating in Jordan township in 1821 and took advantage of the offer made by Morgan, Rawles and Peters, who lived in Philadelphia and owned a large tract of land in this vicinity. They made a proposition giving 50 acres gratis to the first nine settlers who would buy 50 acres at \$4 per acre. Mr. Patterson being the ninth settler bought 50 acres and received his donation of 50 acres more and cleared a farm, which is now owned by Peter Patterson. This originated the name of Morgan's land, by which it is still known.

In connection with clearing and cultivating the land Mr. Patterson taught school during the winter and it is said he taught one school in Lawrence township 21 terms. Mr. Patterson married Elizabeth McCormick, of Centre county, and raised a family of 4 boys and 4 girls, viz: Joseph, Robert, John, James, Nancy, Jane, Eliza and Jemima. Joseph married Margaret Erhard. He died March 11, 1883, aged 73 years. Robert married Catharine Thompson, and

his farm in Knox township at the advanced age of 86 years. James married Rebecca McCormick and lives in Beccaria township. John first married Nancy Rea, who died several years ago. He then married Margaret Hunter, who also died, when he married Mrs. Nancy Bright, who at present lives in Ansonville. John died March 8, 1892, aged 78 years. Nancy married Thomas Witherow. She died in 1893, aged 89 years. Jane married Christina Erhard. She died in 1882, aged 75 years. Eliza married Abram High who located first in Knox township, afterwards moving to Lawrence township, where she died. Jemima married James Wilson and lives in Beccaria township.

When Mr. Patterson was 25 years old he lost his leg by a four-horse team running away which he was driving. He made himself a wooden leg which he wore until his death, which occurred August 28, 1855, at the age of 77 years. He was one of the consistent members of the Fruit Hill Presbyterian church, and was an Elder from the day of its organization until his death.

William Williams was born in Chester county, locating first in Centre county and in 1831 he located in Jordan township, near Patterson's school house, on the farm now owned by John W. Leonard. He was married to Mary Scott and their family consisted of 11 children, namely: David, Jessie, Edmund, John, William, Margaret, Catharine, Tabitha, Mary, Betsy and Sophia. David married Mary Glenn, of Centre county, and lived on the farm where his son James G. lives. He died Dec. 27, 1853, aged 50 years. Jesse first married Delila Bell, sister of Arthur Bell. She died; he afterward married Caroline Green and lived in Beccaria township. He died June 28, 1870, at the age of 62. Edmund married Harriet Swan. He lived on the farm now owned by C. D. Shoff until 1862, when he moved to Iowa, where he died in March, 1897, aged 86 years. John never married and died March 23, 1885, aged 71 years. William married Janet Mead and lived on the farm now owned by Ezra Young. He died August 17, 1869, aged 53 years. Margaret married Jacob Leonard, father of J. W. Leonard, and lived near Glen Hope on the Clark Patchin farm. She died March 4, 1882, aged 75 years. Catherine married John Swan and lived where Anson Swan now lives. She is dead. Tabitha married John M. Chase, and lives in Clearfield. Mary married Maj. D. W. Wise and lived near Ansonville. She died June 11, 1873, aged 46 years. Betsy married George Tubbs and lives in Iowa. Sophia married Nicholas Tubbs and lived in Ferguson township where John T. Straw now lives. She

died May 12, 1852, aged 25 years.

David Williams, eldest son of William Williams, was born in Centre county in 1803, and married Mary Glenn, of the same place. He lived in Centre county about 6 years attending the Glenn grist mill. He came to this township in April, 1833, and purchased 400 acres of land from Shoemaker & Irvin, paying $4\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per acre for it, and it is said that the timber was so thick on it that they could not see the sun except when looking straight up through the trees. This tract now includes the farms of his two sons James G. and William, Hiram Barrett, Martin Nolen and the Green farm, now owned by Sylvester Curry.

In 1833 Mr. Williams erected a grist mill and in August, 1834, done the first grinding on it. This was the first grist mill built in this locality. The millwrights were Joseph Michaels and Silas Solly. The burrs or stones were made near Philipsburg and the bolting cloth was purchased at Lewistown, Pa. As it was only a log structure he run it only 9 years when it was worn out. His son James ground on it when he was so small that he could not lift a sack of corn, being compelled to pour it into the toll box and then into the hopper. Nothing remains of the mill at present. In connection with running the mill Mr. Williams improved his land and cleared a fine farm.

His family consisted of Martha, Austin C., James G., Lucinda, William, Eliza and John. Martha married Alex. Henderson and lives in Illinois. Austin C. died when 21 years old. James G. married Martilla Knapp and lives on part of the old homestead. William never married and lives with his brother James. Eliza first married William Thompson. He died; she then married John W. Bell and lives in Greenwood township. John died at the age of 21. Lucinda died when 4 years old.

Mr. Williams was one of the founders of the Zion Baptist church. He died December 27, 1853, aged 50 years. His wife survived him nearly 36 years. She died Sept. 1, 1889, aged 80 years. Both are buried in the Zion graveyard.

William Williams, Jr., married Janet Mead, and from this union they raised the following children: Anson, George, Mary H., Sophia and Tabitha. Anson married Miss McGarvey, daughter of William McGarvey, and lives in Westover. George went west and married and lives in the State of New York. Mary H. married Isaac Markle and lives in LaJose. Sophia married John Tozer and lives in Westover. Tabitha married Mr. Philips and lives in Bradford township.

Mr. Williams died August 17, 1869, aged 53 years. His wife died July 16, 1862, aged

47 years.

Abram Bloom was born in Germany in 1790 and emigrated to this country at an early date. He married Nancy Freeman, only daughter of John Freeman, of New Jersey. They lived in New Jersey for a while when in 1830 they moved to this township and located on the farm now owned by Samuel and Peter Bloom, near Fruit Hill.

Mr. Bloom's family consisted of 7 boys and 3 girls, viz: Wm. T., John F., Peter, Lafayette, Jacob, Isaac, Abram, Hannah, Mary Jane and Elizabeth. William T. first married Margaret Carson. She died in 1862. He afterwards married Eliza Chase. He died March 1895, aged 83 years. John F. married Julia Carson and lives in Rose Bud. Peter first married Caroline McCully. She died and he afterward married Henrietta Caldwell and lives in Buchanan county, Iowa. Lafayette married Rachel Jordan, and lived near Fruit Hill. Jacob married Rebecca McPherson and lives in Buchanan county, Iowa. Isaac married Isabella Johnson and lives near Johnson's school house. He has served as Justice of the Peace for 23 years, receiving his first commission from Governor Hartranft. He has married 52 couples and thinks marriage is not a failure. Abram first married Mary Patterson, who died; he then married Martha Brothers and lives in Ferguson township. Hannah married Thomas Rea. She died April 23, 1887, aged 64 years. Mary Jane married Joseph A. Caldwell and lives in Curwensville. Elizabeth married Wm. M. Price and lived in Pike township; both are dead. Abram Bloom died in 1883 at Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., at the advanced age of 93 years. Mrs. Bloom died in 1873, aged 75 years.

William T. Bloom came with his father from New Jersey and located near Fruit Hill in 1830. He was married to Margaret Carson, who was born in Knox township where William Witherow now lives. She died Dec. 9, 1862, aged 42, and is buried in the Zion cemetery. He afterwards married Eliza Chase, sister of John M. Chase. She lives in Ansonville at the age of 75 years. Mr. Bloom's family consisted of Ahram T., John C., David W., Mary C., Elizabeth Jane, Lafayette, Joseph, Miles S., Robert and Annie M. Abram married Mrs. Maggie Kuhn and lives in Curwensville. John C. married Annie Bloom and lives in New Millport. David and Mary died in infancy. Elizabeth Jane married William M. Schoening and lives in the township. Lafayette married Elizabeth Tettersington and lives near Fruit Hill. Joseph married Jane Bloom and lives at New Millport. He was killed by a saw log in 1880. Miles S. married Belle Rea and lives near the Catholic church. Robert married Mrs. Jennings, of Virginia, where they now live. Annie

married C. W. Arthurs and lives at Westover.

Mr. Bloom served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years and was an undertaker for many years. He used to work for Mr. Rea and had to pass through the woods a distance of two miles in going back and forward to his work. One evening in the fall, while eating supper, they heard a strange noise. Mr. Rea, knowing what the noise was, remarked "By the wars, that's a panther," and insisted on Mr. Bloom staying all night. Mr. Bloom, who feared nothing, said he would go home. He mounted his horse and started. When he arrived near where the Catholic church now stands where a chestnut tree leaned over the road his horse suddenly stopped, and no sooner had it done so when a large panther leaped from the tree upon him, tearing his clothing from his body and leaving the marks of its claws on his breast. The horse suddenly turned and ran back to Mr. Rea's barn, throwing Mr. Rea off in a wagon bed. Mr. Bloom decided to stay all night.

At one time Mr. Rea made a proposition to Mr. Bloom that if he (Mr. Bloom) cut a piece of wheat containing 6 acres from sunrise to sunset he (Mr. Rea) would give him two bushels of good seed wheat, and if he failed to cut it in that time he was to cut it for nothing. He cut it within the specified time and when it was tied up it made 156 dozens.

Miles S. Bloom has a clock in his house that has been running for over 100 years. It was manufactured in Germany and was brought here by Mrs. Bloom's great great grand-father, Mr. Ames, and has been in the family ever since. It is a clock that strikes every 15 minutes. The striking is done by little brass men with hammers in their hands which resembles an old man and his two boys. It certainly is a curiosity. There have been parties from New York to buy it, offering \$100 for it, but Mr. Bloom wants it understood that it is not for sale.

Hugh Carson was born in Ireland, emigrating to this country at an early date. He married Miss Hunter, of Huntingdon, where they lived for some time, locating in this township in June, 1820, locating on the farm now owned by Joseph Thompson. He lived here until 1832 or 1833, when he sold his land to John Thomson, Jr., and moved to Ohio, where he died. His family consisted of 6 boys, viz: John, William Robert, Hugh, Jr., Henry and Nelson. John married Kate Frazer and lived in Knox township; he died near Westover. William married Harriet Tozer and located on the Thompson farm; afterwards went west. Robert married Margaret Goss and lived where Mr. Clark now lives; he moved to Sanhorn, in Woodward township, where

Hugh married Mary Frazier; he went to Ohio with his father. Henry lived near Potts' Run, where he died. Nelson never married and died near Plumb Island while rafting.

John Carson's family consisted of Foster, John, Daniel, Margaret, Elizabeth, Julia, Hannah and Jane. Foster died in the Mexican war. John married Nancy Johnson, of Indiana county; she died; he then married Mary Jane McNally, of Madera, and lived at Madera where they died. Daniel married Ann McCracken and lived near Westover. Margaret married William T. Bloom and lived near Fruit Hill; she died December 9, 1862, aged 42 years. Elizabeth married John Curry and lived in this township; both are now dead. Julia married John F. Bloom and lives in Rose-Bnd. Hannah Jane married George Bloom and lives in New Millport.

Edward Comerford was born in Ireland and came to this country and worked a short time at Newton Hamilton and Waterstreet, locating here in 1832; he married Jane McKeehan and lived in the township until his death. His family consisted of three children, John, Eliza and Margaret. John was killed by a horse when 15 years old. Eliza married James Haley, of Irvona; she died in Pittsburg July 23, 1897, and was buried at Fruit Hill. Margaret married Armstrong Curry and lived near New Washington until her death.

Truman Vitz came to this township in 1819 along with Mr. Swan and located on the farm now owned by Wise Bros. He married Miss Jordan, a daughter of Hugh Jordan, Associate Judge of the county; he moved to Armstrong county, where he died.

SAMUEL MILES.

Rev. Samuel Miles was a son of John and Mary Miles and was born Nov. 12, 1806. He claimed to be a citizen of the United States in a peculiar way, as he was born in the United States Arsenal at Gray's Ferry, now included in the city of Philadelphia. He could trace his genealogy back to 1701 when Richard Miles left his home in Wales, emigrating to this country and settling at Radnor, Delaware county.

Samuel belonged to the fifth generation since their settlement in this country. He and his father came to Milesburg, Centre county, bought land and laid out the town of Milesburg, which was named in their honor. He was of a family of 9 children—5 sons and 4 daughters, four of the boys becoming Baptist ministers. Samuel entered the ministry in 1834, being ordained at Milesburg. The same year he was located at Beechwoods, but also preached at Luthersburg, Curwensville, Clearfield and in this township. He continued preaching in this field for 4 years, when in 1838 he

went to Venango county where he remained 2 years, coming to Jordan township in 1841, where he continued his labor until 1864, when he went to Brooklyn, Iowa, where he lost his faithful wife, whose name, previous to her marriage, was Mary Ann Tipton, of Milesburg.

He remained in Iowa 2 years. In 1866 he returned to his native State and located at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, where he served as pastor 9 years, during which time he married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of Curwensville. In 1875 he moved to New Washington, remaining there 7 years, when in 1882 he returned to Ansonville where he remained until his death, which occurred March 5, 1895.

Samuel Miles came from good old Baptist stock from away back, the name being closely identified with the history of that denomination. He was the oldest active minister in the county, if not in the State. He was moderator of the Clearfield Baptist Association for many years, and we believe he preached more funeral sermons than any other minister in the county.

Mr. Miles' family consisted of 13 children, John, Robert, Ingals, Joseph, Edward, Tipton, Mary, Eliza, Catharine, Anna and Hannah. One died in infancy. John married Ellen Wright and lived in Iowa until his death, which occurred in 1872. Robert married Elizabeth Kerns and lives in Reynoldsville, Jefferson county. Ingals married Elizabeth Leonard and lives in Chest township. Joseph married a lady in the west and lives in Kansas. Edward died January 26, 1867, when 18 years old. Tipton died when young. Mary married John McCann and lived in Zanesville, Ohio, where he died in 1893. Eliza married John Kingan and died in Kansas. Catharine married David Reynolds and lives in Reynoldsville. Anna married Solomon Spears and lives in DuBois. Hannah married James Spears and lives in DuBois.

Robert, Joseph and Tipton served in the Union army during the last war.

Rev. Miles was 89 years old when he died and is buried in the Zion cemetery. His wife survives him and lives in Ansonville at the age of 76 years.

John McAllister was born in Ireland in 1824, moving to Canada in 1842, when he married Catharine McCambridge, of the latter place. They came to this township in 1848, locating near Berwindale where he has since lived. His family consisted of Catharine, John, Mary, Nancy, Emeline, Martin and Elizabeth. Catharine died when four years old. John married Sarah Kudrouff, of Cambria county, and lives on the homestead. Mary married Michael Smith and lives in Berwindale. Nancy married Ellery Lyts and lives in Lock

Haven. Emeline married Dorsey DeWitt. She died February 5, 1892, aged, 27 years. Martin never married and lives with his brother John. Elizabeth died when 7 years old.

Mrs. McAllister died in 1881, aged 53 years. Mr. McAllister lives with his son John at the age of 73.

When McAllister was in Canada he followed lumbering. The first winter he worked there he received \$8 per month. He afterwards became a jobber or contractor there. He had to take his provisions up the river in a canoe, it requiring 13 days to ascend the river to his shanty. He traded tobacco and tea to the Indians for venison, which he used instead of beef. The last winter there his shanty burned and he was compelled to walk 152 miles which brought him to the first improvement, except an Indian shanty where he remained over night, during his journey.

Charles Strong, Sr., was born in the south. He located in New Jersey at an early date, coming to Clearfield county in 1820, locating in Lawrence township. He was connected with a woolen mill which was built at or near the mouth of Clearfield creek, travelling for said mill through Clearfield and Cambria counties with a yoke of oxen for several years.

In 1830 or '31 he came to Jordan township, locating where Thomas McNeel now lives. He lived here for a number of years when he moved near Ansonville. He married Betsy Beers and raised a family of six children, viz: Thomas, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Samuel, Parker and Charles. Thomas married Betsy Caldwell, of Pike township, and lived near Ansonville where she died July 16, 1895, aged 74 years. His family consisted of Joseph, Martha, Mary, William, Edith, Charley, Harvey and Calvin. Joseph married Ruie Sommerville and lives at Berwindale. Martha married J. C. Davison and lives at Ansonville. Mary married Harvey Swan and lives in Tennessee. William married Mollie Holton and lives in Gazzam. Edith never married and lives with her mother. Charles first married Lizzie Young; she died Jan. 11, 1896; he then married Nannie Bell and lives in Ansonville. He has been elected twice to the office of County Auditor, holding that office at present. Harvey married Minerva Fink and lives on part of the old homestead. Mary married George McCully and lives near Ramey. Hannah married Robert McCully and lived at Ramey. She is dead. Sarah married Mordecai Shirk and lives in Clearfield. Samuel Parker married Fannie Keagy and lives near Berwindale. Charles married Mary Allbright and lives near Berwindale.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP

BY M. C. FLEGAL.

The first steps towards the organization of the township of Goshen were taken by the presentation of a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions at a term thereof held on the 2d day of December, 1844, from divers inhabitants of the townships of Lawrence and Girard, setting forth "that the petitioners residing in the settlement called Goshen, being partly in Lawrence and partly in Girard townships, and unconnected, in a great measure, with the other settled parts of said townships, and therefore labor under great inconveniences on account of schools, they being in separate townships, and that their roads are neglected by the supervisors of both townships, more particularly of Lawrence township, who reside at too great a distance from this settlement to attend to roads in that far-off settlement. Also that the election district is to them, in both townships, inconvenient; that it is very inconvenient to attend at the place of holding elections in both townships; and the right of suffrage (free and equal) is a privilege that your petitioners claim as a right. Therefore, we ask that a new township be formed out of Lawrence and Girard townships, including part of Jay and Gibson townships not taken into Elk county, if the last named township is not too far distant, and praying the Court to appoint suitable persons to examine into the premises and make report to the Judges of the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Clearfield on the first Monday of February, 1845."

Upon this petition the Court appointed J. W. F. Schnarrs, James A. Read and Isaac Graham commissioners or viewers to examine and report on granting the prayer of the petitioners "if to them it shall seem expedient." The report, which bears the date January 10, 1845, was confirmed May 5, 1845, and Goshen became a regularly created township, separate and distinct and authorized to administer its own affairs as prayed for by these petitioners. Its early settlement was, of course, made while it formed a part of the older townships.

Geographically it is situated in the northern part of the county, being bounded on the north by Elk county, on the east by Girard township, on the south by Lawrence township and the Susquehanna river, on the west by Lawrence township. It may also be classed among the smaller townships of the county, both in area and population. The mean length north and south is about twelve miles, and the mean width about four and one-half miles. Its main

streams, besides the river, are Lick Run and Trout Run in the south half, both of which discharge into the river, and Laurel Run, which drains the entire northern part, discharges into the Sinnamahoning, and finally into the West Branch.

So far as its early settlement is concerned that feature of its history was established long years before it became a township by a few sturdy pioneer families and woodsmen who took up their abode along the river and the larger streams leading to the river. While the settlement of Goshen has kept pace with other townships similarly situated or having like natural resources, it has been by no means rapid. The southern portion is moderately well populated and improved, while the northern part is an entire and vast wilderness, uninhabited save by the temporary residence of lumbermen. Not more than one-third of the township is inhabited or settled. This, however, is no drawback to or prejudice against Goshen, as it contains some of the finest and most fertile farming lands in the county. That it has an underlying strata of mineral deposits is well established and the development of this valuable industry remains now but a question of time.

Goshen received its name in rather a singular manner. In the summer of 1839 Abram Leonard, Isaac Graham and Jacob Flegal, who were then buying farms in what is now Goshen township, had gone into the wilderness, as it then was, in company with Samuel Fulton, for the purpose of surveying their farms, and during the course of the day Mr. Fulton asked the other men if they had a name for the place, and they replied that they had not. "Well," says Mr. Fulton, "we read in the Scripture about Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and about them settling in a goodly land. Now this is likely to be a goodly land, why not call it Goshen?" The settlers were pleased with the name, so they called it Goshen.

Among the pioneers in the township, or the territory that in later years was erected into the township of Goshen, was the Bomgardner family, former residents of Kishicoquillas Valley, who took up lands near the mouth of Trout run, in the southern portion and near the river. In the family were several sons, strong, active and industrious, and who were well known on the river. William Bomgardner, one of the descendants of this family, still lives in the township. He is a respected citizen and follows lumbering for a livelihood. The Bomgardners first settled in Goshen township in the year 1820.

Joseph Thorndyke was another of the old settlers who located near the same place, Trout Run, but in the year 1822, two years later than the Bomgardners. Thorndyke

was an inveterate hunter and trapper and paid but little attention to improvements. He had no family.

Jacob Flegal, one of the pioneer settlers, purchased a farm in what is now Goshen township in 1839, although he did not bring his family until 1844. His farm is located near the head of Flegal's Run, in the southwest portion of the township. Jacob Flegal built a mill on Flegal's Run, on the site of what is now known as Brown's mill. He afterwards sold it to J. Scott Flegal, who rebuilt it and put in steam power. About 1874 it was sold to Milton Brown, who operated it until he had cut all his timber and then moved it elsewhere.

About the same time that Flegal settled here Isaac Graham came to the township. He had a large family, and after a residence here of some years he emigrated to Iowa. He had a brother named Robert who lived here for a time and also went west.

Matthew Tate, still living in the township, must also be counted among the pioneers, having come prior to 1840. He bought lands on Jerry Run.

Robert C. Shaw, brother of Judge Richard Shaw, and son of Archie Shaw, the pioneer of Mt. Joy ridges, came to Goshen about the time that Matthew Tate located here. Their lands were joining. Several of the Shaw descendants are still living in the vicinity. The genealogy of these families will be given later.

As fully set forth in the early portion of this chapter, Goshen was taken from the adjoining townships and erected separately in May, 1845. At the first enumeration of taxables, made in the year following, there appeared to have been residing in the township less than 40 persons who were classed as taxable inhabitants, and twelve of these were single freemen. The following enrollment, made by Isaac W. Graham, assessor will show the name and occupation of each taxable person, with the property owned at the time by each, respectively, and will as well serve to show who were residents of the township: Robert Graham, farmer, 120 acres; Joseph Morrison, farmer, 62 acres; Wm. L. Shaw, farmer, 100 acres; Daniel Lewis, 75 acres; Leonard Bomgardner, farmer, 50 acres; John Bomgardner, farmer, 50 acres; Wm. Leonard, farmer, 1100 acres; James Flegal and John Leonard, 104 acres; Bigler, Boynton and Powell, 104 acres and 1 saw mill; George Bomgardner, Sr., 1 cow; George Bomgardner, Jr., 100 acres; Robert Bomgardner, 100 acres; Jacob Flegal, farmer, 100 acres; William L. Rishel, farmer, 75 acres; Merrick Housler, 1 yoke oxen; Horatio Hall one cow; Henry Lewis, farmer, 118 acres; Wm. Housler, 1 horse and 1 ox; Nathaniel

Brittain, 1 horse; Thompson Read, farmer, 160 acres; James A. Read, 260 acres; John Fenton, 50 acres; Matthew Tate, farmer, 150 acres; Robert C. Shaw, farmer, 95 acres; I. W. Graham, farmer, 139 acres; John Barr, 103 acres; Isaac Lewis, 100 acres.

It is possible that some of the above named persons were not actual residents of the township at the time the assessment was made.

The first election was held in the township in February, 1846, and the following named officers elected: Constable, George Bomgardner; Supervisors, Robert Graham and Wm. L. Rishel; School Directors, Henry Lewis, Jacob Flegel, R. C. Shaw, James Morrison, J. W. Graham and John Bomgardner; Justices of the Peace, J. W. Graham and Horatio L. Hall; Auditors, W. L. Shaw and Jacob Flegel; Overseers of Poor, W. L. Shaw and A. S. Leonard; Clerk, Horatio L. Hall; Inspectors, James L. Flegel, Wm. L. Rishel; Judge, Robert Graham; Assessor, Isaac Graham; Assistant Assessors, James L. Flegel and Robert C. Shaw.

Ellis Irwin, a former merchant of Clearfield, moved to Lick Run during the year 1856. He purchased property there in 1846. Martin Nichols had commenced the erection of a saw mill on the run in 1845, and this property Mr. Irwin purchased. He completed the mill and started the lumbering business, which he has followed until quite recently. Ferdinand P. Hurxthal and James Irwin had started a mill erection and dam across the river below Irwin, but were not able to complete it. In the fall of 1847 Mr. Irwin bought this property and the dam privilege, together with lands on the opposite side of the river, completed the construction and thus acquired a valuable water frontage. In 1852 a general merchandise store was started there by Mr. Irwin, which he continued to manage for a number of years. The present Lick Run Mills postoffice was established in 1872, and Ellis Irwin appointed postmaster, which office he has held ever since. Prior to this time the office had been located at the settlement known as Shawsville. The office at Shawsville was thereafter discontinued for a time.

Shawsville, so named in honor of Judge Richard Shaw, an old and respected citizen of the county, is a small hamlet situated at the mouth of Trout Run, and comprising a few houses and two or three local industries.

Judge Shaw built a grist mill at this place in the year 1852 on lands purchased from Stewardson, of Philadelphia. At the death of Mr. Shaw the property went to Arnold Bishop Shaw, of Clearfield, who now owns it. In 1886 the machinery for manufacturing roller process flour was

placed in the mill, thus making it one of the most substantial in the county.

Edward Shaw, son of Bishop Shaw, resides at Shawsville, where he runs a general merchandise store and looks after the interests of the mill.

Ed. L. Shirey also conducts a general merchandise store there and superintends quite an extensive butchering business. In 1895 Elmer Murray erected a large building at Shawsville and fitted up the first story as a blacksmith shop. In 1896 Ed. L. Shirey became a partner with him and they put in an engine and chopping bars and have since been doing an extensive business in grinding chop.

About the year 1870 Morrow and Smith built a water power saw mill on Trout Run, above Shawsville. This is now the property of Murray & Wilson.

ELLIS IRWIN.

The oldest citizen of Goshen and one of the oldest in the county is Ellis Irwin, of Lick Run Mills, who celebrated his 92d birthday last June. He was born in Centre county on June 17, 1805. In 1827 he was married to Miss Hannah Iddings. In 1829 he migrated to Clearfield county and located on a farm in Penn township, near Grampian Hills. He remained on the farm four years and then moved to Curwensville and went into the hotel business. He kept what was known as the corner house for three years. In 1836 he took charge of the office of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the several courts of the county, to which office he had been appointed by the Governor of the State and which he held for three years. On the expiration of his term of office he purchased of Richard Shaw a general store and went into the mercantile business in company with his brother William. He continued in the store until 1843, when he was elected Sheriff. In 1846 he was appointed postmaster at Clearfield by General Harrison, then President of the United States.

Having purchased timber land on Lick Run in 1845, he kept adding to this whenever opportunity afforded until he had in his possession 3000 acres of timber land. In 1856, finding that his lumbering interests demanded his presence and supervision, he moved to his present home at Lick Run Mills. After coming to Lick Run he started a store, which he continued to run for a number of years until he had his timber nearly all cut. Of late years he has done very little business outside of that connected with the post office, which he has held for over 30 years. Although he is one of the oldest men living in the county yet he is quite active, and often changes the mail without his glasses.

He was blessed with a family of seven children, namely: Lewis, who for a num-

was in partnership with his father in the lumbering business, the firm being known as Ellis Irwin & Son; John, the prominent druggist, of Clearfield; Mary Anne, who lives with her brother John in Clearfield; Henrietta, who lives with her father; Wm. E., of Philipsburg; Joseph, of Curwensville, and Malissa, who died when quite young. Mrs. Irwin died in 1881. Mr. Irwin has always been a prominent citizen and a foremost participant in everything that he thought was for the betterment of his fellow men.

THE FLEGALS.

The ancestors of the Flegals were natives of Germany. Valentine Flegal, the direct progenitor of the Goshen Flegals, migrated from the city of Worms, Germany, in 17—, and settled in Maryland, where Jacob Flegal, the pioneer of Goshen, was born in 1800. Valentine Flegal afterward moved to Centre county, where he died in 1840.

Jacob Flegal was married in 1821 to Miss Margaret Leonard, and began housekeeping at Philipsburg, Centre county. He afterwards came to Bradford township, Clearfield county, and settled on the place where Ed. Dale now lives. In 18— he moved again to the place where Alex Hoover now lives, and in 1838 he came to the Archy Shaw mill below Clearfield. In 1839 he moved again. This time he came to Wolf Run, where Tommy McCorkle now lives. In 1840 he moved onto the Samuel Clyde place, where he remained for four years. In 1844 he came to Goshen to the place where Robert Flegal now lives. He remained here until his death in 1868. He came to Goshen on the 2d day of May, 1844, and went into a house that had neither windows nor door. An entrance was effected through a hole cut in the wall, which was closed at night by hanging a quilt over it to keep out the gnats. He lived in the house this way until October of the same year.

Jacob Flegal was a prominent man in the community politically, socially and spiritually. Being, as he was, among the first settlers in the township he naturally held a prominent place in township affairs. His was the first farm surveyed in the township. It was surveyed on May 17, 1839, Samuel Fulton, surveyor.

He always took an active part in church work, and to-day a cane, which he left at the Goshen church the last time he was there, may be seen on the wall of said church, reminding the people who worship here that the early settlers of the township were followers of the meek and lowly Jesus.

The first religious public services in the township were conducted in his cabin by veteran local preacher and exhorter, Sam Dale, whose descendants now live, of them, in what is known as the

"Dale Church" settlement, in Bradford township. Father Flegal's hospitable home was headquarters, while in this vicinity, for the itinerant ministers.

Jacob Flegal died April 18, 1868, at the advanced age of 67 years, 9 months and 28 days, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Mrs. Flegal, who survived her husband almost a score of years, departed this life on June 11, 1884, aged 84 years, 4 months and 19 days. Their children were eight in number and their names are as follows: James L., John, A. L., Robert K., J. Scott, Martin S., Ellen and Mary E.

James L. was born in 1823 and married Elizabeth Dressler in 1848. His family is as follows: Mandrous, J. Wesley, Preston, James D., Alice and Ella.

Mandrous was married to Mary Shirey, daughter of Austin Shirey, of Goshen, and lives in Tannerytown.

J. W. is married to Ada Shunkwiler, of Lick Run Mills and lives on the farm of Ellis Irwin. He is a prominent citizen of Goshen and a leader in church work.

Preston was married in 1890 to Miss Della Arbogast, of West Virginia. He died in West Virginia in 1890 but left no children.

James D. is still unmarried and makes his home with Gilmore Shirey, who is married to his mother, his father having been dead for a number of years.

Alice is married to David Mulhollan and lives at Karthaus.

Ella is married to Thomas Hemphill and lives in Centre, Lawrence township.

John L. Flegal was born in 1825. In 1852 he was married to Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Samuel Fulton, of Wolf Run. He purchased a farm adjoining his father's and brought his bride into the woods to help him make a home. His father had never had any stairs in his house until John was married, but ascended to the upper room by means of a ladder. But when John brought his bride home he was not willing that she should climb the ladder to go to bed and constructed a pair of stairs for her accommodation.

John's family consists of three boys and three girls, namely: Edward, the well known undertaker, of DuBois, who is married to Miss Lilly Taylor, daughter of S. B. Taylor, of Goshen, now of McGee's Mills; Curtin, who lives on the farm with his mother and who was married in 1896 to Miss Dora Murray, of Girard township. He is a prominent citizen and takes an active part in township affairs. He has several times held important offices in the township and at present is serving in the capacity of School Director. H. J., the leading clothier of Clearfield, was married in 1893 to Miss Angie Cole, of Potter county, and has a family of three children, all of whom are

boys. Besides being the proprietor of the leading clothing house of Clearfield he is a prominent citizen of the borough and takes a prominent part in politics. Virginia is married to Senator M. L. McQuown, and is a resident of Clearfield. Her family consists of two girls, Alice and Mary, and one boy, John. Carrie, the next daughter, is married to L. E. Weber, the well known clothier, of DuBois, and has a family of three children, all girls. Julia, the youngest of the family, is still unmarried and makes her home with her mother.

John Flegal died October 21, 1890.

R. K. Flegal was born April 11, 1832. He was married in 1859 to Miss Katrina Irwin, daughter of Henry Irwin, of Lawrence township. He located first on the place where Josiah Read now lives, but after the death of his father he purchased the old homestead and moved on the same in the fall of 1869, where he still resides. And he often boasts of having helped to clear every acre of land that has been cleared on the old place. He has always been a prominent citizen of the township, having served in nearly all the township offices. He has always taken an active interest in church work and was for many years a steward in the Methodist church.

He is the father of a large family of children whose names are as follows: Irwin S., Lewis E., F. K., M. C., Clark, Mertie and Ruth. These are all living except Ruth, the youngest daughter, who died in the spring of 1895. The others all live in the county except Lewis, the second son, who has been in Oregon for the past eight years. Irvin S., is practicing medicine at Karthaus, F. K. is in a clothing store in Clearfield and the other children make their home with their parents.

J. Scott Flegal was born in 1834. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Shaw, daughter of Archie Shaw. From this union there were born eight children, namely: A. Johnson, R. Lee, Ai, Paul E., Frank P., Cecil, Florence and Annie. This family is very widely scattered, there being at present only three of the children in the county, viz: Paul, Florence and Cecil. Johnson, the oldest son, is in Arkansas, Lee is in North Dakota, Frank at Carlisle, Pa., and Annie at Punxsutawney, Pa.

Scott was always of a restless nature and fond of speculation. He was, in his younger days, engaged in lumbering quite extensively in Goshen township and was very successful. In 1872 he went to Virginia and invested very heavily in timber lands, but the panic of 1873 coming upon him he was unable to keep his head above the financial waves and lost nearly everything that he had.

Again, in 1833, he decided that the west was the land of wealth, and he accordingly migrated to Montana, where he spent the summer and came home in the fall with magnificent reports of his western country, but after spending another summer there he came to the conclusion that "be it ever so humble there's no place like home," and since that time he has remained in the land of Goshen.

On his first trip to Montana he was accompanied by his son Ai, who became so attached to the country that he ever afterward made it his home. He became a cowboy and spent most of his time astride a pony. But he was not proof against the hardships which are necessarily connected with the cowboy's life and which are bound to tell even on the strongest constitutions, and in the spring of 1895 he returned to Pennsylvania broken down in health and ere the Autumn had passed he succumbed to that dread disease, consumption, and was laid to rest in the old burying ground at Goshen.

Twice previous to this he had made short visits home, once in the fall of 1887 and again in the spring of 1889, at which time he came to be present at the funeral of his mother.

THE SANKEYS.

John Sankey, who was for a number of years a prominent citizen of Goshen, was born in Centre county, near Unionville, July 18, 1832. He came to Clearfield county in 1851 and went to work with Jacob Shunkwiler, at Lick Run Mills, to learn the blacksmith trade. In 1854 he was married to Miss Laura Irwin, daughter of Henry Irwin, of Wolfe Run. In the spring of 1855 they went to housekeeping at Shawsville, where he started a blacksmith shop and continued in the same until 1861, when he purchased the farm of Abram Leonard, in the western part of the township, and moved onto the same. He lived there until his death in 1893. He was a prominent citizen of the township, having served her in nearly all the offices of trust and honor. He was an active worker in the church and was for many years an official member in the Goshen M. E. church.

He died October 17, 1893, and was laid to rest in the Goshen cemetery.

He was the father of a large family of children, ten of whom are still living, four having died when quite young. Of the living 7 are girls and 3 are boys. The girls are all married but one and have families of their own. The oldest son is also married and lives on the farm with his mother.

MATTHEW TATE.

Matthew Tate, the oldest son of Samnel Tate, of Lawrence township, was born May 26, 1821. He came to Goshen and began operations on his farm in the western part

the township in 1843. William Read, who had purchased a farm adjoining Tate's, came at the same time and they shantied together while making their first clearing. On the day of their arrival they built their first shanty, which was constructed by fastening a pole against a tree and laying boards on this with one end on the ground. This was the only shelter they had for some time. At that time this then almost unbroken wilderness was inhabited with wild animals, such as panthers, wolves, bear and a number of other denizens of the forest, yet these pioneer settlers seemed to have little or no fear of these animals, as the following incident will illustrate:

During the first night which Mr. Tate and Mr. Read spent in the woods, while they were sleeping under the shed above spoken of, a panther having approached near to their camp discovered something unusual in his heretofore unmolested domain and gave vent to one of those cries such as only a panther is capable, but that was sufficient to awaken both of the sleeping gentlemen, and Mr. Read, after sitting up and listening for a time, remarked that he supposed it was some traveler on his way to Sinnehahoning, and lay down and went to sleep again.

While the men were rather scarce in the township in those early days yet they were, from all accounts, more plentiful than the women. Mr. Tate informs us that he came out here to get away from the women. How much truth there is in this I cannot say, but this much I do know, that on December the 3d, 1846, at the home of James Irwin, of Wolf Run, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Mead, and brought her to Goshen to share his fortunes with him. They are both still living and in the enjoyment of good health. Their children numbered eleven, of whom all but four are dead. The living are Mrs. William Lutz, of Mt. Joy; Mrs. George W. Fulton, of Wolf Run; Edith, who clerks in Leitzinger's store, in Clearfield, and Ira, who lives with his parents and does the farming.

Mr. Tate is an honored and respected citizen. He has been an active participant in church work. He belongs to the school of old fashioned Methodists and is a very loyal one.

THE READS.

The William Read before spoken of, who came to Goshen with Mr. Tate, only worked on his farm one year until he sold it to Thompson Read, son of James A. Read, of Lawrence township. Thompson Read came to Goshen first in the year 1845. He worked on the place for two years and then vacated it for several years. In the spring of 1850 he was married to Miss Susan Fulton, daughter of Samuel Fulton, of Wolf Run.

He brought his bride to Goshen and set up housekeeping in the log shanty which he had built five years before when he first came to Goshen, and in which he kept bachelor's hall for two years. They came to Goshen in May and lived in this shanty until their house was completed in September. The house which they built at that time forms the main part of the house in which they live at present.

That the young men of that day were fond of playing practical jokes is shown by the following incident: In the first Hollow'een night after Mr. Reed had brought his wife to Goshen the young men of the settlement thought it proper that they should show their appreciation of his settlement among them, and accordingly repaired to the house of Mr. Read, but not until he had retired for the night. On reaching this place they proceeded to roll large logs before the doors and securing ropes they tied the door to these logs and went home. In the morning when Mr. Reed arose he discovered that he was a prisoner, but after repeated efforts he finally succeeded in getting the door open far enough to put his hand out to cut the rope.

Mr. Read is the father of a large family of children, only four of whom are living. Maggie, the oldest daughter, is married to Daniel Kopp, and lives in Altoona; Blanche, the youngest daughter, is married to Lewis Flegal, and lives in Lane county, Oregon; Olive and Ross are still at home with their parents.

Mr. Read, or "Uncle Dad," as he is familiarly known, is a remarkable man and clings with an undue persistency to the customs of former days. For instance, he will not use a coal oil lantern, but goes about the barn with his tallow candle lantern, such as most of the young people of to-day know nothing about. He has been seen on the road hauling timber when the thermometer registered below zero, without overcoat or mittens and then would not admit that he was cold. He has always been a staunch Presbyterian and although he has lived in a Methodist community he has reared his family according to the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Read is an honored citizen and is respected by all who know him for his honesty, integrity and morality.

A. A. Read, brother of Thompson Read, made the first clearing on his place, in the southwestern part of the township, in 1843. He was married in the same year to Isabelle Clyde, daughter of Samuel Clyde, of Wolfe Run, and brought his bride into the woods to help him make a home. They lived here until 1891, when they moved to West Clearfield, where they still reside.

They have a large family of children, six of whom are living. Mansfield, the oldest son, lives in Lawrence township, near the Pleasant Dale school house, and is a prosperous farmer. Samuel lives on one end of the old place and is a prominent citizen. Archer, the youngest son, lives on the old homestead; he takes an active part in church work and is a steward in the Methodist church. Maggie, the oldest daughter, is married to Morris J. Owens, of Mt. Joy. Belle makes her home with her parents, and Rachel, the youngest daughter, is a professional nurse, and is at present in Japan nursing a Philadelphia lady who is married to a Jap. Mr. Read is a prominent citizen of West Clearfield, a staunch Presbyterian and a loyal Democrat.

The farms on which Archer and Samuel Read live are in Goshen township only for school purposes. They were originally in Goshen but Mr. Read thought it would be to his interest to be in Lawrence for all but school purposes, and was accordingly struck in.

THE SHAWs.

The Shaws of Goshen are by no means a back number. They are the most numerous and exert a greater influence politically than any other faction in the township.

The direct ancestors of the Goshen Shaws were Robert C. Shaw, of Mt. Joy, and a nephew, William Shaw. Robert C. Shaw came to Goshen in March, 1842, and settled on the place where A. S. Shaw now lives. He lived here until his death, which occurred about 1859.

Robert C. Shaw was a man of many wives, having had three during his lifetime, not all at once, but one at a time, as it is likely that he, like many others, that one was enough at once. To his first wife one wife was born, viz: R. G. Shaw, who is now a prominent citizen of Goshen. To the second wife two children were born, viz: Frederick, who lives in the western part of the township, and Mrs. Richard Kyler, of Shawsville. To the third wife five children were born, viz: Archie S., Allen, Robert, Margaret Jane (Mrs. G. A. Morrison) and Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. M. H. Shaw.) After leaving home Mr. Shaw's children, with one exception, settled in Goshen. but within the past few years Mrs. Morrison and Allen have moved to Clearfield or vicinity. Robert Shaw, the youngest son of Robert C. Shaw, is one of the proprietors of the new cash grocery in Clearfield. R. G. Shaw, the oldest son of Robert C., is married to Mary Ellen Shaw, daughter of Wm. Shaw, and has a large family of children. Two of the boys, Harry and Ezra, are successful school teachers. The other children of Robert C. Shaw are all married and have families, but we will not take the time to

follow the geneology further at this time.

William Shaw was probably the first permanent settler in the township, or at least in the western part of the township. He came to Goshen first, as near as we can tell, in 1839. During that year he made a clearing for Abram Leonard on what is now the Sankey place. He worked on this place for several years and on March 18, 1841, he was married to Miss Lizzie Morrison, daughter of Joseph Morrison. Although he had as yet made no clearings on his own place he brought his bride into the woods to share his fortunes with him. Mrs Shaw was the first woman to travel the road from Goshen to Mt. Joy. She made her first trip over this road on a Sunday morning before breakfast in the summer of 1841. She and Mr. Shaw arose, fed and milked their cows and then went to his father's, who lived at Mt. Joy, for breakfast, and after breakfast accompanied them to church at Clearfield.

The road from Goshen to Mt. Joy was then little more than a path through the woods as there had nothing been done to it but brushed out. How many of our people to-day would go to church under similar circumstances?

Mr. Shaw is the father of a large family of children, six of whom are still living. Those living are Merrick, George, Ellis, Sarah, Elizabeth (Mrs. R. G. Shaw) Martha (Mrs. C. B. Koozer), and Sall, Mrs. Richard Owens). Mr. Shaw was a citizen of Goshen for more than fifty years, and at the time of his death, in 1894, he was the oldest citizen in the township—he had lived in the township the greatest number of years, but he was not the oldest man living in the township.

Mrs. Shaw is still living and in the enjoyment of good health. She lives alone, with the exception of her little grand-daughter, who is with her most of the time.

JAMES GRAHAM.

James Graham, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, was born in Bradford township in 18—. He was married in 1842 to Miss Sue Morrison. He came to Goshen in 1853. He had purchased the John Leonard place, near where the Goshen church now stands, and moved onto the same. He lived here until 1877, when he moved into a house which Andrew Marks had built, and which stands on one corner of the place, and his son, Thompson, moved onto the farm and took charge of of the same.

Mr. Graham's family consists of three girls and one boy. The girls are Mrs. John Selfridge, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, and Jane, who makes her home with her parents. Thompson, the only boy living, was married in 1874 to Miss Jane Rankin, and is the father of a large family of children.

Wm. Graham has been a respected and honored citizen, but his race is nearly run, as he is now in his 79th year.

Mrs. Graham, who is two years his senior, is still living but is very much broken down in health and is only waiting the summons to call her hence.

JOHN SMITH.

The history of no community would be complete without a sketch of the life of that noble character, John Smith. He has been a prominent factor in history from time immemorial and will continue to do so in the ages to come. He is known in almost every country on the globe and his name is pronounced in almost every language. Truly, the man who can bear this historic name with all honor and glory, shame and disgrace that has been heaped upon it in the past, must be a big-hearted, whole-souled man. But such a man we have in Goshen. Although he is not the man who figured so prominently in the early history of Virginia, and the writer is not informed whether he even traces his ancestors to Captain John or not. Yet he is John Smith, and as such must take a place in history.

John C. Smith, the man who bears the most historic name in the township, was born in Venango county in 1840. He came to Goshen about 1864 and was engaged in the lumbering business for several years in partnership with H. H. Morrow. In 1868 he was married to Miss Esther Fulton, daughter of Washington Fulton, of Wolf Run, and moved on the Robert Graham place at the top of Shawsville hill, which he had bought some time previous.

He has been a prominent citizen of the township, serving her in many of her offices of trust and honor. He has been for a number of years an active worker in the Methodist church. At present he is class leader in the Goshen M. E. church.

His family consists of eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom make their home with their parents.

Mr. Smith has tried to obey the teachings in the Scripture to "train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it," and as a result his children are nearly all members of the Methodist church and Loyal Epworth Leaguers.

When giving the history of the Reads we neglected to mention Josiah Read, son of Josiah Read, of Lawrence township, who came to Goshen in the spring of 1893 and is an active participant in township affairs. He lives on the place formerly owned by S. B. Taylor, and has a large family of small children. He is an official member of the Goshen M. E. church and a loyal Prohibitionist.

SHIREYS.

Several sons of Jacob Shirey, of Bradford township, have been residents of Goshen for a number of years. We cannot give the exact dates regarding these men, but Aaron Shirey, one of these sons, came to Goshen prior to 1856. He is a prosperous farmer, an honored and respected citizen. He is married to Miss Helen Bumgardner and is the father of a large family of children, most of whom have left the parental roof to battle with the world for themselves.

Austin and Gilmore Shirey, who live in the southern end of the township are also members of Jacob Shirey's family. Ephram Shirey, of West Clearfield, is another brother. He was at one time a resident of Goshen but he moved away years ago and we can give no data regarding him. There are still other members of the family but their histories will be given in their respective townships.

The families whose genealogies have been given are all in the western part of the central part of the township, but there are other families in the eastern part whom we might dwell on with profit, and we can only just mention the leading families in that end.

Ira Kramer, who lives at Wm. Graham's mill, is a prominent man in township affairs and takes an active part in politics. He is a loyal Democrat.

Another prominent man in that end is John Murray, who lives near the Eden school house and is a prosperous farmer. During the past few years he has been lumbering quite extensively. He is a member of the firm known as Murray & Wilson, who operate the saw mill on Trout Run, known as Morrow's mill.

Other prominent men in that end are Calvin Amon, Stewart Shiek, E. J. Walthers, W. A. and J. W. Nelson, Ellis Kyler and Thomas Lingle.

In giving these genealogies we have given the facts so far as we have been able to get them, but as we do not claim to be infallible, we hope our readers will overlook any mistake that may have crept in.

THE WISE FAMILY.

Captain Wise was one of the stalwart old pioneers who early inhabited the then almost unbroken wilderness of Morris township. A worthy representative of a class which is invariably found in the vanguard of civilization and who leave their impress with more or less distinctness not only upon the physical but the social, moral and political features of the country as well. He was born in 1800, within the present limits of Philipsburg, Centre county. Soon after his birth his parents moved across Moshannon creek into Clearfield county,

and what is now Morris township, where they lived six years. They then moved onto a farm in Bald Eagle Valley, where they resided until the subject of our sketch reached the age of 22 and struck out for himself. He came to this county in 1822 and located on what is now known as the Giessey farm, in Cooper township. In the year 1823, on April 10, he was married to Miss Ann Cowher. Bringing his wife to their new home they lived there until the year 1835, when they moved to what was then known as the Spruce woods, in Morris township. Here he cleared up a fine farm upon which, with the exception of one year in Philipsburg, he lived until his death, which occurred in 1874.

Meanwhile ten children were born to them in the order named: Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Edward, Matilda, John B., Geo. W., Cissia and Maria, (twins,) Ellen and Jasper. Mary Ann married Franklin D. Wimer; both died several years ago; their descendants still live in the neighborhood. Elizabeth died unmarried. Edward married Sarah E. Holt, who died in 1891. Ten children were born to them. Mr. Wise has lived all his life in the neighborhood of his present home and has been the "village blacksmith" at Allport for many years and still works at his trade at the age of 70 years. He is said to have the most complete set of blacksmith tools in the county. He is a genial, wholesouled, well-preserved man for his age; is a good talker and in many respects resembles his father.

Matilda married Zachariah Flegal. He was a soldier and died in the army. She is also dead; they left three children.

John B. grew to manhood and while engaged in rafting on the Moshannon was drowned.

George W. married Julia Kyler. They raised a large family and are both living yet on what is known as the David Dale farm, in Morris township.

Cissia married Peter Beals. Both are now dead.

Maria J. married Asbury Gearhart, one of the substantial and intelligent citizens of the township. They have ten children and have a pleasant and homelike home at Morrisdale.

Ellen married William Bond. They live on the old homestead, or what is left of it, rather, for a good part of the village of Morrisdale Mines is built on land that originally belonged to this farm. They have seven children.

Jasper N., the youngest of the family, was born to about the age of 21 when he was killed by a vicious horse, from the effects of which he soon after died.

John B. Wise was elected Captain of a militia company away back in the 20's and the Philipsburg Fencibles, hence

his title of Captain. He held the position for quite a number of years and was regarded as a very efficient and capable officer and took great delight in showing off his company to the best advantage in "training days." He was also known as a very successful hunter, and in this respect had few equals, even in these early days when at least a part of nearly every man's education was in this direction and was some men's whole stock in trade.

Venison was the common every-day fare at his house and he became so tired of it that on one occasion when his wife happened to be out of the kitchen he took the pan of frying meat off the fire and hid it in the loft, and it was quite a long time before Mrs. Wise discovered where the skillet had been hid.

While living on the Giessey place he had a log enclosure in which to keep his sheep at night. He also had a dog called "Powder." One night "Powder" gave unmistakable signs of something wrong, and on investigating Mr. Wise discovered a large bear in the act of jumping into the sheep pen. He hastily lit a pine torch, which his son Edward carried, while he took his trusty rifle. His bearship alarmed at their approach attempted to escape, but although its movements were pretty rapid the Captain succeeded in "putting a bullet where it would do the most good." "Powder" sailed in, and although the dog was pretty well used up, bruin finally concluded to be good, and for a considerable time bear steak formed a part of the bill of fare at the Captain's table. This is only a sample of the many adventures of which the Captain took delight in telling.

While, as before stated, Mr. Wise had few equals as a hunter, yet there was one man in the neighborhood who disputed the championship with him, and that was John J. Kyler, formerly of Bradford township, but now living at an advanced age with his son-in-law George Wise, of Morris. Mr. Kyler tells some marvelous stories of his prowess as a hunter when he was a young man and game plenty, and the relation of his adventures would fill a volume, but for our present purpose one or two will have to suffice. On one occasion he was following a bear which when closely pressed plunged into the river where the water was deep and attempted to escape by swimming to the opposite shore; but Mr. Kyler commenced shooting and such was the rapidity of the firing that although the bullets did not seem to take much effect yet the weight of the lead, Mr. Kyler avers, finally sank the bear and it was drowned before it could get out of range. When it is remembered that he only had a muzzle-loading rifle we are apt to agree with him that "it was pretty quick work."

another time he constructed a wolf trap; it was built of logs. The inclosure was square with each of the four sides gradually sloping towards the top, something like a house roof. It was built where the ground was somewhat descending and a large hole was left at the apex or trap. The bait—generally a beef head or liver—after being dragged around awhile in the vicinity, was dropped into the trap. Now the wolves, which, by the way, were pretty numerous at that time, would smell the bait and by going to the upper side of the pen could easily walk up the inclined plane, as it were, and jump down through the hole, but when it came to jumping out, why, that was different. Mr. Kyler visited the trap several times without result, but one morning on repairing thither found thirteen full-grown wolves in the inclosure, safe enough. Now 13, as everybody knows, is a mighty unlucky number, and so it proved for the wolves. Mr. Kyler deliberately shot them all and didn't consider it a very good day for wolves either.

A few people appear to be incredulous as to the truth of some of Mr. Kyler's stories and intimate that he draws pretty liberally on his imagination while relating them, but it is noticed that they are generally persons who never were hunters themselves and therefore are not competent critics.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON AND FAMILY.

Samuel C. Thompson, one of the early pioneers of Clearfield county, was born at Washington Furnace, Centre county, April 13, 1804, remained in Centre county until 1830 when he came to Morris township and located on a piece of land purchased from James Allport. After living on it for a few years Allport sold the land to Samuel Waring and he (Thompson) was compelled to leave his improvement. The place he left is now known as the Waring farm. He then settled on a piece of vacant land directly south of the former location, the same lands on which the Wigton coke ovens are now located. It contained 179 acres with the best of timber and underlaid with excellent coal. He built and improved the land and became owner by possession right. He lived there undisturbed until 1863, when he sold land, timber and coal to Brenner & Reynolds and moved back to Nittany Valley, where he died May 29th, 1881.

When Mr. Thompson settled in Morris township the county was almost an unbroken wilderness from Philipsburg to the mouth of the Moshannon. The roads, what few there were, were simply brushed out wide enough to get through with a team. The forests were inhabited by all kinds of wild animals, wolves, wild cats,

panthers, bear, etc. The nearest neighbor was two miles distant. One night when returning from work at a neighbor's he was followed by a pack of wolves, howling on every side until they were kept at bay by the light in his own home. When asked if he was not afraid he said he was carrying a mowing scythe and if they had come close enough he would have given them a taste of the scythe.

Without financial means Mr. Thompson was compelled to leave his family in their little home in the wilderness and return to Centre county to cut cord wood for the furnaces to earn a living for his family, returning every two weeks, packing flour and bacon home on his back. When at home in winter time he made shingles, known as "lap shingles," sawed the bolts and hauled them home with a yoke of oxen, then split and sawed at night in the house, the light being furnished by the shavings being thrown as they fell from the shaving horse into the old-fashioned fire place, an indispensable accessory to every home in those days. The shingles being finished a neighbor would haul them to Warrior's Mark and trade for corn meal, fish and other necessities for the family. It cost one-half of what they brought to haul them to market. Before his boys were old enough to help he had cleared enough land to provide bread for his family, and when his two sons were able to assist they soon cleared up a fine and productive farm.

Mr. Thompson was elected Justice of the Peace in 1840 and successively every five years until 1860. He was then elected County Commissioner for three years, and was one of the board that in time of the rebellion distributed relief to soldiers' widows and orphans.

Samuel C. Thompson was married to Margaret E. Fye. To this union were born eight children, as follows: James, Robert and Julia, (twins), Phoebe, Margaret, Sarah L., Hetty and Margery.

James Thompson was born in Centre county February 14, 1828, and came to Morris township when two years old. On the 3d of October, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Brown, who died March 13, 1890. They had eight children, four of whom died in infancy.

J. Elwell is married to Miss Julia Hughes and lives near Kysertown, Cooper township. Ida May is married to James Hall and lives in Rico, Colorado. E. B. Issingle and is an engineer on the Beech Creek Railroad. Helen is single and lives in Kysertown. Robert Thompson was born in Morris township March 19, 1831. He is married, owns a property in DuBois and lives there. Julia, born same date as above, married Michael Beam; moved to Illinois, from there to Thayer county,

Nebraska, and died of cancer, August 5, 1892. Her husband is still alive. Phoebe was born December 28, 1832; married John Reese and died November 6, 1866. Margaret was born June 12, 1836; married Isaac Undercoffer and lives at Bigler Station. Sarah L. was born December 3, 1842. She married Jesse Swartz, who is now dead; her home is in Scranton. Hetty was born July 18, 1846. She married Gideon Wolf. They live in DuBois. Margery was born April 14, 1848. and married Jacob M. Hoover, who is now dead. She owns a property in DuBois and lives there.

THE HUNTER FAMILY.

In the year 1833 William Hunter moved with his family from Buffalo Run Valley, Centre county, and located on land bought from James Allport and now owned by Alexander and Richard Shields, his elder sons having a year or two previous made a small improvement on the land, built a log house, etc. His family consisted of himself, wife and 14 children. The children's names, dates of birth, marriages and deaths are as follows:

Evans Hunter was born in 1810; married Catharine Kyler in 1833; moved to Stephens county, Ill., in 1862, where they both died, leaving a family of grown-up children.

Mary Ann Hunter was born in 1812; married David Dale in 1834; they owned and lived on the farm adjoining the old homestead where George Wise now lives. She died in 1852.

Reuben Hunter was born in 1814, and married Ellen Brisbin in 1839, and in 1853 he began the practice of medicine in Milesburg, Centre county. He continued there until the civil war broke out when he offered his services as a volunteer in the army but was rejected on account of being over the prescribed age. However, in 1862, Governor Curtin, who was well acquainted with him and recognized his abilities, gave him a commission as army surgeon. He died sometime after, of fever, at Annapolis, Md.

Rachel Hunter was born in 1816; married Isaac Kline in 1837 and died in 1858.

Josiah Hunter was born in 1818; he married Elizabeth Kline in 1841. They moved to Stevenson county, Ill., in 1853, where he died in 1862. His widow still survives him.

William Hunter, Jr., was born in 1820; and died at home in 1844.

Jesse Hunter was born in 1822; married Mary Thompson in 1847. They subsequently moved to Altovista, Kansas, where he died in 1894.

Christina Hunter was born in 1824, and died at home in 1838.

John Craig Hunter was born in 1826 and died in 1855 at home.

Eleazer Hunter was born in 1828, was

married to Sarah Holden in 1850, he had 4 children, when she died, in 1861 he married Martha Magill, who bore him 3 children. He died in 1871 in Philipsburg. His widow and four children survive him.

Andrew Hunter was born in 1830 and married Martha, daughter of Samuel Dale, in 1854. He lived many years on the old homestead, was a man of considerable influence and good judgment; was twice elected one of the Justices of Morris township; had served three years of his second term, when he died in 1873; his widow and 7 children are still living in Philipsburg, where they moved sometime after Mr. Hunter's death.

Wesley Hunter was born in 1833 and died in infancy.

Eliza Jane Hunter was born in 1835 and was married to Edmund Dale in 1856. Mr. Dale is an influential and much respected citizen of Bradford township. Their grown up family is somewhat scattered but are making their mark in the world. Mrs. Dale, it will be noticed, is the only survivor of the large family of which this is a brief sketch.

Martha Hunter was born in 1839, married O. P. Reese in 1863 and died in 1892. Mr. Reese is a merchant and with his family resides in Kylertown.

William Hunter was a quiet, unassuming christian man who in all the walks of life endeavored to square his actions by the "golden rule." He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His house was a haven of rest for the weary itinerant of those days who never failed to find the "latch string" out and a hearty welcome within. For many years his home was a preaching place, as churches were few and far between at that time. His influence and example were always on the side of right and justice, and he is held in loving embrace by many still living. That he met his full share of the trials, difficulties and impropitious circumstances that were inseparable from the lives of settlers in a new country is certain, and that he triumphed over them all is evidence that he possessed an eminent degree of those qualifications which are the indispensable requisites of the successful pioneer. The first elections for the township were held in his house. How long they were continued there is not definitely known, but it is supposed for several years. Mr. Hunter died in March, 1856.

THE WARING FAMILY.

Samuel Waring was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1793. He came to this country in 1821 and lived with his father on the Showalter farm, near Philipsburg, in Decatur township, until the year 1836, when

he came to Morris township and purchased the place where his eldest son, William, now lives. In the same year which he located here he was married on the 17th of March to Susanna Shimmel, who was born in this county in April, 1812. Seven chil-

dren were born to them, as follows: Catharine, born March 3, 1837; William, born May 17, 1839; George, born June 2, 1841; John, born May 23, 1843; Samuel Jr., born June 7, 1845; Elizabeth, born September 5, 1847, and Delancey H., born September 1, 1850.

Catharine married Newton G. Antes; 3 children were born to them. William married Margaret Williams; they had 6 children, of whom 4 are living. John married Amelia Daugherty, of Newton Hamilton; 5 children were born to them. Samuel married Margery Loy in Washington territory, previous to its admission to the Union as a State. Elizabeth married George Wagoner; they had two children who both died quite young. After the death of Wagoner she married P. J. Sullivan; they have two children. D. H. married Sarah C. Hicks; to this union seven children were born. Mr. Waring owns a fine farm near Morrisdale Mines and is at present serving as County Commissioner.

Of the trials and difficulties that the elder Mr. Waring encountered in clearing up a farm and making a home in the then dense wilderness, we have no record but that in common with other early settlers, he had his full share, we can readily believe. That he was a man of considerable ability as a surveyor and school teacher many now living can testify.

Mr. Waring died July 15, 1851. His wife survived him until April 22, 1879, when she too passed away.

It is difficult to imagine the changes that have taken place in the 60 odd years that have elapsed since Mr. Waring located on this spot. The Beech Creek railroad runs through the farm which, as before stated, is owned by the elder son, William, and houses dot the roadside every few rods. The cry of the wolf and panther (sounds common enough in those days) have given place to the shriek of the locomotive, and as we gaze upon the long trains of cars bearing the product of mine and wood and field swiftly to market, we are led to exclaim this is truly an age of progress.

THE ALLPORT FAMILY.

One of the most prominent and influential men in the early settlement and development of Morris township was James Allport. He was born May 11, 1799, in the town of Martley, Worcestershire, England. He came to New York in 1820 and to Philipsburg in 1823, returning to New York the same year. He returned permanently in 1829 and settled in what is now Morris

township at the "Beaver Dams," afterwards known as Morrisdale, the name of the postoffice, and where Andrew Newber now lives. The name of the office is now Allport, the village named in honor of the subject of this sketch, and but a short distance from where he first located. Mr. Allport was united in marriage to Matilda, eldest daughter of Major Andrew Hunter, of Buffalo Run, Centre county, on Nov. 30, 1831. There were born to them seven children. The eldest, James Cramond, was born January 18, 1833; he married Mary Jane Morrison, of Bellefonte, on October 24, 1854.

Mary Ann, born December 16, 1834, married Rev. A. J. Beyer, of Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1854. Andrew and Samuel died in infancy. Catharine, born December 11, 1841, married D. W. Holt September 9, 1862. Matilda, born June 23, 1845, married J. Y. Dale, M. D., of Lemont, Centre county, Sept. 29, 1870. Hobart, born March 3, 1848; married Edith S. Nevling, of Clearfield, Jan. 2, 1870. He died at Philipsburg Jan. 7, 1893, of blood poisoning, contracted at an amputation at the Cottage State Hospital, of which institution he was Surgeon in Chief. Dr. Allport graduated in medicine and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1878, and one of his darling projects was to found a hospital at Philipsburg, the first and last field of his practice. This he accomplished, with the help of others interested, and in it he met his death, but it remains to be a comfort and help to those of limited means, and his earnest effort to place it within reach of his old home and neighbors will long be remembered. His early death was a sad blow to his family and friends and a great loss to his profession.

Mr. Allport came to New York as an importer of fine hardware. He was very successful in the business until he consigned a large invoice to what was supposed to be a first class firm. This firm failed and in consequence he was left with but little money and a large body of wild lands, the greater part being in what is now Morris township, the southern limits of the property being at what is known as the Jacob Wise farm, and the northern at James Hughes', below Kylertown.

Mr. Allport was the township's first Assessor and also the first postmaster. His commission dated Feb. 14, 1840, signed by Amos Kendal, Postmaster General, is now in possession of his family. He continued in office till 1853, when he positively refused to serve any longer. The elections were held at his house. In politics Mr. Allport was a stalwart Democrat. He was naturalized at Clearfield and unhesitatingly cast his lot with the Democracy of the county.

He held that no republic could be governed consistently by any other party. His political career was cut short by physical infirmities, but his plans and advice were always sought and expected by his party friends. Among the many younger politicians who consulted with him was William Bigler. In him he saw great possibilities and to him gave advice and counsel which had their influence in leading Bigler to fame as Governor and U. S. Senator.

In 1837 Mr. Allport drove to Harrisburg and demanded and received the resignation of a Senator of this district because he was not representing the party which elected him. Mr. A. being chairman of the Democratic party at that time. His patriotic adoption of this country was coupled with

an action on his part which may be well to note, as it shows in clear light the spirit of the man. When he left England for America his close connection with the English army caused that government to pension him as a good subject to the crown, which pension amounted to \$5,000 a year, half the sum to his wife and to each child half the sum paid the wife.

When he concluded to remain in the United States he became naturalized and thus gave up the pension, declaring that he would not live in a country and receive its benefits without being a citizen.

D. W. HOLT.

Among the many men of energy and ability who had at various stages of its history been identified with the various interests of Morris township there are few who have left their impress with greater distinctiveness than David W. Holt. He was the second son of the Hon. Vincent B. and Nancy Holt; was born Oct. 5, 1835, at what is now known as Gray's, in Morris township. He went to Bradford township with his father in 1842 and returned to Morris in 1861, where he remained until 1869, when he moved to Philipsburg, where he now resides.

He married Catharine, second daughter of the late James Allport, on Sept. 9, 1862. In the fall of 1865 he built the large steam sawmill near Allport, which he continued to operate until 1868, when he sold out to W. W. Hale, he (Hale) having purchased the timber interests of the heirs of the Allport estate, the heirs reserving all coal and mineral rights.

In 1868 he formed a company consisting of the Allport heirs, R. B. Wigton, of Philadelphia; William Davis, of Huntingdon, and himself to operate as the Morrisdale Coal Co. Mr. Holt having bought the coal right from Jacob Wise underlying his farm, which gave Mr. H. a full share in the company. A railroad was built to the land during the summer of '69. The mines were opened and ready to ship by Jan. 1, 1870. These were the most prosperous times

this section has ever experienced. company houses were all occupied; the miners received as high as 70 cents per ton for mining, part of the time; had steady work, were paid cash every month, and in consequence Morrisdale Mines was the best market in the country. The miners lived well, had plenty of money, were liberal buyers, and a load of produce could be sold at a good price as fast as the owner could hand it out. It's different now.

Quiet and unassuming, warm-hearted and generous, observant and ready for business, Mr. Holt has always shown a disposition to "live and let live," and those with whom he has come in contact will bear witness to his uprightness and fair dealing as a progressive business man and citizen. He continued to operate these mines till 1876, when a sale was made by the heirs of the Allport estate and himself to R. B. Wigton and William Doris.

JOHN HOOVER, SR.

In the spring of 1830 John Hoover moved from Centre county and located in the woods near the site of the present village of Allport, in Morris township, but which at that time did not contain a single house.

Mr. Hoover was of German extraction and he and family inherited in a marked degree the persistive determination and "stick-to-itiveness" which are prominent characteristics of that sturdy race. The family consisted of himself, wife and 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls, named respectively George, Jeremiah, Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Hannah and John, born in the order named.

This family encountered and passed through the privations and vicissitudes incident to pioneer life in all its phases. There were no roads then in that section except a sort of apology for one brushed out through the wilderness from Abram Kyler's, near Philipsburg, mention of whom has already been made.

As an instance of the inconvenience and hardships of those days it might be mentioned that Mr. Hoover and son Samuel went at one time to Spruce Creek, a distance of 50 or 60 miles, to get a barrel of flour and one of fish. They made the trip with a yoke of oxen, taking about a week for the trip. The son raised quite a flock of sheep, but they had to be carefully guarded and stabled at night to prevent the wolves, which were then very numerous, from devouring them.

"Neal" Devinney, now of Allport, then a

boy, was living with the Hoover family. It was a part of his duties to see to getting the sheep in at night. One evening a storm was coming up and, although he wanted to go for the sheep they would not let him

that night a large number were killed wolves.

Mr. Hoover's two eldest sons were excellent woodsmen, and were among those who went from this community to Bald Eagle Valley and engaged in cutting cord wood for the furnaces and thus helped to pay for the home. Their nearest place to get any milling done was at Philipsburg, where a small mill was run in connection with the screw factory of Hardman Philips. They ground flour, sometimes, when the mill was not broken, but it was generally needing repairs. After helping to pay for and clear up the homestead the four boys, about the years 1836 or 1837, struck out for themselves. They went into what afterward became known as the Hickory Bottom settlement, now in Cooper township, where they will be duly noticed in a chapter on that township.

Of his daughters, Mary married James Potter, and a family of nine children were the fruit of this union, five boys and four girls. Jacob, the eldest son, married Miss Cordelia Daughenbaugh. He is a well-to-do farmer of Cooper township. They have a large family. None of the other four boys are residents of this State, but are all in the south and west. Laura Potter married George Ardery, one of the solid men of Cooper township. They own a fine farm or two and have raised a family of children. Roxie Potter is married to Newton Reed, a well known citizen of Clearfield. They own property there and are in comfortable circumstances. They have no children. Drusilla Potter married William Haight, who died a number of years ago. She subsequently married a Mr. Levensaler, of York State, where they now reside. Margaret Potter married James Dinges, a well known resident of Cooper township. They have a family of eight children.

Sarah Hoover married Joseph Roubly. They raised a family of eight children, some of whom are now dead and the rest are scattered. The old folks still reside in Karthaus township on a fine farm which has always been their home. Hannah Hoover married William Shippee, who died a few years after and is buried in the Allport cemetery. They had five children who, with their father, moved to Illinois. Mr. Shippee was a man of some note, was a school teacher and had quite a reputation locally as a debater, was well posted and a fluent speaker. He died very suddenly a few years ago.

DAVID DALE'S FAMILY.

David Dale, another of those sturdy old men who helped to clear up the wilds of Morris township, was born in England April 4, 1806. He came to this country at the age of 14 with his father, who located

at Powelton, Centre county, and helped open the first coal bank at that place. Of course as there were no facilities for shipping at that time the colliery did only a local business.

Mr. Dale was married to Mary Ann Hunter, of Morris township, in 1833, and in the same year commenced work on the old homestead where George Wise now lives. He also assisted in building the new turnpike which a few years later was made through this section. The family consisted of ten children, five of whom are still living. Rachel, the eldest daughter, is married to Curtis Reams and lives near Osceola. Joseph died when 17 years old and Sarah died at the age of 14. Isaiah died in the army Jan. 13, 1862; was brought home for burial. William, who was also in the army, was killed at the battle of Seven Pines. Elisha died February 16th, 1886. Ithamer is a citizen of Cooper township and is unmarried. Susanna is married to Alexander Shields, a prominent citizen and very successful farmer of Morris township, and owns a part of the original Hunter farm, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Josiah lives near Boalsburg, Centre county, and Martha is married to Gustavus Linehardt. They live near Allport. Mr. Linehart is an intelligent farmer and an influential citizen. He has very decided opinions on political and other questions which he is capable of expressing with considerable fluency; is thoroughly alive to the advantages of educating the young and hence is in sympathy with every movement which has that for its object. Two of his daughters are at present teachers in the public schools.

Mrs. Dale died Jan. 20, 1853. Mr. Dale never remarried. He was somewhat of an invalid for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred in the Autumn of 1889. They are buried in the Hunter grave yard.

But as time passed other settlers came, among whom, and deserving of honorable mention, were the Johnstons, the Rothlocks, the Flegals, the Irvins, the Dillons, the Rayhorns, the Senses, the Records and many others. Clearings were made; the common practice in making a clearing was to grub the underbrush, cut down and burn the smaller trees, except what were needed for fencing, and "deaden" the larger trees. This was done by cutting a ring around the tree through the sap, when, of course, it would die, and thousands of the finest trees, oak and pine, were thus destroyed, but it was the best that could be done at that time. Roads were cut through the forest and rude bridges spanned the streams which could not be conveniently forded. Buildings were erected, houses and barns

alike, were mostly built of round logs, and although not very imposing in appearance yet the invariable wide fire-places of the house shed its cheerful light and warmth through the kitchen, dining room and sometimes sleeping apartments as well, and was reflected by the ruddy cheeks and healthful sparkling eyes of as contented and happy families as were ever sheltered by the most gorgeous palaces of modern times. For a few years there was little to do that would bring in money, which at that time was a scarce article in these parts. Some of the younger men would go to Bald Eagle Valley in winter time and cut cord wood for the different furnaces and help pay for the land upon which they had located.

In the years 1836-7 the Snow Shoe and Packersville turnpike, or new pike, as it was called, was made through this section and furnished employment for a considerable number of its citizens. But though land was cheap (about two dollars per acre) it was with great difficulty that many paid for their farms. Bye and bye, however, a change came. A market was found for the timber which grew in such abundance, and soon almost every man was directly or indirectly interested in the lumber business.

For a good many years rafting square timber down the Moshannon was carried on to a considerable extent but with indifferent success. The stream was very crooked, very rapid and the work hazardous with results quite uncertain. The chief requisit of a pilot or steersman, and in fact the balance of the crew, was the ability to pull or push at the oar pretty steadily and pretty hard from the time the raft "pulled out" until it was landed, and despite the best that could be done it not infrequently landed where it was not intended and in pieces. A passenger only needed plenty of nerve, the ability to swim or ride a saw log to shore, and, sometimes, to make his way through the woods from "Helltown" to the settlement.

There were some notable pilots on the creek, among whom were "Jack" Leevy, now deceased, who prided in saying that he could run a raft out of the Moshannon on a heavy dew; and Peter Moyer, at present one of the prominent citizens and office holders of Cooper township. Mr. Moyer commenced rafting on the Moshannon when about 16 years of age and was a pilot at 18, and for many years, or in fact until the business was given up, was considered among the best.

Simon Swartz was another very successful navigator. Although quite a young man he was perfectly at home on the water and could ride a saw log through the roughest skers with perfect ease.

Rafting on the creek, however, was finally superseded by log floating. This latter business soon assumed huge proportions, and millions on millions of feet of the choicest lumber were floated out of the Moshannon.

Several saw mills were also built on the creek, and a great deal of lumber manufactured to supply the local demand and to ship. In the year 1830 a mill was built by Doctor Plum, an Englishman who had previously erected a forge on a run which emptied into the creek at this point on the Centre county side, the run was henceforth called Forge Run. Plum built the mill for the purpose of sawing plank with which to build arks in which he expected to ship the products of his forge to market, but the chief difficulty in this plan lay in the fact that when the arks would stove, which frequently happened, the iron would invariably sink and be lost; so this business was also soon abandoned. This mill afterward became known as the Swartz mill. Dr. Plum while operating at this point made a road out to the settlement where Kylertown is now situated, to the mutual advantage of the settlers and himself. Most of the road is still in use on the site where originally made and is called the Plum road to this day.

Other mills were built further up the creek. McGee & Co. erected one a few miles above and McGirk & Perks built a mill some time in the 40's where Munson's Station, on the Beech Creek railroad, is situated, so called in honor of the late Judge Munson, of Philipsburg, whose mill, built on the site of the old one, was wrecked and much lumber carried away by the disastrous flood of June 1st, '89. Then there was still another mill a little further up the creek called the Loraine mill; Bowman and Johnston erected this mill. It was also known as the upper mill.

Board rafts were numerous at that time on the Moshannon; they were only a few platforms in length but several pieces would be coupled together at the mouth of the creek and run from there in large fleets.

In the meantime another outlet was made by the enterprising citizens of "Hickory Bottom," a township road was petitioned for, granted and made to the river at a point called the "Rolling Stone" about the year '41 and immense quantities of square timber were subsequently hauled to this landing. The first raft was run from here in the Spring of '42; the pilot was George Hoover. This road is now in Cooper township.

A road was also built on the Alder Run at an early day and hundreds of rafts were put in at the mouth of Alder, opposite Sandy, a landing familiar to all the lumber on the Moshannon.

There were also three saw mills erected

Run, the upper, or French's mill, situated on the present road from Kyler-town to Grahamton, long since abandoned. Cook's mill, a few miles further down where D. B. Schoonover now lives and has a mill on the original site, and the Wilhelm mill, a couple of miles still further down. This mill was built at the confluence of Brown's and Alder Runs and on the road from the German settlement to Grahamton. Only a broken dam and decaying slabs now mark the spot.

Previous to the erection of Graham township, in 1856, Alder Run was entirely in Morris township, but is now nearly all in Graham. Before the saw dust from these mills destroyed or drove away the fish this run was famous for its fine trout, and even for many years after the mills were in operation they still lingered though in fast diminishing numbers as if loath to leave their favorite haunts, and many a delightful hour has the writer, when a boy, spent in its shady depths, and well remembers the exciting thrill of the moment when with a splash and a dash the bait was taken as only a "speckled beauty" can take it. But they have gone, more's the pity, and although several attempts have been made of late years to stock the stream with trout fry they do not flourish as of yore.

The lumber interests in this section reached its height or greatest volume about the years 1868 or '70, at which time there were in the neighborhood of fifty rafts at the Rolling Stone, since which time it has gradually dwindled until of late there are only two or three rafts as its annual quota.

The timber is gone and with it the occupation of the red shirted hewers and choppers so much in evidence thirty years ago. This being true it follows that our constantly increasing population has found some other means of making a living. Agriculture, so long a secondary consideration has been and is now receiving a part, at least, of the attention which its importance demands and deserves, new methods and modern machinery are rapidly taking the place of old ideas and antiquated implements; the stump machine leads, and in its wake comes the mower, the self-binder and the thousand and one labor-saving inventions of this progressive age. We are getting out of the "ruts" and it only needs a visit to our harvest fields to convince anyone of the fact that in this respect we are at least keeping up with the "procession."

But our chief or principal industry, the one that employs the most labor and the one upon which the prosperity of the township is largely dependent is the mining interest. This interest is ably taken care of by several operators, chief among whom

is O. Perry Jones, of Philipsburg. Mr. Jones began shipping coal in 1885 and at present is operating seven collieries, as follows; Coaldale Nos. 3 and 5, Acme, Highland, Royal, Forest Nos. 1 and 2. D. R. Philips is mine boss at Coaldale while Jas. Jeunick sees to things at Acme; at Highland Millard Walker is boss, and at Royal John Morris performs a like duty, and John Horton is boss at Forest. These mines give employment to about six hundred men and their output is 35,000 tons per month. Mr. Jones has also in connection with these mines two large company stores, one at Hawk Run and the other at Munsons. Both do a large business.

While it is not our purpose to either eulogize or speak disparagingly of any one but simply to give facts as they exist, we may be permitted to say that when it comes to business Mr. Jones is, to use a current phrase, "strictly in it." His coal is shipped over the Beech Creek Railroad,

The first coal actually shipped from Morris township was by Hardman Philips by arks down the Moshannon. Date not known.

The first to ship by rail was the Decatur Coal Co. in 1868. This mine is still in operation but not extensively worked at present. It is owned and operated by Geo. W. McGaffey, of Philipsburg.

The Morrisdale Coal Co. commenced operations in 1870, and with some changes in the firm is still doing business "at the old stand." The shaft operated by the company does quite an extensive business and gives employment to several hundred men. The company has a large general store at Morrisdale which supplies the employees and also has quite a country trade. The business of the firm is ably superintended by J. E. Hedding.

O. L. Schoonover, of Cooper township, is interested in several mines in this township which ship a large amount of coal and give employment to a large amount of men.

There are a number of other collieries in the township which do a fair business and taken as a whole the output from the mines of Morris township each month is something enormous, and were it not for the depression in all branches of business so that the operators could pay a fair price for mining the entire community would feel its beneficial effects, and every department of business would share in the return from this, the principal source of wealth in the township.

ALLPORT CHURCH.

There is a Methodist Episcopal church at Allport valued at about \$1200. Although not exactly a union church, the Swede Lutherans, of whom there are quite a number in this vicinity, assisted in building it

and have the use of it at any and all times when the Methodists are not occupying it. Rev. Berquist, of Peale, ministers to the wants of the Swedish congregation, and Rev. F. W. Leidy, of the Wallacetown charge, occupies the pulpit for the Methodists. Daniel Watkins is class leader, Lewis Bogner and Watkins are the stewards. There is a M. E. Sabbath school here with 100 members enrolled. George M. DeHaas is Superintendent with George Johnston Assistant. Lewis Bogner is Secretary and has held that office for the last 21 years. There is a very efficient corps of teachers, the attendance is large and a good interest taken.

Allport is one of the towns that does not tolerate a licensed house, which may, perhaps, and doubtless does, account in a great measure for the interest taken by its citizens in the church and Sunday school and the sympathy and support given to every movement looking to the moral and social upbuilding of the place.

There are also three other M. E. churches in the township, one at Morrisdale, one at Munsons and one at Ashcroft. They constitute the Morrisdale charge and are under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Blair.

The church at Morrisdale was built a number of years ago and for quite a while was used by the Presbyterians and Methodists both, but it is now owned by the Morrisdale Coal Co., from whom the Methodists have leased it for a period of ten years. Its present officers are: Stewards, H. C. Shugart, Harry Vinton, David Baxter, John Hill and J. E. Hedding. Trustees, C. A. Truax, Emanuel Woomer, John Vinton, James Strange, Andrew Baxter, H. C. Shugart, Dr. J. W. Neff, J. E. Hedding and L. A. Pritchard. Parsonage Trustees, John Roby, E. E. Jameson, J. E. Hedding and H. C. Shugart. Class leaders, J. E. Hedding, O. L. Johnston. Sunday school Supt., John Hill.

The church at Munson was built several years ago and is valued at about \$1500. Its officers are: Stewards, Michael Maguire, E. T. Roan and W. E. Peterson. Trustees, E. E. Shaw, Michael Maguire, E. T. Roan, George Williams and S. B. Turner. Parsonage trustees, Michael Maguire and W. E. Peterson. Sunday School superintendent, W. E. Peterson.

The church at Ashcroft was only recently built at a cost of about \$1500. Its officers are: Stewards, James Kilpatrick, George Baraclough and I. M. Showers. Trustees, David Sleigh, James Kilpatrick, I. M. Showers and J. E. Hedding. Parsonage trustees, James Scurfield, George Baraclough and G. L. DeHaas. Class leaders, David Sleigh and Wm. Pierce, alternately.

Sabbath school Superintendent, William Pierce.

The St. Agnes Catholic church, situated near the Beech Creek R. R. station, at Morrisdale Mines, is a substantial structure 30x60 feet in size and is valued at \$2,500. It was erected under the pastorate of Rev. P. Brady in 1894. There has for many years been a congregation of members of the Catholic church in this vicinity and as far back as 1879 mass and religious services were held in the school building. The need of a place of worship was long felt and grew more imperative as time passed, and the membership increased until the feeling crystallized in the erection of the present commodious building. There is a cemetery in connection with the church. Rev. F. J. Wagner is the resident pastor.

ORDERS OF MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

There are quite a number of the different beneficial orders organized in this township. In fact there are but few orders or organizations in the country but what is largely represented in this township. The Knights of the Golden Eagle are quite strong in Allport. This order was instituted December 13th, 1888. There are about 45 members in good standing. Its present officers are: Past Chief, John A. Thoreen; Noble Chief, Peter Erickson; Vice Chief, George Minns; High Priest, Rydman Lockey; Master of Records, Nels Gustaphson; Keeper of Exchequer, Lewis Bogner; Clerk of Exchequer, A. G. Ahlgren. 'Squire Bogner was elected Clerk of Exchequer at the time the order was instituted and has held the office up to the present time. A. G. Ahlgren has held the office of Keeper of Exchequer for the same time. This order has been beneficial in the true sense of the word and has relieved many distressed families when brothers were sick.

Allport has also a very flourishing order of Good Templars. The name of the lodge is Allport Lodge, No. 125. It was instituted January 10, 1893, by Rev. L. P. Thurstin, Grand Chief Templar. It has a membership of 60. They meet every Tuesday evening in the K. G. E. hall. The present officers are: Chief Templar, James Wilson; Vice Templar, Geo. Minns; Past Chief, Sam'l Shields; Chaplain, Lewis Baxter; Secretary, Stella Bogner; Financial Sec., Lizzie Wilson; Treasurer, Rydman Lockey; Marshall, Sam'l Dempsham; Guard, John Irvin; Sentinel, Reuben Pritchard; Deputy Marshall, Thomas Brooks; Assistant Sec., Agnes Wilson; Lodge Deputy, George M. DeHaas. This order is very well attended meeting nights and everybody trusts it has come to stay.

At Ashcroft, Jan. 12, 1892, there was organized a lodge of the I. O. O. F. It is called "Ashcroft Lodge" and is in a very

log condition, with a membership of the chief officers are, Noble Grand, J. Philips; Vice Noble Grand, Thomas Dixon; Sec. F. Summerville.

At Munson there is a large order called Foresters of America. Its present membership numbers about 80. Chief Ranger, Peter Stott, (C. R.); Secretary, Joseph Hart. There is also the Ancient Court, Little John Abdor, 80 N. S. S. Slavonic. Chief, John Saxy; Sec., Martin Rosenjack.

There is also at Allport, Allport Lodge No. 933, I. O. O. F. This order is quite strong in this township and meetings are well attended. Its present chief officers are: Noble Grand, Frank Lindberg; vice Grand, Chas. Turner; Sec., Joseph Hart; Assistant Sec., Lars Peterson; Treasurer, G. L. Baumgardner.

About the year 1874 a charter was issued to Morrisdale O. U. A. M. Meetings were held in the upper portion of Company house opposite the store. Afterwards they removed to the old school house. The charter members consisted of such men as A. J. Graham, D. W. and J. M. Holt, the Dales, Richard Fuller and many others of influence in the community. But for some reason, unknown to the writer, the order disbanded within 3 or 4 years from its organization. The present Welcome Council, No. 406, was organized in March, 1889, with 26 charter members. Their meetings were held in the K. of P. hall until October, 1898, when they moved into their new and commodious hall. This building is complete in its appointments. The upper or 2d story is used as lodge room, the 1st story as dining or banqueting hall and the basement as the culinary department. The order has grown stronger each year since its organization, until to-day its members are the people of the town and are found in the vanguard of all business enterprises. The latch string is always out for visiting brothers. Meetings every Tuesday evening. This is possibly the strongest order in the township. Fifteen new members were initiated within the last 30 days.

There is also at this place a lodge of the St. of P. They have a hall, hold regular meetings and are said to be quite strong in this vicinity, but the writer has thus far failed to secure any reliable data as to date of organization, its growth or present officers.

POLITICS OF MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

For a few years after the formation of this township there was supposed to be one Whig within its limits, but when the line was correctly surveyed it was found that even this one, Mr. Gearhart, belonged in Decatur township. This left Morris unanimously Democratic. This state of things however, did not continue very long. Another Whig in the person of Isaac England

moved into the township and in the campaign of 1840 of Polk and Harrison the Whig candidate received 1 vote.

For some time Mr. England was distinguished as the only Whig in the township and considerable sport was indulged in on his account. At each recurring election Captain Wise and a few more of the "boys" would escort him to the polls, keeping step to the solemn music of the dead march played by the Captain with a turnip and a dishpan. A few years afterward there were no Whigs, but in their place were a number of "know nothings," and ere long these gave place to "Republicans," but up to within a very few years the township has been strongly Democratic. At present, however, the Republicans are in the majority. There is also a pretty fair sprinkling of Prohibitionists in the township.

SCHOOLS OF MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

About the year 1838 there were two school houses within the present limits of Morris township, one where the present village of Allport is now situated, and one near Abram Kyler's, in the "upper end." They were of course built of logs and the furniture was of the most primitive construction. The writing desks were made of a wide board or slab fastened along each side of the building, inclining somewhat toward a bench in front of and a convenient distance from it, upon which the pupils sat when writing, facing the wall. Those too small to write tried to make themselves comfortable on benches of various heights scattered promiscuously about the room.

The first teacher of the Allport school was Samuel Waring. He taught a term of one month. It is not now known who was the first teacher in the other house. In contrast to this and to show that the educational interests of the township have been and are receiving their full share of attention, it is only necessary to mention that there are at present twenty schools in the district with a roll of 1,150 pupils, an average of $57\frac{1}{2}$ scholars to the school.

The schools are all graded, thus making it possible for the pupils to complete the common branches in eight years, or at the age of 14 if they enter at the age of 6 and attend regularly.

Prof. George M. DeHaas is District Superintendent or Principal of all the schools in the township, and under his able supervision they have reached a high degree of efficiency. Pupils are promoted every two months, or oftener on recommendation of the teacher.

The teachers of the township hold monthly meetings or local institutes at the four different towns or villages, giving Hawk Run, Munson, Morrisdale and Allport each

a meeting Saturday and Saturday night session once every four weeks. These meetings are very interesting and a source of pleasure as well as productive of much good and serve to keep alive and stimulate the interest of the teacher in his or her very important and responsible work, and to the observer the teachers interest in and the nature of his work connected with these meetings are a pretty accurate criterion by which to judge of his or her efficiency in the school room.

The question of consolidating the schools has been discussed and a majority if not all the Directors favor the plan, and it is probable that in a very few years the schools of the township will be in about four buildings and closely graded.

An elegant new school building was commenced at Morrisdale in the fall of 1897 and finished in the winter of 1898, at a cost of about \$5500. It has southern pine finish inside and brick cased outside, with system of ventilation. The building contains four rooms and a library separate. It was dedicated January 31st, 1898, and was immediately occupied by schools.

It presents a most imposing appearance and stands as a monument to the progressive spirit that animates the people of Morris township.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

To one who makes no pretensions to prophecy the impenetrable future is hard to predict, but when public office shall be regarded as a public trust and its obligations sacredly fulfilled; when the people's servants are held to as strict an account as any business man or firm would expect of his or its agents; when strict integrity and rigid honesty shall characterize public as well as private life; when such wise and beneficent laws shall be enacted as will cause the burden of taxation to rest equally upon all; when every citizen can be assured of a fair field and no favor; when those chosen to disburse public monies shall do so only for the public good, and when every demand shall be subjected to that searching scrutiny which in private or personal business would be deemed imperative, and when public and private life and conduct shall measure up to the requirements of the "Golden Rule;" then shall the township in common with her sister districts of the county, state and nation enjoy that substantial prosperity to which her natural and acquired advantages as well as the thrift and enterprise of her citizens justly entitle her.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

Rev. Frederick W. Geisenhainer, of New York city, also a native of Germany, who was an eminent divine of the Lutheran church, to divert his mind from the loss of loved ones, had also purchased an interest in the Coal company and turned his attention to the development of their lands. The existence of the great anthracite coal basin of Pennsylvania was known but its qualities had not yet been ascertained and no one dreamed of it ever becoming so valuable and indispensable as an article of fuel. Bituminous coal was used for all purposes and was in very great demand at this time. To open new fields to supply their ever increasing demand gave rise to the Allegheny Coal Company. Among its stockholders were P. A. Karthaus, F. W. Geisenhainer and Harmon Young. At a meeting held in the year 1813 in New York, Rev. Geisenhainer was chosen General Superintendent and Harmon Young President of the company.

Another of our pioneers was George Philip Guelich. On his arrival in New York in 1812 he went direct to the house of Rev. Geisenhainer, as they had been school mates in the Fatherland.

Charles and a brother of Guelich had been employed by the Coal Company and sent out to prospect for coal on the "Ringold tract," on Clearfield creek. On their return to New York city they gave such a glowing description of that country that Rev. Geisenhainer employed George Philip Guelich to go out and explore the lands of Karthaus and the Allegheny Coal Company, bordering on the Moshannon creek. They deferred starting until December, a very unfavorable time in which to explore a new country. Tradition says that Guelich arrived at Muncy the week before Christmas, where he procured a canoe and needed stores and, accompanied by Joseph Richie, he attempted to ascend the river to the Little Moshannon. After a severe struggle with snow and ice they reached and camped on Birch Island. The weather was getting colder, they found it impossible to push their laden canoe against the slush-ice in the stream, concluded to return to Muncy before the river, the then only highway, would be closed. During the winter, by Rev. Geisenhainer's orders, Guelich had two boats built, and in the early spring with them laden with tools and provisions again set out. This time he was accompanied by John Frazer and James Bowman.

After a fatiguing journey of several days they reached the Little Moshannon on the evening of April 8th, 1814, and camped on

s. The next day George Philip Geulich felled the first tree ever cut in Karthaus township and commenced the erection of a cabin. This was completed on Good Friday. Six weeks followed of hard work, clearing land on which to build log houses for those who would be engaged in the future operations of the Coal Co.

Some time in June O. F. I. Lunge arrived in a flat-boat with fresh supplies and additional help. Lunge had been sent out by the company as manager and at once assumed direction of all improvements.

Shortly after his arrival a difference on some matters concerning the work sprang up between Lunge and Geulich, and the latter determined to return to New York. Between Karthaus and Big Island (Lock Haven) he met Rev. Frederick W. Geisenhainer with two large flat-boats. Geisenhainer was accompanied by his wife and son, John Reiter, Sr., wife and four children, and seven other German families. (The names of these seven families cannot be ascertained.) The party had pushed their boats from Harrisburg. Rev. Geisenhainer wanted Geulich to return with him and he would arrange matters so there would be no friction between him and Lunge, but he refused. Finally he was prevailed upon to go up to the Company's land on Clearfield creek and assume the management there.

Through this difference with Lunge, Karthaus township lost its first pioneer. Fifty years ago the name of George Philip Geulich was known in every household in our county. He was known for his upright, christian character and scholarly attainments. He was called a Lutheran. His walk and conversation stamped him a sincere, christian gentleman. Geulich township perpetuates his name.

Rev. Geisenhainer continued to clear land now embraced in the present Karthaus. Also, in connection with Harmon Young founded Youngstown. This town was between the S. & C. R. R. water tank and farm of Geo. Emerick estate, about one-half mile from Karthaus and on the Horse Shoe lands. Here the first store and first school in our township was located.

Young, or the Allegheny Coal Co., commenced to mine coal by the stripping process. The veins were stripped of the earth and other overlying substances; then the coal being thus exposed was dug. The next question that arose was the getting of the coal to market. The only way was to transport it down the Susquehanna in arks. But how to get the arks built in a country without sawmills and nail factories was a puzzler. Arks were finally built out of hewn planks, put together with wooden pins, of a capacity of from 800 to 1000 bushels. The coal was then started in these roughly-constructed arks on its rough

voyage to the markets of Harrisburg and Columbia, where all that survived transportation was readily sold at from 35 to 37½ cents per bushel. This gave employment to all the settlers, brought considerable money into circulation and greatly helped the settlement of our township.

John Reiter, Sr., who had accompanied Rev. Geisenhainer here, was a practical farmer and came from "Goshen Hopen," Montgomery county, Pa. Having found a suitable location at or near what is known to many of our citizens as the "Old Orchard," commenced clearing and opening up the country. That season nearly one hundred acres were cleared and ready for cultivation, several log houses and a barn built and a coal mine opened. This improvement, the first farm cleared in our township is now owned by John W. Reiter, a grand-son of the old pioneer.

In 1815 Peter A. Karthaus, Sr., accompanied by his son, Peter A. Jr., and J. F. W. Schnarrs, left Baltimore on a visit to the settlement on the Little Moshannon. At that early day railroads were unknown, stages and horseback were the modes of travel. In due time they reached Milesburg, where they were informed that a path was the only way to reach their destination. Karthaus hired two horses and a Mr. Green as guide. Green traveled on foot, the two younger men taking turns in riding and walking. The guide followed the blazed Indian path over the Allegheny mountains, through Snow Shoe, passing only two improvements on the route; these were made by Samuel Askey and John Bechtol, two pioneers of the Snow Shoe region.

By evening they reached and crossed the river and put up for the night at the house of John Reiter, Sr. Here they met David Dunlap, a millwright, who was engaged by the Coal company to erect a saw mill on Mosquito creek. (This is the stream heretofore referred to as Little Moshannon, and the name "Mosquito," by which it is now known, was derived from this annoying insect troubling the workmen in building this mill.) Karthaus and his son made only a short stay and then returned to Baltimore to make arrangements to return to the settlement with his family. Before leaving he gave to Rev. Geisenhainer full charge of his affairs here; this, with the latter's private interests kept him very busy. Notwithstanding he was busily employed during week days Rev. Geisenhainer, who was a very energetic and devout christian, preached every Sabbath during his stay here, to those of the settlers who gathered at his cabin. For a few years the settlement retrograded. Some of the families who had come with

Rev. Geisenhainer had come from counties settled prior to the revolution, and finding the hardships and privations of a new country greater than they anticipated became discouraged and left. Provisions of all kinds became very scarce. Sometimes they had but venison, corn ground on their coffee mills, and potatoes. Finally a chopper made out of a stone quarried from the hill side was placed in the saw mill and they were able to chop rye and corn. This primitive mill was hailed with more joy and thankfulness by our pioneers of 1815 than the costly roller mill is to-day that stands within a few rods of its site. The product, though coarser than the chop of today, was eaten with greater relish and more thankfulness than the fine product of the modern mill is to-day. Those primitive mills produced brawn and muscle, two requisites in a new country.

Dyspepia and its kindred diseases were then unknown. Grain and provisions had to be purchased at Lock Haven and brought up the river in flat boats. Alexander Mann, an old-time river man, was employed for this purpose. The task of pushing a heavily-laden boat sixty miles against the strong current was no easy one, and often the grain exposed to storms reached its destination in a damaged condition.

In the fall of 1815 J. F. W. Schnarrs, who remained here as book-keeper for the Coal Company, and O F I. Iunge, jointly purchased a part of the lands owned by Karthaus and Geisenhainer, them for settlement. In the spring of 1816 Hugh Riddle, Jacob Michaels and William Russell came out from the Bald Eagle, made purchases and commenced to clear land.

In the summer of 1816 bog-ore was discovered at Buttermilk Falls. This place derives its name from the rapids which churn the water into foam resembling buttermilk. These lands belonged to Judge Boudinot, of Burlington, N. J.

Karthaus must have at this time contemplated building a furnace, for as soon as he heard the report of the discovery of bog-ore he authorized Messrs Geisenhainer and Schnarrs to secure this land for him. Accordingly two tracts were purchased on the Centre county side of the river and conveyed to Peter A. Karthaus.

In the spring of 1817 we again note the arrival of Peter A. Karthaus, accompanied by his wife and family; his family consisted of P. A. Jr., Mrs. Louis Hurxthal, Mrs. Ferdinand Hurxthal, Mrs. Dr. Heidler and a single daughter. These were the first wife's children.

The fruits of the second marriage was one son who, after the family returned to Baltimore, became an eminent physician, and one daughter, who afterward became

the wife of the late Lieutenant Governor Warwick, of Ohio. Accompanying the family were the sons-in-law the Messrs. Hurxthal, who were installed in charge of the store.

Karthaus had brought workmen with him and quantities of material and immediately commenced the erection of two large houses, one of stone, the other of wood. These, when completed, were considered the most complete in the county in that day. The Potter House now occupies their site. When finished Karthaus brought several flat-boat loads of furniture from tide water and richly furnished his mansions. He then took possession of the stone house, leaving the other for his sons-in law.

Next we find him and Geisenhainer making preparations for the erection of a furnace and foundry. This work required a great deal of material that had to be brought from Baltimore. During the year the furnace was completed and the first boom had struck Karthaus. Settlers cut cord wood by day to make char coal for the furnace and cleared land by night by the light of the pine knot. The ore was brought up from Buttermilk in canoes and flat-boats, and the furnace in the wilderness gave an impetus to the settlement that proved of great benefit to the company. Settlers came in and bought land, roads were opened; the river, which afforded the only means of transportation for the product of the furnace, was cleared of obstructions.

It was a great day for our township. When the first fires were lit in the furnace the settlers, dressed in holiday attire, came from far and near, and when the smoke arose from the stack a great shout from the assembled people proclaimed that the first furnace in Clearfield county was in blast.

As soon as sufficient iron was produced the foundry was started and stoves, large kettles, tea kettles, pots, smoothing irons and various other articles manufactured. Some of the kettles and irons are still in use here. The pig iron from the furnace was shipped on arks to Harrisburg, while the manufactured articles from the foundry was shipped by arks to Havre de-Grace, Md., and from there by vessel to the markets of New York, Boston and Baltimore.

It was not long until Karthaus realized that the river was a very uncertain mode of transportation, as it could only be used at certain periods of high water. To make a success of the enterprise roads must be built to reach the towns of the interior. In 1818 Karthaus had a road laid out from the Susquehanna river, opposite his furnace, to Milesburg, Pa., a distance of 26 miles. The road was laid out without regard as to grades, following the "old Indian path" up and down the hills through the old Snow

the country.

The Centre county records do not show any assistance rendered to Karthaus in building this highway. Tradition says he built every foot of it at his own expense.

The furnace was kept in blast at different periods until 1823, when several arks loaded with pig-iron were lost in transit; this demonstrated that some other way in which to reach a market must be devised, and until then operations must cease. The total output of this furnace up to this time was estimated at 1,000 tons.

Now more attention was given to clearing land and mining coal. Sawed lumber was now used and arks of a capacity of about 1800 bushels were built. The stripping process was abandoned and the more scientific way of mining coal by drifting underground was introduced by Charles Loss. The six-foot vein at the top of the hill was opened and a good wagon road constructed to it. Teams being very scarce in the settlement an Englishman who had been employed as moulder in the foundry proposed the construction of a railroad from the river to the mine as a more rapid and cheaper way to get the coal to the arks. This moulder had once worked in the great mines of England and had seen the small mining cars hauled for long distances on wooden tracks, the car using a flanged wheel. The idea struck Karthaus as a good one and the moulder was set to work building a car and the workman to lay out and grade the road to the mine.

In a short time a road from the race (near where the S. & C. station now stands) to the mine, one mile in length, laid with wooden rails, was ready for operation. This road was built on the switch-back plan, ascending the steep hill in a zig-zag manner. This was claimed to be the first railroad built in the United States, and the stranger visiting our village can yet see this road clearly outlined against the side of the opposite hill. The late Alexander Murray, of Girard township, and James B. Graham, of Clearfield, were the first conductor and engineer on this road, and the motive power to move the empty car up the steep grade was an "old gray horse," the car once at the summit the horse was removed and by gravity, controlled by brakes, the loaded car ran from the drift mouth to the platform at the race, where the coal was dumped into arks. The capacity of each car was 45 bushels, and the two gentlemen named took turns in driving the horse and braking the car. Mr. Murray once told the writer that Mr. Graham and himself could deliver as much coal with one horse on this road daily as six teams could on the wagon road.

In 1819 while the boatmen were engaged in bringing bog ore from "Buttermilk" their attention was often attracted, in times of low water, by droves of deer licking the stones in the river, about mid-way between the two places. On examination salt was found encrusted on the stones, clearly indicating veins of salt water in the vicinity. From the "deer lick" here in the river sprang the name "Salt Lick," by which the place is still known.

In 1820, John Mitchell, of Bellefonte, who owned the land at the "Lick," organized a company and commenced boring for salt water. This work was all done with spring pole and hand power. At a depth of seven or eight hundred feet a strong vein of salt water was found. Next primitive works were erected on the banks of the river, large kettles put in place and a good quality of salt produced by the boiling process.

Here again an industry was started that had to depend on the river for transportation, for the home market was limited. But salt could not be handled in arks like coal or iron, as the least contact with water destroyed it. After canoeing some in bags to the towns along the Susquehanna and supplying the citizens of Milesburg and Bellefonte by wagon, it was soon found that producing salt in a new country without means of transportation was no paying investment, and the works were soon abandoned.

In 1826 a good vein of potter's clay was discovered at Karthaus and Abraham Jury erected a kiln and commenced the manufacture of ware. This I believe to be the first potter's ware made in our county. Here again the market was limited to home consumption and it was not long operated.

In 1828 Karthaus erected a very substantial grist mill. It contained two run of 54-inch buhrs and one 36-inch chopper. The buhrs were imported from France. All the machinery, buhrs, etc., used in its construction were flat-boated from Harrisburg. Mr. Alexander Murray, of Girard township, had the first grist ground in the new mill. It consisted of three bushels of wheat, which he had brought on a horse 12 miles, walking and leading the horse the entire distance, the round trip being 24 miles.

In 1825 the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike company was incorporated. Peter A. Karthaus was named as commissioner for Clearfield county. The route was from Milesburg to Karthaus; thence northwesterly to the county line; thence north to Smethport. If not completed in ten years the charter became void. J. F. W. Schnarrs was appointed Superintendent of the section between Karthaus and the Sinnemahoning. So the reader can form

an idea of the cost of road-making sixty years ago. I copy an order of this company:

"\$42. Treasurer of the Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike Road Company. You will pay to Mr. Alexander Murray, or order, forty-two dollars, being in full for making sixty perches of turnpike road on section between Karthaus and Sinnemahoning, in Clearfield county, Pa., in the year 1832.

J. F. W. SCHNARRS, Supt.

Karthaus, Pa., Sept. 1833."

The order bears the following endorsement: "Never paid on account of default on the part of the treasurer of the company."

History is an account of facts and events, and to give the reader an intelligent account of our first industries and what led up to the investment of capital in the building of the second furnace at Karthaus, the writer must go beyond the borders of county for the cause.

From 1825 to 1829 the State of Pennsylvania was agitated from one end to the other about a system of internal improvements. Railroads were unknown and our natural water ways were considered the only means of transportation. Meetings were held throughout the State, and all manner of ways of improving these natural water-ways were ably discussed. This was the day before the system of corporations, syndicates and trusts had been inaugurated, and the State was looked to to make all internal improvements. In 1828 the State commenced to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the lower Susquehanna, to connect with the State canal then in course of construction. This road was completed in the year 1834 and opened to traffic. The canal had been built as far west as Lock Haven the year previous. Commissioners had been in the meantime appointed by the Legislature to view the "nearest and the best practical route" from the waters of the Susquehanna to the waters of the Allegheny. The route finally decided upon was up the Susquehanna via the mouth of the Sinnemahoning to Karthaus, and on to the mouth of Anderson creek, at Curwensville; thence to the waters of the Allegheny.

Meetings were held at various places advocating this route. The most notable at Clearfield, presided over by the late George Philip Guelich, in which Hon. James M. Petriken made a stirring address setting the great advantages to our county from the building of the "West Branch Canal" to tap our iron and coal fields.

In the fall of 1835 Hon. Joseph Ritner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Ritner had for some years been a champion of internal improvement. Soon after his

inauguration, in 1836, he advanced the early completion of the canal as far as Anderson creek, in Clearfield county.

Contracts were let and work commenced at various points on the line between Sinnemahoning creek and Farrandsville, and tradition says the canal was to reach Karthaus by a system of slack water navigation and be ready for operation in 1838.

Captain Philip Ritner, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a brother of the Governor, being a practical man in the iron business and assured that the canal would reach Karthaus early in 1838, he in connection with the younger Karthaus and John Loy leased the ore banks and coal mines at a rental of \$1800 per year and made preparations to manufacture iron on a large scale. The old stack was torn down and a new and larger one reared in its place. William Firmstone, an Englishman, put in the cylinders and changed it from a char coal to a coke furnace. These cylinders were each of several tons weight, and were brought from Boston to Harve de Grace by vessel; thence up the Susquehanna by boat to Karthaus.

The furnace, after the hot blast was applied and the use of coke, mixed the hard ore found in the hill close by with the bog ore and made a very superior grade of iron.

Karthaus village at this time contained 15 houses, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, one furnace and one blacksmith shop, while Youngstown, adjacent, contained 6 houses and three double log miner houses on the summit of the hill above Tinker Rocks. The population of Karthaus and vicinity being nearly one hundred.

The Furnace Co., to make it more convenient to load arks until that "Will-o'-the-wisp," the canal, would reach here, employed John Harris and Jacob Myers to build a large wharf at the mouth of Mosquito creek, on which they stored the furnace output. Arks were loaded and sent down the river during 1838 and 1839, but the difficulties of navigation and the great expense of transportation to tide water (over \$4 per ton) were very discouraging.

Now came the climax; a reaction commenced, business became very depressed, specie payments were suspended throughout the land; banks went down; the State's credit became impaired and all internal improvement ceased. The bubble burst, and from that day until now everyone speaking of the West Branch Canal from Farrandsville westward calls it "Ritner's Folly."

The abandonment of the canal was the death blow to the Karthaus Furnace Co.

On the 30th day of December, 1839, the fires were drawn and never again lighted.

The last ark load of iron that ever left Karthaus lies buried in the sand at Butter-milk eddy, at the foot of the falls. Ritner & Co. spent over \$80,000 on their improvements and only produced 400 tons of iron. One-half the stack yet stands, a monument to the folly of its originators sixty years ago.

The following is the total time the furnace was in operation and its output under its different managements: Under Peter A. Karthaus from 1817 to 1822; total of furnace and foundry in stoves, kettles, pots, smoothing irons and pig iron, 1,000 tons. Under Ritner, Loy & Co., from Nov. 23th to Dec. 11, 1837, from June 20th to Sept. 7th, 1838, and from Sept. 29 to Dec. 30, 1839, output 400 tons pig iron. The total production of the Karthaus furnace being 1400 tons. This mass of metal was all transported in arks, and pots, kettles, smoothing irons and pig iron is strewn in the river from Butter-milk to Columbia. Peter Ritner, Esq., left our township in 1840 after spending a fortune in building up an industry that lacked but one essential important to its success, viz: Transportation. We had the coal, iron ore and limestone all handy to the works.

And to give the reader a true history of our township and a greater conception of its resources, the writer asks the perusal of the following quotations from the reports of well known geologists.

Prof. H. D. Rodgers, in his report on the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the standard of reference in all coal surveys, says:

"As the basin progressively deepens from the Sinnemahoning southwest it embraces a very valuable thickness of useful mineral strata; and here, too, we first meet with those singularly persistent seams of limestone, alternating with the coal, which prove such invaluable guides in identifying the series of coal rocks over the whole region south and west.

"There are in all ten coal seams of greater or less size in the Karthaus region. The 6 foot seam at the top is the only one yet mined. It is very excellent coal, adapted to making a superior coke.

"Lower down the measures occur two important beds of iron ore. One of these at an elevation of 345 feet above the river, is estimated to contain 2 feet of good blue kidney ore in 11 feet of shale.

"The other lies at an elevation of 268 feet. It also exhibits 2 feet of good kidney ore in a stratum of shale less than 12 feet thick. This vein is called "red ore" and is of a different variety from the other; both being of excellent quality.

"At Karthaus the total depth of coal measures above the conglomerate is at

least 320 feet, in which are the ten coal seams of various dimensions, besides beds of iron ore and fire clay."

Prof. MacFarlane, in his valuable work on the coal regions of America, says: "At Karthaus, in the north-east corner of Clear-field county, the coal measures in the hills are quite productive, showing ten seams of greater or less size, the upper one being six feet thick."

Prof. W. R. Johnson, a distinguished chemist and geologist, made an examination of the minerals of Karthaus in 1838, and reported as follows: "The 'kidney ore' vein is found in a bed at an elevation of 344½ feet above the river level. It is 11 feet in thickness, composed of ferruginous and carbonaceous slate, with reneform and stratified portions of Argillaceous iron ore diffused through it, in all 26 inches of ore. This ore bed has a stratum of coal one foot thick below, and another 3.16 feet thick above it. It appears that the lowest yield of the ore, either at Karthaus or Three Runs, is 34½ per cent. of pig iron, and the highest 56 per cent. Hence, unless extraordinary imperfections exist in the running of the furnace, the quantity of raw mine required for one ton of pig metal ought in no case to exceed three tons, and possibly not exceed 2½ tons, especially when out crop ore is mixed thoroughly with the more solid parts. Enough has been shown to indicate the intrinsic value of the materials, the fitness of several of them for making both forge and foundry iron.

"Other varieties of ore than those already named are known to exist in the neighborhood and have been employed in the manufacture of iron ore at Karthaus, where good foundry metal was produced.

"A liberal but enlightened expenditure of capital in such a situation can hardly fail to meet an abundant reward. Nature has done all in her power to make the situation favorable; has beckoned man to the fulfillment of this part of the duty by indications not to be mistaken or disregarded. The advantages of Karthaus as a place to manufacture iron on a large scale are found in the abundance of all the raw materials and their immediate proximity to each other and to a stream which supplies a competent water power for driving machinery. To render these circumstances efficient and profitable advantage ought, it appears to me, to be taken of the great facilities which the height of the ground in which the minerals lie affords for carrying them by the mere force of gravity to the place where they are to be used."

Prof. Jed Hotchkiss, geologist, of Staunton, Virginia, in his report of August 15th, 1873, says: "When iron was manufactured and coal mined at Karthaus, they were sent

to market in arks down the West Branch of the Susquehanna. and thence to tide water at a cost of \$4 per ton; and in that way considerable quantities of those products reached market, although the running season of the arks did not average more than five or six weeks in a year."

In quoting so extensively from the foregoing reports of eminent geologists and chemists the writer's object is to give the readers of the SPIRIT a fair history of the resources of Karthaus township.

The facilities for making iron where all the raw materials are found on the same ground cannot be over estimated. Here coal, iron ore and limestone are found in the same hill. The grade is such that by the force of gravity these raw materials can be delivered at the furnace. While now we have good facilities for shipping that we lacked when the furnaces of 1817 and 1838 were in blast. The vast sources of mineral wealth of our township that has been lying dormant all these years we yet hope to see developed. Capitalists will yet direct their attention to these mines of hidden wealth and before many years we hope to see the smoke of the furnace and the forge again at Karthaus.

Danville, Pa., 60 years ago was an insignificant village. To-day, with her furnaces, rolling mills and forges, she has a population of more than 16,000. Manufacturing iron has built the place, although most of the iron ore used there is brought from the mines of Lake Superior at great cost, while here there would be no such necessity. Why cannot Karthaus become a great manufacturing centre, in fact a second Danville? We have more raw material than Danville ever had; we have enough coal, iron ore and fire clay to supply us for centuries, all in the same hills, one above the other.

You hear it frequently said that iron cannot be profitably made in the coal regions. The furnaces of 1817 and 1830 at Karthaus are cited to prove that fact; when those furnaces went to ruin simply for want of an avenue to carry their products to market.

Prior to 1840 a ferry had been established as a means of crossing the river, but in that year William Harrison and John Clark received the contract from the State or Pike company for building a two-span, double track structure at Karthaus. This bridge was 356 feet long and cost \$7,000 for wood work and \$700 for butments and pier. For many years a heavy toll was exacted from everyone crossing it, but it was finally purchased by the counties of Centre and Clearfield and made free. In the great flood of 1889 this bridge was carried from its foundation and lost. In 1890 the Commissioners of the above counties had erected

a substantial iron bridge on the site late occupied by the one of 1840.

In 1833 the citizens of Karthaus and vicinity commenced the circulation of petitions for a division of Covington township. The petitions set forth that divers inhabitants of said township labor under great inconvenience for want of a division, and we suggest beginning at or near J. F. W. Schnarrs' landing on the Susquehanna river, and thence in a northerly course to the termination of said township. Your petitioners humbly pray the court to appoint persons to view and lay out the same according to law. Thirty one taxables signed this petition. A remonstrance was presented at court at the same time containing forty names setting forth that the petition for division "was only got up by a few, interested alone by selfish motives, without any regard to the interest of many of their neighbors," and we pray the court not to grant the petition for a division of our township. The Court, by order dated 4th Sept., 1839, appointed A. B. Reed, A. K. Wright and Thomas Hemphill Commissioners to view and determine the propriety of dividing the township of Covington. The Commissioners in their report dated Dec. 3d, 1839, find a division of the township to be necessary and recommended a new township to be taken off the lower or easterly part of Covington. The report of the commissioners raised a row in Covington and it was bitterly fought in court. The citizens were arrayed in two ranks, for and against division. Hearings were held and reviews made, but the thirty-one finally triumphed and the report was finally confirmed by the Court on Feb. 3, 1841, and by request the new township was named Karthaus. The west boundary is a very irregular line, made so as a compromise to leave in Covington those that desired to remain there and running around the lands of those that desired to be in the new township.

Geographically Karthaus township lies in the extreme north-east portion of the county. The Susquehanna river bounds it on the south, Clinton county on the east, Cameron county on the north and Covington township on the west. No township in the county is more irregular in form; the surface is hilly, broken and mountainous. The altitude above the level of the sea is the lowest of any township in the county, being at the Three Runs only 900 feet. The most marked feature of the township topographically is the "Horseshoe Bend," above Karthaus village, on the Susquehanna river. Above Moshannon Falls the current runs south, then bends around and runs north, making a loop of over three miles in length resembling a great horse-

duce. The narrowest point of the loop from the river on the Moshannon side to the river on the Karthaus side being one hundred and twenty rods.

After the abandonment of the furnace in 1840 most of the mining element moved away, those that remained being mostly land owners, turned their attention to farming and lumbering. As yet lumber had only been made into square timber, and floating loose logs was unknown. The first men to float loose logs into booms on the Susquehanna river were Burton and Burrows, who commenced operations on the Big Moshannon creek in the spring of 1850. The floating of loose logs interfered with rafting and almost led to a riot between those floating logs and rafting timber. Experience demonstrated, however, that floating was the most practicable way in getting logs to market, and many who first opposed it became the heaviest operators.

Lumbering was carried on very extensively in our township from 1860 to about 1880. Williamsport parties had secured almost the entire stumpage on Mosquito creek and its tributaries. In 1862 they secured a charter for floating logs on Mosquito creek and since that time the Cochrans, J. Henry and Joseph; the Nevills, George and John, and the Ardells, John and Charles, have floated hundreds of millions of feet of the choicest white pine out of that stream into the booms of Lock Haven and Williamsport. Since 1880 lumbering has gradually decreased, until now only two considerable tracts of timber yet remain in our township. One is owned by Williamsport parties and is covered by a fair growth of jack pine. The other is on the Three Runs and is principally hemlock, and is owned by W. C. Cardon & Co., of Clearfield. In 1895 they built a circular mill of 20,000 per day capacity and are cutting at the rate of 2,000,000 feet per year. Their operations are reached by means of a narrow gauge railroad some four miles in length from Pottersdale, where their sawed lumber and bark is transferred on the S. & C. railroad. Milton G. Brown, of Clearfield, is the genial Superintendent of these operations, and his "dinkey" engine bears the name of "Henry George," which indicates that he is a "Single-taxer."

Wheat, rye, oats, corn, buckwheat and potatoes are raised in considerable quantities. Wheat on new lands has produced 33 bushels per acre; the average of the other cereals will compare with any other township in the county. Apple orchards are numerous and in fruitful years become a drug in the market.

In 1856 and 1857 the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. had engineers traversing all the valleys and streams leading into the Susquehanna looking for the best practical

route to reach Erie and the lakes. The survey of the abandoned State canal, by way of Karthaus and Clearfield, was looked upon favorably, and our people were excited over the prospects of a railroad from Lock Haven to Clearfield, via Karthaus. Col. Jarrett, one of the most eminent civil engineers in the State, pronounced this route practicable and had commenced to outline same ready for locating. At the last moment the company decided to leave the "canal route" at Keating and pass up the Sinnemahoning and over the mountain by Kane and on to Erie. Again Karthaus was left in the cold. This road was completed in the early sixties and is now known as the P. & E.

In 1874 Hon. L. A. Mackey, a prominent citizen of Lock Haven, and President of the Bald Eagle Valley road, employed Col. Jarrett and John Jones to make a preliminary survey from Keating, on the P. & E., to Karthaus. The distance between the two points was found to be $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in his report Col. Jarrett estimated the cost to build said road as follows: Grading, \$232,000; superstructure, \$193,500; total cost, \$475,000.

George Armstrong, Esq., also of Lock Haven, a practical miner and iron worker, says of this contemplated road: "There is no coal or ore field in the State that would have a better outlet to market than this. It would penetrate the inexhaustible coal fields of Clinton and Clearfield counties by a grade of less than six feet to the mile reach Karthaus. And from there could be continued via the river to Clearfield; or by Alder or Moravian Runs to Wallacetown, there to connect with the Tyrone & Clearfield road. It would be the natural channel of communication for the whole Clearfield coal region, avoiding the heavy gradients between Philipsburg and Tyrone, gradients so great that one engine can only haul eight loaded cars and the life of an ordinary rail is but six months.

The distance from Philipsburg via Tyrone to Philadelphia is 247 miles; via Karthaus and Lock Haven 260 miles, which would be more than half off by the lightness of the grades."





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